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BIBLIOTECA NAZ
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VIDI
VIDII MEDICI
FLORENTINI
OPERA OMNIA,
SIVE
ARS MEDICINALIS,
In qua
CVNCTA QVÆ AD HVMANI CORPORIS VALEtudinem præſentem tuendam, & abſentem reuocandam pertinent, Methodo exactiſſima explicantur.

QVÆ PER

VIDVM VIDIVM IVNIOREM
DILIGENTISSIME RECOGNITA,

AC MVLTIS, QVÆ AD EAM PERFICIENDAM DESIDERAbantur, partibus aucta, diuque expetita, nunc primum in Germaniâ tota ſimul luci data,

Tribusque TOMIS, quorum contenta altera exhibet pagina, comprehenſa.

Cum INDICIBVS *ſelectiorum rerum accuratiſſimis.*



FRANCOFVRTI AD MOENVM,
Typis & ſumptibus Wechelianorum, apud Danielem & Dauidem Aubrios & Clementem Schleichium.
ANNO M. DC. XXVI.

SERENISSIMO
COSMO SECVNDO
MAGNO ETRVRIÆ
DVCI,
Vidus Vidius Iunior S. P. D.

EDITVRVS in lucem Medicinalem Artem, quam Sereniſſimo COSMO (Celſitudinis tuæ Auo ſempiterna memoria digniſſimo) cohortante, eiuſque feliciſſimis auſpiciis Vidus Vidius Patruus meus exactiſſima Methodo conſcribere olim aggreſſus magna ex parte peregit, mihique (quod præſtiti) abſoluendam reliquit, non fuit COSME Sereniſſime, quod diu hæſitarem, cui illa mihi eſſet cõſecranda: nam ad Te vnum nominis, gloriæ, Regni, atque eximiarum tanti Principis virtutum vere hæredem pertinere ipſum ius confeſtim me docuit. Præterquam quod dum id præſtarem, (præ tua ſumma dignitate, & incredibili in eos, qui bonas artes colunt, humanitate) ad VIDIOS Labores protegendos, talem me Patronum adoptaſſe cognoui, vt nullum digniorem, humaniorem, aptiorem denique expetere potuiſſem. Quibus addo, quod vna ſimul anſam mihi ſatis commodam oblatam vidi, Tibi, cui ob multa in me collata beneficia plurimum debeo, aliquam pro viribus grati animi & obſeruantiæ ſignificationem exhibendi, tantorumque tuorum, & Sereniſſimi Ferdinandi Patris tui in me meritorum immortale monumentum ſtatuendi. Accipe igitur, Princeps optime, hilari fronte quodcunque hoc noſtrum tibi debitum munus, ac quæ ſplendoris ornamenta tanti conatus exordiis Auus tuus ille magnus olim liberaliſſime promiſit, Celſitudinis tuæ nomen huic abſoluto operi adſcriptum cumulatiſſime adijciat. Quem tantum Principem vna cum Sereniſſimis Chriſtiana Lotharingia Pietatis, ac Prudentiæ ſingularis Parente, & Maria Magdalena Auſtriaca Probitatis, animique magnitudinis incredibilis Vxore, ac Ferdinando ſummæ expectationis filiolo ad Etruriæ ſalutem, Italiæ præſidium, totiuſque Terrarum Orbis decus Deus Optimus Maximus diutiſſime incolumem ſeruet.

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FRANCOFVRTI AD MOENVM,
Typis & Sumptibus Wechelianorum, apud Danielem & Dauidem Aubrios & Clementem Schleichium.
ANNO M. DC. XXVI

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VIDI

VIDI VIDII
INSTITVTIONVM MEDICINÆ
Liber Primus.

Qui continet originem atque auctores Medicinæ, & cauſam cur Auctor poſt eos de medicina ſcribat.

Excuſatio Auctoris & medicinæ ſcriptores.

CAPVT I.

C ANtequam ad Medicinam aggrediar, quam literis mandare vniuerſam inſtitui, (Sereniſſime Coſme Dux Ducum maxime atque optime) expouam breuiter conſilium meum, quod videri poteſt quandam vel imprudentiam, vel arrogantiam præ ſe ferre, cum id aggrediar ſcribere, quod multi auctores, multorum ſeculorum antiquitate commendati, tot voluminibus iam ſcripſerunt: Nam ſi deteriora fore mea ſcripta exiſtimo, imprudens ſum; cum in ea re operam perdo, quæ citra aliorum vtilitatem mihi futura ſit dedecori; ſi meliora me facturum non deſpero, videor non poſſe arrogantiæ crimen effugere. Sed ſatis me ab vtroque nomine vindicandum puto, ſi vnum, quod ad rem maxime facit, à quibus videlicet, & qua ratione Medicina hactenus tractata fuerit, enarrauero. Habuit hæc diuerſis temporibus diuerſarum linguarum auctores; primo quidem Græcos, tum Arabas; deinde Latinos; ita vt triplici lingua fuerit exculta; Sed prima ipſius origo Græcis accepta refertur. Quamquam [a] credidit antiquitas medicinalem artem ab Apolline Æſculapii filio, & prorſus à Diis immortalibus profectam eſſe, neque enim adduci poterant homines illi, vt crederent humanum eſſe tam præclarum inuentum, cum cauere mala, quæ nobis impendent, eademque tollere, vbi iam cœperunt, poſſit cum Deorum muneribus comparari. Quid enim aliud à Diis precamur, quam vt bona nobis impertiant, & procul arceant mala? quod ipſum faciunt medici, dum ſecundam valetudinem tuentur, aut reſtituunt; quoniam ſic vna cum vita perquam ſumus ac diuinitatis participes reddimur, actiones quoque noſtras defendit. Quod quanti ſit momenti, intelliges, ſi hominem in animo fingis, qui neruis reſolutus manibus vti nequeat ad prehendendum aliquid, vel pedibus ad ingreſſum, aut qui videndi, vel audiendi

D vſu careat, intolerabili dolore crucietur, mentis compos non ſit, nonne Medico, qui ipſum ſanet, atque in priſtinum ſtatum reſtituat, magis, quam parentibus, debebit? nonne beneficium hoc, ſi ſapiet, exiſtimabit diuinū atq; immortale? Nil igitur mirū eſt, ſi Medicinā veteres ad Deos retulerunt. Sed mitto nunc Deos Apollinē & Æſculapium, Podalirium & Machaonē Æſculapii filios, qui Troicis temporib. Medicinam à patre acceptā tractauerunt, venio ad Græcos homines, quos fama [b] eſt primū Medicinā ex[illegible] quod ab Æſculapio origine duxiſſe crederentur, dicti ſunt Aſclepiadæ, quorū alii Italia, alii [illegible] Gnidum alii, alii Coum inſulā habitarunt; nulla autē extat memoria operum, quæ ſcripta fuerint ab Italis, aut Rhodiis, ſed a Gnidiis Medicina primū monumentis & literis eſt cœpta mandari, quāuis pauca & imperfecta quædam ſcripſerint, quo nomine reprehenduntur ab Hippocrate [illegible] [c] in libro, quem de ratione victus in morbis acutis contra Gnidios inſcripſit. Intelligo autem Hippocratem ſecundum, qui maximus apud Græcos ſemper habitus eſt Medicus atque philoſophus, cuius nunc plura opera feruntur: hic autem habuit alterum Hippocratem Coum Gnoſidici filium, qui vel nullum opus ſcriptum reliquit, vel librum duntaxat [d] de officina Medici. Poſt Hippocratem vſque ad Galeni tempora quam plurimi artem medicinalem literis mandarunt, quod facile patebit, ſi trium ſectarum Methodicæ, Empiricæ, & Rationalis (in totidem enim [illegible] tunc diducta eſt) auctores intueamur [illegible] Empiricam ſectam excoluit primus Philinus Cous, tum Serapio, Apollonius, Menodotus. Heraclides Tarentinus. Methodicam vero Themiſon paulo ſupra Neronis memoriam; tum Theſſalus [illegible] cum Iulianus Alexandrinus: Sed rationalem poſt Hippocratem Diocles Praxagoras, [illegible] Eraſiſtratus, Herophilus, Archigenes, Agatinus, Pruſias, quibus ſucceſſit Galenus. Poſt hunc multis annis Me-

[a] Cornel. Celſus lib. 1. in proœm.

[b] Celſus ibidem.

[c] Hip. lib. 1 acut. ab initio

[d] al lib. de [illegible]

[e] [illegible] lib. [illegible] cap. 1. [illegible] 6.

[illegible] quoque Græcis literis [illegible] Oribaſius Aetius, Paulus Ægineta, Alexander [illegible] E
[illegible] Actuarius & alii nonnulli. Arabum lingua Medicinam tradiderunt, qui Mauritaniam & [illegible] Hiſpaniam incolebant, Romano Imperio iam inclinato & ad interitum tendente, cum Italia & Græcia tota illuuie barbarorum pene euerteretur. Hic igitur vigere cœpit tunc bonarum artium ſtudium & præcipue Medicinæ: ibi floruit Auerrhoes, Rhaſes, Auicenna, Albabaſci [illegible] iter quadringentos ab hinc annos, inde in Italiam, Galliam, Germaniam, Britanniam tranſlata Medicina eſt vna cum cæteris aliis liberalibus diſciplinis, apud quas nationes barbaro quodam ſermone Latinum imitante plurimum fuit pluribus voluminibus conſcripta. Inter hos auctores celeberrimi habentur Gentilis, Petrus Aponenſis, Tornamira, Herculanus, Arnaldus, Iacobus Forliuienſis, & ex noſtris Florentinis Turrilianus Nicolaus, Tommas & Dinus Garbus: cæterum puris Latinis literis medicinalem artem compoſuit ſolus Cornelius Celſus, qui ante Quintilianum floruit dum Romani vna cum Imperij dignitate linguæ quoque candorem retinerent: inde vſque ad memoriam patrum Medicina numquam Latine locuta eſt. Sed cum beneficio Illuſtriſſimæ familiæ Mediceæ, & Proauorum tuorum, Coſme Dux, maxime Latinæ, & Græcæ literæ fuerunt è barbarorum fæce in veterem dignitatem reſtitutæ, non modo Italiam, ſed Germaniam, Galliam, Britanniam peragrarunt, ac eum Medicina Latinum ſermonem pene dediſceret, a multis latinis literis eſt illuſtrata.

Qua ratione Medicinam tractauerit vnuſquiſque in quauis lingua, ac primo Græci vſque ad Hippocratem. Cap. II F

HVIuſmodi igitur fuerunt inter ſcriptores Medicinæ præſtantiſſimi tam Græci, quam Arabes, aut Latini, de quorum libris ſi iudicium ſapientum interponemus, ſatis apparebit, num quod ab illis deſideratur, poſſit à noſtris viribus præſtari. Vt igitur à Græcis ordiamur, quę Gnidii ſcripſerunt, prætetquã quod exigua & imperfecta [a] fuerunt, iam temporis iniuria ſunt extincta. Hippocrates anus ſolum opuſculum compoſuit de officina chirurgici; de altero Hippocrate nihil plus à nobis dicendum eſt, quam quod à Galeno traditur, fuiſſe videlicet Medicinæ patentem, & ſemina omnium reliquiſſe nobis, quæ poſtea excoli neceſſe fuit, alioquin non ſatis prodeſſent imperfecta eius præcepta ac minus diſtincta, id quod Galenus ait, non diſſimilem operam requirere ei, quam Traianus [b] Imperator adhibuit ad antiquas vias inſtaurandas, cum loca paluſtria aggeribus attollens lapidibus ſtrauit, ſenticoſa & aſpera expurgauit, pontes ædificauit, ubi flumina pertranſiri non poſſent, à deſertis locis adhabitata & frequentata iter tranſtulit, vt latronum iniuriæ vitarentur. Deſiderat igitur Galenus ſimilem diligentiam in operibus Hippocratis, ſi per ea iter ad Medicinam commode facere debeamus, quam diligentiam ſe [c] paſſim adhibitam eſſe profitetur.

a Hippocr. [illegible] curatorum ab [illegible]
b Gal. lib. [illegible] meth. [illegible]
c Gal. ibid.

De Medicis, qui inter Hippocratem & Galenum fuerunt, & primo de Empiricis. Cap. III. G

SEd relicto Hippòcrate pergam ad alios, qui poſt ipſum ante Galeni tempora vixerunt; dixi ante tripartitos fuiſſe hos, [d] cum alii empiricam, alii methodicam, alii rationalem ſectam fuerint ſecuti; adieci etiam, quam præclarus quiſque auctor fuerit profeſſus: nunc exponam, in quo conſiſtat vnaquæque ſecta, & quid de ea ſentiendum ſit. Ordiar ab empirica: placuit iis [e] qui ſe ab experientia empiricos nominarunt, medicinalem artem in vniuerſam euidentia conneri, ita vt quæ ſenſum latent, veluti naturam hominis, atque abditas cauſas à ſua profeſſione penitus abdicarent: experimenta igitur obſeruabant, obſeruata memoria tenentes in hiſtoriam conferebant, atque inde tranſibant ad ſimilia, quando iis occurrerent affectionibus, quib. experimenta deficerent, quamobrem artem medicinalem tribus duntaxat conſtare voluerunt, experimentorum obſeruatione, eorundem memoria, atque hiſtoriarum tranſitu ad ſimilia. Experimentorum [f] triplex genus poſuerunt, primum dixerunt incidens, ſiue natura, ſiue fortuna: natura quidem, vt cum ſponte aluus profluit, aut ſudor erumpit: Fortuna, veluti cum ex ictu ſanguis è naribus funditur. Secundum genus vocarunt Conſultum, cum in ſomniis moniti, vel belluarum exemplo, uel analogiſmo, hoc [f] eſt, [g] ratione quadam communi, ac potius probabilitate du[illegible] præſidium aliquod tentaſſent. Ex inſomniis quidem multa colligi dicebant, ſed [illegible] belluis plura addiſci, vt ab aue ibi vſum clyſteris, à ceruis dictamnum ad ſagittas euellendas, ab hirundine herbæ chelidoniæ præſidium ad oculos, qua cæcutientib. pullis claram efficit oculorum aciem, [illegible] capra oculum perforandum eſſe ad ſuffuſionem detrahendam. A communi illa ratione ac probabilitate ſumebant experimentum, exempli gratia, cum multa ſeorſum alicui morbo prodeſſe animaduerterent, ſi inter ſe miſcerentur, longe magis profutura eſſe exiſtimabant. Tertium ac poſtremum genus experimenti Mimiticum ab imitatione appellarunt, cum aliquod experiebantur, quod viderant contuliſſe, ſiue id perſpexiſſent experimento incidente, ſiue conſulto. Obſeruabant deinde quæcumque quouis genere experimenti experti eſſent, ita autem obſeruabant, vt quid cum quo, quid ante quod, quid poſt quod apparuiſſet animaduerterent, ſyndromes enim, quam notabant, nihil aliud erat, quam apparentium concurſus: tenebant item memoria, quæ ſic obſeruaſſent, atque vt ars breuiori tempore addiſci poſſet, neque cogerentur diſcipuli experimento omnia percipere, de iiſdem hiſtoriam conſcribabant. V[illegible]bantur poſtremo tranſitu ad proxima, ne arte deſtituti viderentur, ſi nouus caſus incidiſſet non antea proſpectus, ad ſimilem confugiebant, ut ab inflammatione ad eryſipelas: ſi quod malum in uno membro non obſeruaſſent, ad ſimile tranſibant, ut a crure ad brachium, atque vbi idem remedium præſto non eſſet, veniebant ad ſimile, ut [illegible] meſpilo ad ſorbum. His igitur continetur tota empiricorum ſecta, quam Galenus [illegible] damnat multis nominibus; primo, quod fieri non poſſit, ut omnia, quæ ad artem [illegible] [illegible] experimentis comprehendantur: res enim & imperfecta & nimis longa uadere [illegible] experientia duntaxat niteretur, cum duplici [illegible] ratione proficiſcendum ſit, ratione ſcilicet & experientia [illegible] que ſola ſufficiunt euidentia, ſed abdita quoque intelligenda ſunt: præterea neque erunt H

d Gal. libro de optima ſecta.
e Cor. Celſ. lib. 1 in proœmio & Galenus libro de [illegible] & lib. de ſub. figur. empir. c. 1.
[illegible] de [illegible]
g [illegible] lib. de [illegible]
[illegible] meth. cap. [illegible]
[illegible] Gal. lib. de [illegible]
k Gal. de [illegible] 4 &

embirici,

[illegible] hac [illegible] ia, [illegible] [illegible] s [illegible] unt, [illegible] ſola ea [illegible] tos prædicant [illegible] m rationem [illegible] toto [illegible] ue [illegible] imprudentes ratione [illegible] cile deprehende [illegible] experimentorum obſerua [illegible] ottam, ſi tranſitum ad [illegible] eatis: nam [illegible] m Syndromen illam ſuam notant, & q [illegible] poſt quod, ante [illegible] quæro ex [illegible] exceptis, quæ concurrunt, antecedunt, vel [illegible] ur, num [illegible] a animad- [illegible] bu [illegible] rum quorundam [illegible] aduerſionem ſufficere, cum neque omni no- [illegible] etta [illegible] notarentur, ad rem faciant. At quo pacto d[illegible] cernent, quid inter [illegible] c, [illegible] la, quæ omittunt? certe per rationē, ita vt ad eam, qua explodunt, [illegible] r, [illegible] inuenire volu[illegible] tur magis hæc, quam illa congerant in ſuam ſyndromen; quorum [illegible] ectant ætatem eius, qui [illegible] habitu[illegible] coloremq; [illegible] maduertunt: non domum, non [illegible], non patriam. certe nō [illegible] aliam cauſam, niſi quia ratio d[illegible] illa ad rem facere, hæc nullius eſſe momenti [illegible] iam vero, cum hiſ[illegible] iam ſcriptam legunt, c[illegible] non [illegible] auctoribus æque fidem habent, ſed quoſdam idoneos iudicant, quoſdam minus fide dign[illegible] ad rationem illius reuertantur, quia iudicant, q[illegible] alijs præſtent. Poſtr[illegible] u [illegible] tranſire oportet, non omnia comparabilia ſunt, aut aſſimilari poſſunt, ſiue à parte ad p[illegible] bo ad mor[illegible], ſiue à remedio ad remedium oportet rem transferre? quid eſt [illegible], qu[illegible] am contem[illegible] cætera negligunt? vt cum v- [illegible] deſint ſorba, guſtum [illegible] ſe [illegible] diuerſum colorem, odorem diſparem, d[illegible] figuram attendunt? certe non aliud dicere [illegible] ſſunt, quam doceri ſe ratione, opus eſſe facultate aſt[illegible] e, quam ſimilem in vtroque fructu percipi[illegible]. Sublata igitur empiricorum ſe[illegible] a, ni[illegible] e eorum libris agendum eſt, qui iam euanuerunt, ac ſi etiam extarent, minus perfecte Medici- [illegible] continerent.

De Secta Methodicorum, Cap. IV.

HActenus de empiricis, venio ad Methodicos, qui ſimiliter ſtatuunt [b] Medicinam ſolis euidentibus contineri, quamuis ea, quæ obſcura ſunt, comprehendi poſſe non negent, ſed inutilem [illegible] ab ditarum rerum contemplationem exiſtimant, credunt que ea, quæ in aperto ſunt, per ſe ſufficere. Diſtant autem ab Empiricis, quod iudicent comprehendi poſſe, quæ ſenſum latent, quamquam non ſecus, ac illi, ſola euidentia amplectuntur, præterea curandi rationem ab experimento ſumunt Empirici, ſed Methodici ratione ducuntur, & id genus curationis adhibent, quod poſtulat natura illius rei euidentis, quam intuentur. Nomen autē inuenerunt à methodo, quam definiunt viam quandā eorum, quæ morbis comunia ſunt; totam n. artem in triplici tam morborū, quam remediorum communitate conſtituunt; vnam enim morborum [d] communitatem aſtrictam inducunt, alteram fluentem tertiam vero mixtam, cum æger modo parum, modo nimium, modo altera parte paru, altera nimium e[illegible] tri- plici autem huic morborum generi triplicem remediorum communitatem apponunt. nam aſtrictum C corpus relaxant, quod profluuio laborat, aſtringunt, quod partim fluit, partim aſtrictum eſt, partim aſtringunt, partim relaxant. Ratione igitur ducuntur ad morbos curandos, cū cognito morbo contrarium remedium adhibeant, extra quas communitates ceiicinnt [e] animaduerſionem aliarum cerum omnium, ſiue lateant, ſiue perſpicuæ ſint, vt cauſarum, ſiue internæ ſiot, ſiue externæ, loci affecti, temporis, regionis, naturæ, ętatis, virium, conſuetudinis, habitus, atque hoc nomine plurimum ſibi tribuunt, quod medicinalem artem, quam Hippocrates [f] (ſi ad uitam hominis comparetur) longam exiſtimauit, ita ad compendium cōferri dicant, vt ſex menſium ſpacio percipi poſſe arbitrentur. Quos irridet Galenus, [g] cenſetque non ſex menſium, ſed ne ſex horarum quidem eorum Medicinam eſſe, cum cæteris animaduerſionibus relictis ſolas morborum ac remediorum communitates attendant. Caret [h] etiam Methodicorum Medicina artificio penitus, ſiquidem communitas illa nota ſunt etiam vul[illegible]bus videns enim, quod fluit & aſtringendum eſſe exiſtimant, accerſunt Medicum, ut fluentem aluum aſtringat, fereque omnes intelligunt, cotonea mala habere vim aſtringendi. Qui cunque tamen ſunt in[illegible] idiotas prudentiſſimi, non audent hoc præſidio aluum ſupprimere, ſed Medicum adhibent, qui ad ætatem, naturam, cauſas, vires, & ad omnia illa reſpiciat, quæ Methodici contemnunt. Quid? quod eadem ipſi imprudentes etiam conſiderant, quod perſpicuum erit, ſi ſigillatim vnumquodque contemplemur; atque vt ab externis cauſis ordiamur, alio modo curant ictum à telo, alio à cane rabioſo, alio à vipera. Inſpiciunt internas cauſas, nam vrinam ſuppreſſam non eodem modo euocant, ſi à calculo, ſi ab inflāmatione, ſi à ſuccorum craſſitudine retineatur. habent rationem loci affecti, D [illegible]m emplaſtris, quibus ad recentiora vulnera vtuntur, non medeantur internis, neque dolorem ocu- [illegible] m leniant oleo, ſicuti ſi in alia parte verſetur. Sed regionem quoque ignari & anni tempus animaduertunt, quando frigidam aquam potui dant æſtate, non hyeme, ſub cælo ardente, non ſub frigido. Spectant ad virium robur & ætatem, cum non infanti, aut imbecillo ſanguinem mittunt, ſed iuueni, ac iam annis r[illegible] buſto. Ad naturam præterea & habitum, cum pituitoſis & obæſis inediam imperant, [i] quam bili[illegible] is & gracilibus conſtat eſſe pernicioſam: quamquam [k] diatritarii illa ſtupidi erant vt cum imperabant inediam neceſſariam, hanc animaduerſionem prætermitterent. Eadem ratio eſt conſuetudinis. [l] nam cum facilius t[illegible] lerentur, quæ conſueta ſunt, qui inſueti alio modo curantur, atque illi, qui ferre aliquem laborem conſueuerunt. In ſumma quæcunque negant Methodici animaduertenda eſſe, ſiue ſecundum naturam, ſiue contraria ſint, eadem aut imprudentes, atque inſciī perinde, atque Empirici rationem animaduertunt, aut (velint nolint) animaduertenda eſſe fateri coguntur; quæ ſi negligantur, conſtat homines à Medico magis interimi, quam ſanari: tanto autem deterior eſt Methodicorum, quam Empiricorum ſecta, quanto pauciora ſpectanda eſſe voluerunt. ſed eſt Dijs gratia, quando vna cum ſecta librorum omnium interitus humanum genus a fœda huiuſmodi peſte liberauit.

Margin notes: [b] Gal. lib. de ſect. [illegible] 6. Gal. de optima ſecta c. 8 — [d] [illegible] — [e] Gal. lib. de ſectis [illegible] 4. — [f] Hip. lib. 1. aphor. 1. — [g] Gal. lib. de ſectis c. 6. — [h] Galenus lib. de optima [illegible] c. 9. — [i] Gal. lib. [illegible] meth. c. 5. — [k] Gal. lib. [illegible] meth. c. [illegible] — [l] Hippocrates [illegible] 2 aphor. 49.

[illegible] ab antiquis auctoribus vſque ad Galeni tempora. C A P. V.

S[illegible] de Rationalibus agamus, qui Hippocratem vſque ad Galeni tempora [illegible] laudare conuenit, quod optimam ſectam amplexi fuerint quam rationalem [illegible], quod r[illegible]em, & dogmaticam, quod dogmata, hoc eſt, decreta ſapientium ſequerentur. S[illegible] Rationales naturam rei quæ tractatur, qua cognita, ſi ſecunda nobis fuerit, [illegible] tuandam [illegible] bus, ſi aliena, contrariis [illegible]llendam [b] eſſe ſubito intelligunt. Idem quoque [illegible] h[illegible] dicimus, ſed differunt ab iis Rationales, cum non ſolis euidentibus contenti ſint, [illegible] maxime [illegible] [illegible] udiſsis, quæ ſenſum latent & abdita ſunt, quemadmodum natura [illegible] etiam præter communitatem vnamquamque ſpeciem vſque ad extremam ſpeciem [illegible] attendunt [illegible] ſymptomata, attendunt cauſas tam externas, quam internas intuentur illa omnia, quæ ne[illegible] thodi [illegible], & ex quibus Empirici ſuam illam ſyndromen & concurſum apparentium [illegible], vt virium robur, corporis habitum, ætatem, temperamentum, vitæ genus, conſuetudinem, anni tempus, regionem. huc enim ſpectantes, ſtatim, quid agendum ſit, cognoſcunt: omnia autem hæc ad quæ ſpectant, cum rationem inueniunt, ſcopos appellant, quod in eos quaſi in ſcopum ſagittarii intueatur. curationis vero monſtrationem ἔνδειξιν Græce, hoc eſt, indicationem appellant, quam definiunt [c] comprehenſionem iuuantis vna cum comprehenſione nocentis. Neque diſſimilis eſt indicatio ratiocinationi, per quam vbi propoſitionem & aſſumptionem videmus, illico cernimus, quod conſequitur: non F ſecus etiam cognita natura eorum, quæ ſpectari debent, ſtatim per indicationem comprehendimus, quo præſidiorum genere opus ſit. Hinc igitur Rationalium nomen traxerunt, nõ Empiricorum quamuis experientiam [d] quoque neceſſariam eſſe exiſtiment ad comprobandam remediorum vim ratione inuentam. Huius ſectæ primus auctor fuit Hippocrates, [e] quam deinde vſque ad Galeni tempora optimus quiſque Medicus probauit: hanc amplecti Plato etiam videtur in ſecunda parte Timæi, cum multa proponit ad Medicum attinentia, quę à naturali philoſophia ſumuntur. Placuit eadem Ariſtoteli [f] cum inde Medicum incipere demonſtret, vbi deſinit phyſicus, cumque moralem philoſophum præcipiat inſiſtere in cognitione animi non ſecus, quam Medicus in cognitione corporis verſatur, quæ quidem propria ſunt Rationalis Medici, non Empirici, à quo incomprehenſibilia creduntur, [illegible] Methodici, a quo inutilia exiſtimantur, quod ſolas euidentes communitates ſufficere arbitretur. S[illegible] relictis, ſtatuo rationalē ſectam defendendam eſſe conſtantiſſime, quę tantos, taleſque patronos habet, & ratione ipſa, vt oſtendimus, firmatur, ita vt Rationalis Medicus haberi debeat omnium præſtantiſſimus. Nolo tamen hunc ſola ratione inſtrui, cum non diſputatione, ſed vſu fiat Medicus, ſicuti gubernator & agricola, quandoquidem vnaquæque ars [g] ſuum opus præſtat in aliquo particulari, h[illegible] c autem non ratione, aut ſcriptis, ſed ſenſu & exercitatione comprehenditur: fit citharædus ſæpe citharam pulſando; ſi alterum deſit, vſus vel doctrina, [h] Ariſtoteles magis laudat experientem, quam doctum: ſtultum enim eſſe ait ex ſolis ſcriptis imperare. Quamcunque igitur ſectam ſequaris, præter libros & communia præcepta neceſſarius quoque eſt vſus, qui eſt optimus medendi magiſter, quod cum ſententia noſtra de ſecta rationali minime pugnat, nec prohibet, quo minus inſtrui præſter via rationali quam methodica, aut empirica; neque enim idem eſt empirica ſecta & exercitatio, immo ipſa quoque Empiricorum diſciplina exercitationem poſtulat, ſicut rationalis & methodica. Sed iam tempus eſt afferre iudicium Galeni de rationalibus medicis, qui ante ſe fuerunt, neque enim noſtrum interponere licet, cum eorum opera iam euanuerint, & ſi qua adhuc leguntur, pauca admodum ſunt fragmenta & exiliter [illegible]ipta. Galenus igitur Herophilum & Eraſiſtratum ſæpe accuſat, quod more Empiricorum ſimplicibus partibus medeantur, quamuis rationem ſequantur in curatione multiformium. Numerat, quam inter rationales Medicos Agatinum, Archigenem, Athenæum, [i] qui omnia in ſpiritus referebant, parui facientes tam ſuccos, quam ſolidas partes; pleroſque autem accuſat vel inconſtantiæ, vel alterius erroris, nec aliquem commemorat, qui medicinalem artem vniuerſam, aut aliquam eius partem pro dignitate explicauerit.

a [illegible]
c [illegible] de [illegible] da cap. 11.
d [illegible] lib. [illegible] cap.
e Gal. [illegible] medic[illegible]
f Ariſto. l. de [illegible] & ſenſi. tex. 4.
g Ariſtoteles [illegible] ab [illegible].
h Ariſtoteles ibidem.
i Gal. lib. 4. de diff. pulſuum.

Recentiorum iudicium de Galeno, C A P. VI.

PRimus ergo Galenus Medicinam totam prope perfectam tulit, quam ante neminem conſtat ipſam abſoluiſſe: iure igitur meritoque iuniores deferunt primas Galeno, fuit enim ingenio acerrimo, memoria firma, iudicio ſingulari, quæ naturæ bona perennibus ſtudiis, ſummis laboribus, vigiliis, lucubrationibus auxit, vel potius perfecit: iidem plurimum fauit fortuna, cum à patente viro ſapientiſſimo bonis moribus, humanioribus literis, mathematicis diſciplinis fuerit inſtitutus. Non [illegible] res familiaris, non defuerunt magiſtri, à quibus dialecticen, naturalem philoſophiam, medicinalem artem do[illegible]; quas facultates omnes ita eſt aſſecutus, vt vni tantum ea bis operam dediſſe facile credas, ſed in Medicina deinde vniuerſam ætatem conſumſit, quam non ſolum eleganter & ſumma facilitate, ac facundia, ſed methodo etiam conſcripſit; nam ante nemo ſolitus erat hanc artem via cum ratione tractare; neque [illegible]lum collegit, quę maiores memoriæ prodiderunt, ſed quæ omiſſa erant, diligentiſſime inueſtigauit, ſiue ad naturam noſtri corporis, ſiue ad res præter naturam, ſeu ad ſigna, ſeu ad curandi, ſeu ad conſeruandi rationem, aut denique ad præſidiorum genera pertinerent, nec quicquam amplius eſt, quod in Medicina deſiderari poſſe videatur. At quid eſt, cur poſt ipſum tot Græci, tot Arabes, tot Latini de medicina ſcripſerunt? num ſtupidi adeo fuerunt, vt quæ perfecta eſſent, cõarentur facere deteriora? [illegible] quidem intelligo molem illam librorum Galeni inſpicientes deterreri eos cenſebãt, qui Medicinæ operam dare vellent, ita vt primo auctoris longitudinem accuſarent, deinde varietatem atque inconſtantiam, quod de iiſdem aliis in locis alio modo loqueretur & interdum ſecum ipſe pugnaret, tum perturbatũ ordinem, quod interrupte & confuſe plurima tradiderit, deeſſe etiam nõnulla [illegible] quod quædam imperfecta & manca legantur. Poſtremo ipſ[illegible] [illegible] vero a[illegible] du[illegible] ex[illegible] arunt, quorum omnium Galenum accuſari tam clarum eſt quam quod clariſſimum. Longitudinem præſeferunt tam multa volumina, quæ ab eo ſcripta [illegible]guntur. [illegible]conſtantiam & [illegible]
[illegible] ue ipſam

[illegible] præcipiat, [illegible] dum de [illegible] & [illegible] o cælo ab [illegible], qui ri[illegible]ns, quam rationem mouentur, pr[illegible] V[illegible] Faloppius, viri noſtro ſecul[illegible] docti[illegible] An[illegible] [illegible], quæ [illegible] tum ſ[illegible] n[illegible] impoſuerunt, apertiſſim[illegible] [illegible] oportere nouos [li]bros de Medicina [ha]bere, aud[i]carunt [illegible] [illegible] ad ipſum quaſi fundamentum n[o]ſtræ de[illegible]nſio[illegible] aſſuman[illegible] [illegible] be[illegible] arrogantes, ſi Medic[i]nam rurſus ſcribere contendimus. At [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] deq[illegible] aud[illegible]bus quibus ipſum a[illegible] cælo [illegible] d[illegible] ip[illegible]ur [illegible] init *Qui genus humanum [ing]enio ſuperauit [et] omnes R[illegible]* [illegible] *[illegible]crens* [illegible] le[illegible]o tribuendu eſſe n[illegible] dubitamus, nam h cum cæteris, qui aut ant[illegible] [illegible] v[illegible] hu[illegible], con[illegible]tatur, omn[illegible] quæ [illegible]l minora [illegible] ob[illegible]ura[illegible]t, ita vt Medicina [illegible] [illegible] cæt[illegible] [om]nibus ſimul, [H]ippo[c]ratem ſ[e]mper c[illegible] ui ſ[illegible] [p]rimum debet [illegible] [illegible]m enim eſt [illegible] na, magnum ex[illegible] ille, atque ad mel[illegible] perdux[illegible] n tamen magnum [illegible] ol[illegible]gre [illegible] ſ[illegible]ua, & frumenta poſt trituram pur[illegible]te, q[uo]d [illegible] rnu[illegible] a[illegible]s integrum rel[in]quit. Q[illegible] [illegible] aut[e]m vera e[illegible] non negauerim, quæ contra [illegible]um ob[illegible]untur, non tamen i[illegible]ſta excuſat[io] de[e]ſt. [illegible] non [illegible], non ſolu[m] Med[ici]na[illegible] ſc[illegible], ſed libr[os H]ippo[cr]atis difficu[l]tatum multitudine [illegible]ue inexp[li]ca[illegible] [o]bſcuritat[e] obſtructos pate[fec]it, partim, vt eorum intel[l]igentiam erueret, partim, vt [illegible] viri [illegible] inſtrat [illegible]uis quoque firmamentum atque auctoritatem adiungeret. Multa præter [illegible]utam ſeriem conſcripſ[it] in amicorum gratiam, vt ipſe [a]liquando teſtatur, vbi [illegible] ſuam pa[illegible]t excuſat lon[g]itudinem, ſed lo[n]ge plura in Em[p]iricos, in Methodi[cos], in eos Ration[a]les, quos [illegible] rei na[illegible] [illegible] vit[illegible]rati[illegible] detorſiſ[s]et, neque enim ſatisfacere putabit vera artis præc[e]pt[a] niſi errores, qui eo tempore vi[g]ebant, funditus euerterentur. At [h]æc nequeunt paruo volumine explicari, ſed poſtul[an]t [illegible]cet [illegible] [illegible]dinem. Da aliquid ordini, quem [illegible]equitur, [illegible] ex[illegible], vt [illegible] [illegible] aut ſpe[c]ie[illegible], nunc ſub nomine cauſæ, ſigni, aut curationis repetatur. C[illegible] aliq[illegible] pa[illegible]n. Per[illegible]atque Aſiaticus, cuius generis proprium erat, vti fuſo illo dicendi genere. Venio ad inconſtan[tiam], [illegible] ſecum ipſe pugnat, & de eadem re non eadem ipſe tradidit var[iis] etiam temporibus [illegible] p[o]ſſit nec idem [ſ]enſit ſenex ac iuuenis: nam quod iuueni valde arriſerat, iam ſeni & in Medicina conſummat[o] [illegible] tenere non pl[illegible] libros autem, qui multo ante venerant in aliorum manus, reuocare non p[o]tuit, vt [illegible] ret. [illegible] dem etiam libro controuerſum videas, fa[ci]le abſoluitur controuerſia, depel[l]itur[que] [illegible] nam vbi [r]em accurate ſpectaueris, plerumque tam par[illegible] m[illegible] me[illegible] eſt, vt n[illegible] m[illegible]us [illegible] is ne[g]ligi debeat, quam ab illo fuerit neglecta: adde, quod imper[i]tia Græcarum literarum & inter[illegible]ium [illegible] ac varietate multa, quæ reuera controuerſia non ſunt, inter ſe pug[n]are videantur. [illegible] or[d]inem conf[uſ]ione capitum quæ propoſuit, peccatum [illegible] non mediocriter re[illegible]ch[illegible] d leretur [illegible] tate hominis & importu[n]itate amicorum, qui adeo eius libros cupiebant, vt [illegible] emendari, nedum perpoliri, ſed inchoatos, crebris locis inculcatos ac refertos, antequam ex[illegible] ema manus [ac]cederet, effl[a]gitabant; ille autem nefas exiſtimans amicis ali[q]uid denegare aliquos libros ſi[illegible] p[illegible]a eſt, nonnul[li] etiam eo inuito atque imprudente exciderunt. Quæ i[n]terp[illegible] [illegible]it, h[illegible] præter [illegible] exiſ[ti]meniur, [c]um directe ad propoſitum loc[u]m non per[tine]nt, [illegible] penitus [illegible] [illegible] vt ſæpe [illegible] teſtat[ur] cum ait, [illegible], [illegible] am [illegible] aliud [f]aci[illegible], certe prop[illegible] bus afferunt aliquid luminis: nec vitio dandum eſt, quod [illegible] em diuer[ſis] libris [illegible]nt, [illegible] axi[m]e l[a]udandus eſt eiuſmodi ordo, ſub quo res ſecundum n[at]uram, [illegible] [co]ntrariæ, [illegible]a[illegible]io, præſ[illegible]tum genera & cuncta denique ſe[illegible]ſum tractata mi[n]ime confunduntur. [illegible] [illegible] le[illegible] a[illegible] m[illegible] neque opus confecit, vbi de morbis ſingularum partium [illegible] capi[illegible] [illegible] cau[ſ]a, [illegible] & [c]uratione tractauerit, deeſſe huiuſmodi opus non negaret, ſi viuer[et] q[illegible]uens [illegible] Quid tum? non potuit omnia, m[ort]e præuent[us] [illegible] omi[illegible], q[uæ] p[illegible] [illegible]et. At longe magis mirari debemus, quod iam mul[t]a m[o]nime[nta] manda[illegible], quam [illegible] præterierit, præſertim cum liceat, q[uæ] extant, non [illegible] ex ſuis ſcriptis [illegible] [ſ]upereſt v[n]um omnium grauiſſimum quo [illegible] defendu[illegible] [illegible] [Ga]lenus, exiſ[tim]ans [illegible] qu[illegible], ab inf[illegible]tis excitatu[illegible] re[ſ]p[o]ndebit, qu[illegible] qu[o]d Ter[illegible] *ho[illegible]**manum à me ali[enum]* [illegible] autem, li[illegible] add[illegible]iutare in verba magiſ[illegible] [G]alenus, an[illegible] [illegible] ſ[illegible] ma[illegible] a[illegible] veriras, quod de Platone pro[illegible] A[illegible] aut b[illegible] de[illegible] nil [illegible] [illegible] corpori[illegible] tione[illegible], n[illegible] hu[m]an[illegible] mul[illegible] multa [illegible] ſup[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]us

[illegible]

[illegible] Sentiendum ſit [illegible] qui poſt [illegible] num, [illegible] ſcripſerunt: poſtremum de Cornelio Celſo. [illegible]

R[illegible] eſt, [illegible] eos [illegible] eam[illegible], qui poſt ipſam medicinalē artem [illegible] Græci, ſiue Arabes, ſiue Latini [illegible] orum maxime ſtudium fuit ita [illegible] incommo[illegible] & reprehenſiones, in quas incidiſſe Galenum oſtendimus, quod quamuis [illegible] penitus [illegible] non medio[illegible]ter tamen [illegible] bis laudari debent, quod contenderint per [illegible] cere, quæ deſ[illegible] grati in eos habeamur, [illegible] ut [illegible] abetur ab Ariſt[illegible] el [illegible] picharmus, d[illegible] in Xenopha[illegible] [illegible] gratias [illegible] debuit, inuehitur. Complures igitur lon[illegible] ſtudio eam effugiunt, neq; ſecum ipſi pugnant, n[illegible] n recedunt ab ordine propoſito, adiciunt [illegible] rum de morbis [illegible] capite ad pedes, [illegible] à Galeno fuerat [illegible] us, nec in eos errores labuntur, quorum Galenus accu[illegible] atur, ſed omnibu[illegible] ho[illegible] vi[illegible] ut, v[illegible] quod [illegible] præclarum eſt apud Galenum, non agnouerint, meth[illegible] um ſcilicet mag[illegible] a certe [illegible] fuit n[illegible] en[illegible] ia, auctoris [illegible] lius artificium non agnouiſſe, cuius ſcripta omnibus alis præferenda eſſ[illegible] iu[illegible] ica[illegible] nt, [illegible] na methodo, ſiue arte fieri dixit, vt, ſi interea non ſcripta, non deſperandum ſit, cum ab eo, qui me[illegible] dum teneat, [illegible] le [illegible] us ſibi Medicina poſſit. Eſt autem methodus [illegible] ratio, ſeu via tractandi [illegible] quæ [illegible] mu[illegible] quodā principio ord[illegible] or, quod in confeſſo eſt, inde procedit diſſoluēdo c[illegible] poſita, diui[illegible] endo genera, donec [illegible] vltimas, & ſimpliciſſimas ſpecies fuerit peruentum, interim ſtatuens, quid pri[illegible] id [illegible] un-do, quid tertio, atq; ita deinceps tractari debeat, neque aliquid relinquit ex iis, quæ ad rem propoſitam facere videantur. Hanc methodum maxime celebrauit, atq; excoluit Galenus, neq; opu[illegible] a[illegible] ie[illegible] d om-poſuit, vbi non in[illegible] eniatur. Veniant in medi[illegible] m morbi, cauſæ, [illegible] mpt[illegible] ta, ſigna, rati[illegible] c[illegible] ndi, [illegible] acu[illegible] ras medicamētorum, quodcumq; ex his intuearis, à recta ratione profect[illegible] e[illegible] e iudicab[illegible] d quo[illegible] ere eſt artem tradere: nam qui viam cum ratione non ſequuntur, ma[illegible] is h[illegible] ſt[illegible] riam ſcribent, quam art[illegible] [illegible] ituant. [illegible] is videre, quantum interſit inter artem, & hiſtoriam? lege, quæ Plinius de an[illegible] m[illegible] l[illegible] us, de ſt[illegible] r-pibus in ſuam hiſtoriam contulit, ſpecta eadem, quo pacto ab Ariſtotele de animalibus, a Theophraſt[illegible] de ſtirpibus traduntur, diſcernes procul dubio, quantum diſtent (vt aiunt) æra lupinis. Quod ſi Plinius ordinate ſuam hiſtoriam diſpoſuit, non propterea in ſingulis rerum capitibus enarrandis meth[illegible] dum adhibuit. aliud n. eſt ordinem quendam ſibi præfigere, neque ab illo recedere, ſed eodem capita omnia diſtribuere, aliud eſt ſingulatum rerum genera perſcribere, & ex ſuis fontibus haurire [illegible] ac ne longe exempla petamus, ordo, quem Auicenna tenet in Medicina exponenda, ſummopere laudatur, quo [illegible] ſim-pliciſſimis paulatim aſcendit ad maxime compoſita, licet ad inueniendum aptior ſit ord[illegible] [illegible] l[illegible] ionis, qui [illegible] compoſitis, quæ nobis notiora ſunt, ad [illegible] pli[illegible] ia tendit, quæ magis latent. Seruat igitur Au[illegible] nna ſtatutum ordinem conſtantiſſime, cum rerum genera exponit, in explicandis tamen hiſtoriam ma[illegible], quam artem conficit, cum ſingula præcepta magis enarret, & contingentib. particulis connectat, q[illegible] præbet, aut eliceat ex certis [illegible] undamentis (quemadmodum facere Galenum videmus) ex quibus con[illegible] e-quantur: plurimum n. intereſt, inquit Ariſto[illegible] les in [illegible] ſua Poetica, hæc ne poſt hæc, an per hæ[illegible] q[illegible] od eos latet [illegible] qui ſine via ac ratione libros conſcribunt. Miror autem auctores, qui poſt Galenum vſq, ad [illegible] memoriam noſtram fuerunt, præclaram illam methodum non animaduertiſſe, ſed præcipue Auicennam, quem alioquin cæteris antepono; nemo n. via cum ratione Medicinam tradidit, quamqu[illegible] mul[illegible] i acc[illegible] rate ipſam [illegible] Græci, Arabes, & Latini prodiderunt. Ex græcis Oribaſius Paulus, Aetius, Alexander [illegible] trallianus magno in pretio habentur, quos ſi diligēter inſpexeris, int[illegible] [illegible] iſtor[illegible] cos medicinæ ſcriptores magi[illegible], quam inter peritos artifices numerabis. Inter Arabas ſatisfaciat exemplum vnius Auicennæ iam poſitum; at Latinorum genus tripartitū eſt; aut n. ante Galenum fuerunt, aut proximo ſeculo inſecuti ſunt Arabas, aut vel memoria noſtra vixerunt, vel adhuc viuunt. Ex antiquis Cornelii Cel[illegible] d[illegible] taxat men-[illegible] nem faciam: nam ſi qua ſunt ab aliis ſcripta, exilia admodum ſunt, nec digna, quæ [illegible] um maximorum virorum operib. conferantur; Cornelium igitur Celſum vehementer ſuſpicio atq, admi[illegible] or, cuius ſty-lo non ſolum non vidi apriorem, ad eiuſmodi profeſſionem tradend[illegible] d ne cogitation[illegible] [illegible] v[illegible] a[illegible] c[illegible] inente concipere meliorem: in hoc ſumma breuitas cum mira fa[illegible] tat[illegible] coniungitur, n[illegible] n [illegible] n[illegible] elegan[illegible] eeſt, [illegible] on verborum el[illegible] ctio; pure n Latine ſcripſit, vt ſi quisquam al[illegible] bon[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] [illegible] tari debent, qui Medicinam monumentis mandare inſtituunt, modo hanc ab ipſ[illegible] non[illegible] t[illegible] quirant: nam præter illa, quæ ex Hippocrate f[illegible] iſſime Latina fecit, non Empiricam, non Methodicam, non Rationalem ſectam profitetur, ſed omnes ſimul [illegible] onfundit, diuerſa præcepta multorum [illegible] orum [illegible] ne vlla ratione collig[illegible] r, ita vt magis a R[illegible] het[illegible] re, quam [illegible] Medic[illegible] illius libri [illegible] ipti vide[illegible] ot[illegible] r. At Lati[illegible] qui Arabas ætate conſequuti [illegible] unt, multum vt temporib. [illegible] is va[illegible] uerunt [illegible] uerun[illegible] tame[illegible] ad [illegible] uæſtion[illegible], & ſuos libros phyſicis, & dialecticis diſputati[illegible] nibus parum ad [illegible] anitatem attinentibus re[illegible] ertos [illegible] e-runt. [illegible] od autem barbaris vo[illegible] bulis Medicinam f[illegible] dauerint, vltro [illegible] noſcimus: nam vt ſeme[illegible] [illegible] ſe[illegible] ui[illegible] el[illegible] quentia vna cum imperio l[illegible] befactata eſt, [illegible] n ante r[illegible] ſt[illegible] [illegible] pit, quam op[illegible] s, [illegible] a, [illegible] d[illegible] [illegible] uſt[illegible] ſſimæ familiæ [illegible] edicææ vt ſupra dixim[illegible] iuuaretur. [illegible] amobrem non ante n[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arrum Latina ling[illegible] a fuit in veterem dignitatem re[illegible] ituta, ita vt excuſandi ſint, qui antea [illegible] arb[illegible] [illegible] a[illegible], quam Latine, & [illegible] anc & cæteras [illegible] berales artes tractauerunt. Cum his autem bene [illegible] m eſt, [illegible] u[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible], quibus multum pr[illegible] ir [illegible] æcarum literarum [illegible] er[illegible] ia [illegible] los [illegible] n[illegible] e ent, qu[illegible] o[illegible] earum [illegible] citiam de [illegible] pſi erant [illegible] ore. Sed maiore[illegible] m a[illegible] [illegible] ſermonis correctio, vel potius reſtitutio, & meth[illegible] di cognitio: nam m[illegible] a[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ad [illegible]

[illegible] *ant* [illegible]

C A P. VIII.

H[illegible] redeo [illegible] æ acc ſatum [illegible] æ, [illegible] es an [illegible] hun [illegible] modum [illegible] N[illegible] ſle animo [illegible] qu[illegible] imprudent [illegible] men effug[illegible] qui [illegible] e vitari nullo m[illegible] arbitrantur, qui ſi diligēter in[illegible] ſam [illegible] ad vin[illegible] fecen[illegible] os ab [illegible] q[illegible] pa vi[illegible] cabunt, [illegible] acceptare [illegible] velimus, n[illegible] inquam, ſed H[illegible] ocra[illegible] [illegible] ribus, pront qu ſq, plura, vel pauc[illegible] ora cenſetur ad [illegible] c atti[illegible] [illegible] vt [illegible] rum ſententias in c[illegible] pendium conferam, ex[illegible] rdina[illegible] [illegible] ad[illegible] ncam, ſi quid deſi[illegible], adiu[illegible] no[illegible] aduertuntur. Hæc vt non pauca eſſ[illegible] fateor [illegible] non con[illegible] ma[illegible] [illegible] b[illegible] deterrere: nam [illegible] ol[illegible] gere al[illegible] rum fructus, eo[illegible] in compend[illegible] m c[illegible] ere [illegible] o [illegible] eruditus in ord nem d[illegible] uere, ad[illegible] re qu[illegible] deeſt, ma[illegible] ne[illegible] ſtud [illegible] n[illegible] tamen, quod ab homine [illegible] arte ve[illegible] ſat[illegible] pe[illegible] tus abſ[illegible] lui non p[illegible] [illegible] ſtitutione artis me[illegible] icinali ord[illegible] nem præ[illegible] ripſerit [illegible] o Medicina tra[illegible] tari [illegible] m [illegible] em, cum à rei natura profic[illegible] tur, au[illegible] rem [illegible] Galenum, doctiſ[illegible] mis qui[illegible] [illegible] tur, ſic quoq; tenere oper æ pre[illegible] um iudic[illegible] mu[illegible]. Quæ au[illegible] n[illegible] ua adiicere op[illegible] te[illegible], ma[illegible]gna ex parte ex [illegible] peribus [illegible] liguntur: at vitare incommoda, quæ [illegible] Galenum animaduertun[illegible]tur, [illegible] alii facile [illegible], ita e tan[illegible] mihi n[illegible] n futurum difficile exiſtimo: nant vt [illegible] on [illegible] udine ordiar, quam exig[illegible] ſectarum improbat[illegible] o hæc neceſſaria nobis non eſt, cum ſectas illas non amplius ſit opus euerte[illegible]re quæ non ſolum in menti[illegible] us noſtris n[illegible] n reperiuntur, ſ[illegible] d ne le[illegible] untur quidem in libri[illegible]. Hippo[illegible] ratis autem ſententias ac[illegible] piemus [illegible] Galeno de[illegible] laratas, neq; enim noſtis c[illegible] mmentariis egent, ſi q[illegible] æ rema[illegible] [illegible] obſcuræ, [illegible] au[illegible] is aperientur: [illegible] ribentur[illegible] nob[illegible] libri ſeorſum [illegible] amic[illegible] rum grat[illegible], cum pro[illegible]p[illegible] ſit[illegible] oper[illegible] totam Medi[illegible] inam pe[illegible] qui decreuerimus, cum [illegible] meth[illegible] do tra[illegible] nda omnia nobis ſint, C[illegible] teuit [illegible] tem cum perſpicuitate con[illegible] u[illegible] ctam poll[illegible] cemur. C[illegible] &[illegible] ſtan[illegible] m cane[illegible] us, [illegible] um & aliorum præcepta, & ſi qua de noſtro adiiciemus, [illegible] nat[illegible] ra du[illegible] [illegible] one perpendemus, nec o[illegible] [illegible] mature præcipitabimus, ſed ſæpius antea recognitum proferemus. Confuſio omnis tolletur, ſi [illegible] ormula, quam ante inſtituimus, non recedimus. Opera autem, quæ deſiderantur apud Galenum, [illegible] na ex parte [illegible] eodem diuerſis ex lo[illegible] is petuntur: ad[illegible] e, quod illi, qui Galeno ſucceſſerunt, ſiue [illegible] æ[illegible] ſiue Arabes, ſiue Latini, eiuſmodi opus adiecerunt. Tantum ſupereſt, vt quæ ſine via ac rati[illegible] ne ab il[illegible] [illegible] ad[illegible] tur, a[illegible] b[illegible] via ac ratione per[illegible] tribantur. E[illegible] ores vero, in quos Galenum defer[illegible] dicunt [illegible] unio[illegible]res, cum ab illis [illegible] aceſiant, imitari ſummæ dementiæ [illegible] et. [illegible] uæ cum ita ſint, non debet art[illegible] [illegible] tiæ vi[illegible] [illegible] dari, ſi quis Medi[illegible] næ facultatem contendat facere meliorem: hoc vero ſi a[illegible] ix conced tur, non vi[illegible]deo [illegible] ux optime, cur mihi debeat denegari nec quamobrem aditus, qui al[illegible] is ad hanc pe[illegible] uit [illegible] am pa[illegible]et, mihi [illegible] tercludatur, qui Medicinam tum docendo, tum exercendo iam conſenui. N[illegible] n pu[illegible] cum [illegible] cium mihi eſt, aut fuit vnquam, non etiam priuatum ta[illegible], vt non tantum oci[illegible] fuerit, quantum ipſe ſumpſerim. Ne obſtaret rei familiaris anguſtia, quo minus alere poſſem non ſ[illegible] lum me, ſ[illegible] d eos, quo[illegible]ru[illegible] per[illegible] vtor ad inſt[illegible] ntum opus abſoluendum, eſſecit ante liberalitas F R A N C[illegible] I I rimi [illegible] R[illegible] s inuict[illegible] mi, qui me ſacerdotio ſatis opu[illegible] ent[illegible] o orna[illegible], [illegible] um ex ſuis Medicis m[illegible] t vn[illegible] [illegible] di[illegible] inam [illegible] eclæ publice docendi m[illegible] nus del[illegible] & [illegible] tn[illegible] etiam effic[illegible] t liberalitas tua no[illegible] minor, [illegible] S I F. Dux ducum maxime, qui cum R[illegible] F R A[illegible] C[illegible] VS [illegible] vita migraſſet, me ad patrios la[illegible] [illegible] m[illegible] di[illegible] ate reuocaſti, & vt Med[illegible] nam n[illegible] m[illegible] facerem, ſed Piſi[illegible] publ[illegible] c[illegible] etiam do[illegible] [illegible] liſſimum [illegible] pendium propoſu[illegible], qu[illegible] non [illegible] entus benefi[illegible] io[illegible] um multitudine quot[illegible] die me[illegible] as. [illegible] uit etiam mihi ſemper ſumma commod[illegible] tas, cum totam Italiam ac Galliam peragrauerim, [illegible] cis ex vtraque natione docti[illegible] mis communicandi, quæ ſentirem, quæue difficil[illegible] a exiſtima[illegible] [illegible] rumq; eſententias accipiend[illegible] dem nunc mihi facult[illegible] s eſt [illegible] n Academia [illegible] ana, vbi Do[illegible] ntes n[illegible] x[illegible] me, vt aliis diſciplina[illegible] um generibu[illegible], ita [illegible] iam Medicina præſtanti[illegible] mos. Q[illegible] rum o[illegible]mn[illegible] erus non du[illegible] itaui [illegible] c munus, quodcunque fuerit ſuſcipere, quod ſaxum iam diu volno, [illegible] da[illegible] paucis annis Deo fauente modo ſuperſtes ſim me ab[illegible] luturum eſſe. quod incepi, c[illegible] m præſ[illegible] ripſ[illegible] rim, & omnia præſto habeam, [illegible] uæ nece[illegible] ia e[illegible] e videantur [illegible] no[illegible] te[illegible]cus, quam q[illegible] formula ædifi[illegible] lap[illegible] des, ligna, ferramen[illegible], calcem, & cuncta denique para[illegible]uerit ad æ[illegible] ndum [illegible] ortuna. Sed e[illegible] minus iam rem i[illegible] ſam aggred[illegible] r, ac primo quæ[illegible]dam [illegible] nia Mathematicorum modo explicabo quaſi fun[illegible] me[illegible] ta [illegible] iacie[illegible], vt inde ad ſingula membra artis explicanda tranſ[illegible]ire p[illegible] ſſim commodiſſime.

Finis Libri primi Inſtitutionum Medicinæ.

A 4 VIDI

VIDI VIDII INSTITVTIONVM MEDICINÆ

Liber Secundus,

In quo traduntur, quæ communia ſunt [illegible] Medicinæ.

De[fi]nitio [Me]dicinæ Cap. I.

Medicina eſt ars, quæ ſanitatem facit [illegible] Sunt, qui a[liquo] modo ipſam [illegible] [illegible] quid adiiciunt, quem[ad]modum [illegible] Medicinam ſtatuit detractionem [illegible] & adiectionem [illegible] ars d[illegible] & per quem definiri debet, ſed [illegible] magis [illegible] ſequen[ti]um neceſſaria, cum Medicus ſiue ſecundum valetu[dinem] [illegible] ueatur, ſi[ue] ad[uer]ſam [illegible] ſemper [illegible] adiiciat, aut detrahat. At neq; [illegible] etiam ſatis [illegible], & [illegible] huius artis ex[plic]auit, cum in libro, quem artem medicinalem inſcripſit, [illegible] Medicinam eſſe ſcientiam ſanorum, ægrotorum, & neutrorum quibus verbis non proprie artem, ſed quot, & quæ eſſent, quæ a[b] illa tractantur, expoſuit. Auicenna [illegible] vero quædam [illegible] in definienda Medicina propo[illegible] inquit, [Medic]ina eſt ſcientia, qua humani corporis affectus noſcuntur, qua cauſa ſan[illegible] [illegible] ut affectuum humani corporis cognitionem, qui[illegible] [illegible] Medi[illegible] [illegible] præte[illegible] in definitione poni arbitramur, atque vt nec[eſſaria] eſt [illegible] cognitio affectuum humani corporis, ita etiam medicamentorum, victu[s], & [illegible] tamen [illegible] ea definitione non ponu[illegible] abunde autem erat Medicinam definire per finem, [illegible] ſanitati [illegible] [illegible] ſcendum eſſe per ea, quæ ad ipſum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] iudicentur [illegible] definiente [illegible] finem ergo [illegible] hæc [illegible], vt ſanitas conſeruetur, & amiſſa recuperetur, alia omnia [illegible] eadem [illegible] breuius, & æque aperte in noſtra definitione propo[illegible] [illegible] Reiectis [illegible] alüs definitionibus hac vna acquieſcimus, quæ [illegible] [illegible] vim artis explan[at]: Medicina eſt ars, quæ ſanitatem facit in corpore humano. [illegible] nam inter artes [illegible] & eamdem [illegible] [illegible] humani [illegible] ſanitatem, exponit. Quam [illegible] ſit, oſtendemus, ſi & genus, & differentias, quæ in ipſa ſunt, [illegible] [illegible] an ars [illegible] genus ſit Medicinæ, & an duæ illæ differentiæ, [illegible] quæ [illegible] [cor]pore humano, Medicinam cæteris artibus, ſeiungant, ac per[fe]cte ipſam exp[illegible] [illegible] detetur, nihil red[illegible]

[illegible] ars, an ſcientia. Cap. II.

I[illegible] [illegible] arte, quam diximus eſſe genus in definitione Medicinæ. De h[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] definitionibus, qua [illegible], genus [illegible] ars, [illegible] autem appareat, vtra ſententia [illegible] ſit præſtantior [illegible] artem & ſcientia[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] nte. Ars [illegible] vnumquo[illegible] [illegible] cit, non in [illegible] non ſolum proba[illegible] ſana- tum [illegible] tione amplius non egeat. [illegible] opinio[illegible] Medicinam non eſſe ſcientiam, [illegible] ars ac [illegible] emus id, quod negari non poteſt [illegible] & [illegible] bari d[illegible] ſanitatem, eamdem [illegible] uertractare corpora no[illegible] tari po[illegible] Medicinam nullo pacto eſſe ſcientiam, ſed artem: [illegible] tra[illegible] vniuerſa [illegible] ſingularia [illegible] quum pariter [illegible] artium, & ſcientiarum [illegible] com[illegible] e[illegible] cum infini[illegible] interea[n]t, nequeunt ab his comprehendi, qui artem ducent, quam[illegible] re vera [illegible] exercitat[illegible] [illegible] in ſingularib. verſatur; ſed cum hæc tradere non poſſint artium doctores, [illegible] tur quantũ fieri poteſt ad ea proxime peruenire, quod faciunt per me[thod]um illam diui[illegible] per qua Mnelitheus tot [c]onditiones ſimul colligebat, vt pene conſtitueret ſingulare, licet ſic contraheret vniuerſitatem [illegible] eris, eamq. gradatim ad pauciores, deinde poſtremo fere deduceret ad ſingulo[s]. Quod ſi aliqua Medicinæ præcepta certa ſunt, & demonſtratione comprobantur, non propterea [illegible] tur, [illegible] umit e[illegible] illa Medicus [illegible] ci; ſubijcitur enim Medicina philoſophiæ naturali, vt ar- [illegible] ometriæ: ſumit tam archite[c]tura, quam Medicina quædam principia ſuperiori [illegible] d[illegible] ſtrata, neutra tamen eſt ſcientia, ſed ars, ob finem, qui in faciendo conſiſtit. Si conſideret in c[illegible] lando, [illegible] Medicina non ſolum ſubiecta philoſophiæ naturali, ſed etiam pars ipſius, agit enim

B naturali Philoſophus de ſanitate & morbis, atque aliis affectionibus animalium, ſub qu[ib]us comprehen[di]tur homo, ita vt ſit pars materiei ſubiectæ Philoſopho naturali: ſpectat autem Medicina non ad c[illegible] [illegible] andum, ſed ad faciendum, & idcirco eſt ars. Verum abutuntur aliquando nominib. veteres tam M[edici], quam Philoſophi, neq; normã ſeruant, quam præſcripſerunt de nomine artis, & ſcientiæ, quod fecit Plato, cum in P[oli]tico artem diuiſit in agenté, & cognoſcentem: & Ariſtoteles cum in proœmio primi libri de prima Philoſophia ſapientiores dicit eſſe artes cõtemplantes, quam agentes, complectuntur n. ſcientias ſub nomine artis, quos imitatur etiã Galenus in proœmio libri de conſtitutione artis medicinalis. Sed artes interdum quoque nomine ſcientiæ appellantur, vt ab Ariſtotele, ſexto, vndecimo, & duodecimo libro de prima philoſophia, vbi ſcientiam ponit non ſolum contemplantem, ſed agentem quoque, & facientem, ita vt excuſandi ſint, qui loco artis ſcientiæ nomen vſurpant in definitione Medicinæ, præſertim Galenus qui plerumque artem ipſam appellare ſolet, & librum ipſum, in quo ſcientiam eſſe tradit medicinalem, artem, non ſcientiam inſcripſit.

Diuiſio artium, & ſub qua ſpecie comprehendatur Medicina. CAP. [I]II.

STatuentes igitur Medicinæ genus eſſe artem, pergamus ad exponendas differentias in definitione poſitas; prior fuit facere ſanitatem. Scire autem licet artes omnes eſſe potentias, ita vt idem illis eueniat, quod potentiis, hoc autem eſt, [g] vt aliæ ipſa effectione contineantur, nec aliquod opus præſtent;

C aliæ præter effectionem opus factum relinquunt perfectius effectione, quæ ad ipſum dirigitur. In ſola actione, ſeu effectione conſiſtit Palæſtra, ludorum, tybicinũ, & citharœdorum peritia, quarũ perfectio in ipſa effectione conſiſtit. Relinquit opus poſt effectionem Pictura, ars fingendi, ars ædificandi. Medicina [h] cum ſanitatem faciat, quæ poſt effectionem manet, illis artibus adnumerari debet, quæ non habent finem in faciendo, ſed ad opus diriguntur, quod relinquendum eſt. At diuiduntur hæ curſus a Platone in eo dialogo, quem ſophiſtam nominat, in eas, quæ faciunt opus, quod relinquunt, & eas, quæ non ſimpliciter, ſed eatenus faciunt, quatenus factum comparant. Facit quidem ars fingendi ſignum, pingendi tabulam: comparat, quod factum eſt, venatio, piſcatio, aucupium; ab his enim nihil [illegible], ſed quod ante erat, acquiritur. At Medicina [i] nihil comparat, aut acquirit, quod factum ſit, ſed ſanitatem facit. Verum artes, quæ ſimpliciter faciunt, rurſus in duo [k] genera diducuntur: nam aut nouum opus efficiunt, aut quod ante factum erat, reſarciunt; Sutoria enim ars duplex eſt, quædam nouos calceos efficit, quædam iam laceros & contritos reſarcit. Medicina non facit ſanitatem de integro; hanc enim facit natur[a], [c]um corpus noſtrum cõſtituit, ſed quaſi laceram, & quemadmodum con[tr]itam reſar[cit]. Ergo per hanc differentiam, facere ſanitatem, intelligimus Medicinam eſſe ex illis artibus, quæ opus poſt effectionem relinquunt, quod non venantur, ſed ſimpliciter faciunt, licet magis proprie reſarcientibus, quam de integro facientibus adnumeretur. At quamuis reſarciat, non propter-

D ea ignobilis, aut ſeruilis exiſtimanda eſt: nam ſi, vnde ſumatur vtilitas artis, ſpectauerimus, exiſtimabimus eam omnino eſſe nobiliſſimam; duo enim creduntur tam artium, quam ſcientiarum [l] nobilitatem [illegible] tum eſt nobilitas ſubiectæ [m] materiæ; alterum eſt [n] ratio demonſtrationis: Medicinæ [illegible] q[illegible] em ſubiicitur corpus humanum, vt paulo poſt monſtrabimus, hoc enim eſt, quod tractatur à M[illegible] nodque ſi cum cæteris confeeatur, quæ aliis artibus ſubiiciuntur, nobiliſſimum omniũ conſen[illegible]. Sed ratio demonſtrationis nullam videtur addere nobilitatem Medicinæ, cum potius [illegible] conjectur[illegible], quam certa; inter artes enim quædam adeo exacta & exquiſita demonſtratione continentur, [vt c]onſilium non capiant, quemadmodum oſtenſum eſt ab Ariſtotele tertio libro de moribus, cuiu[s] [illegible] ſunt, quæ fingunt, pingunt, ædificant: habent n. certitudinem quandã eius, quod facere oportet, ita vt [co]nſilio non egeant, hoc, an illud agendum ſit, ſed id, quod fieri debeat, neceſſario ſe oſtendit: aliæ artes ſunt minus exquiſitæ & coniecturales, quæ auctore Platone in Philebo multum habent obſcuri & parum firmi, cuiuſmodi dicit eſſe artem gubernandi naues, ducendi exercitus, & medendi, hæ enim capiunt conſilium. Facile autẽ cum coniectura moueatur, in errorem deferetur tam gubernator, quam Medicus, ita vt Hippocrates eum meliorẽ eſſe dicat Medicum, qui minus errat. Caret [illegible] tur Medicina nobilitate ſumpta [illegible] tudine demonſtrationis; minime tamen ſeruilis eſt, cum fer[illegible] [illegible] egeat corpore; ſed requirat ſummum artificium in animo, cum generoſa item dici debeat.

nam

[illegible] lib. de conſtitutione artis [illegible] ad Traſyb. cap. [illegible]
h Gal. ibi.
i Gal. ad Traſyb. cap. 30
k Gal. ad [Tra]ſyb. cap. [illegible] & cap. 3.
l Gal. 1 de Tuen. [v]al. ad Traſyb. c. 11 12 & [illegible] eſdem com- men 1.
m Ariſt. lib. 1 de anima ab initio.
n Gal. 1 a. [illegible] com[illegible] [illegible] lib de tuend. va[l]. [illegible] per a- [illegible]
[illegible] Ariſt. lib. 1 Poſterio- rum c. 3.

nam [illegible]es appellat Philo[illegible] nobilitatem, propter summ[illegible] bimur, reuertamur, vnde digre[illegible] per quam differentiam Medic[illegible]lis artibus distat, [illegible] non sanitatem. Quod & altera pa[illegible]dicinæ consistere vid[illegible], non autem in faciendo, resarcit tamen [illegible] sanitatem etiam in [illegible] sani sunt, non tamen integra sanitate fruuntur, perspicuū e[illegible] di-gentius rem obserues, dum Medicus conseruat etiam eos, qui [illegible] ad-im[illegible] atq; hoc pacto sanitatem facit, seu resarcit: sed quia re[illegible], vt vix perspicuus sit, idem nunc non restitui, sicut quando plurimum [illegible] sed conseruari [illegible].

[illegible] ratione sua-soria ad bo-nas artes.

[f] Gal. ad Trasybulū. cap. 10.

[c] Gal. ibid.

Quod Medicina subiectum sit humanum corpus, finis sanitas, officium appo[illegible] ad sanandum. CAP. IV.

POstrema particula, quam in definitione Medicinæ posuimus, fuit in corpore humano [illegible] qua differt ab arte, quæ sanitatem facit; non tamen in corpore hominum, sed aliorum animalium, neque e[illegible] conseruatur, aut redditur sanitas solū homini, sed iumentis etiam, ac pe[illegible], & armento, [illegible]uamuis non-null[illegible] vo[illegible]erint belluarum curationem ad Medicum quoq; pertinere. Sunt, qui etiam [illegible] stirpes, quæ [illegible] curantur, vt facile patere potest ex ipso [d] Theophrasto [illegible] non solum in homine, sed in aliis animalibus, & in stirpibus etiā fit sanitas; vnus autē est finis in omnibus his curandis, nempe sanit[illegible] F vna igitur videtur debere esse ars, quæ quidem erit Medicina, hæc n. de sanitat[illegible] tractat. Artes aliter habent, quam diuersæ sunt artes, quæ quatenus finem habent commune, sub vno communi genere continentur, quod nondum nomen inuenit, quatenus proprium vniuscuiusq; sua species est, & nomen ac-commodatum: quædam n. ars finem habet proprium, nempe facien[illegible] sanitatis in stirpibus, atq; hæc agricultura nuncupatur, non Medicina; altera vero [illegible]em habet alterum propriū, nempe faciendæ sa-nitatis in corpore iumentorū, & dicitur à [e] nonnullis veterinaria: est & alia, quam tractamus quæ pro-positum habet faciendæ sanitatis in corpore humano, quam græci ἰατρικήν, Latini [illegible] nomin[illegible] neq; enim vsurpari consueuit Medicinæ nomē ad stirpium, vel belluarum, sed homi[illegible] duntaxat [illegible]-tionem, nisi forte si quis negligentius rem tractans abutatur Medicinæ nomine [illegible] corpora curanda. Differt igitur Medicina per hanc postremam differentiam (vide[illegible] vete-rinaria, & agricultura, quæ quamuis sub vno genere artis contineantur, & communi[illegible] præce-pta ac finem cōmunem, specie tamen inter se differunt ratione proprii finis, hoc est, [illegible] considera-ratæ in propria specie subiecti. habent etiam præcepta propria, quibus maxime nituntur. [illegible]dem quoque accidit arti fingendi, quæ multiplex est, licet finem vnum commune habeat, vt figurā & [illegible], & vna esse videatur, sed alius artifex figura fingit ex ære fuso, alius ex cera format, alius [illegible] ex marmo-re, vel alio lapide: Quod si interdum idem homo hæc omnia præstet, non propterea [illegible]tur, quin artes plures sint inter se differentes. Eadē ratio est sanitatis, quā variæ artes intendunt, sed [illegible] pr[illegible] in corpore humano. Ex his iam patet, quid sit subiectū Medicinæ: non n. sanitas, aut [illegible], sed corpus [f] humanū: vt aliarum artium alia est materia, veluti lapis, lignum aut aliquod metallū, sed hoc solum-modo tractat Medicina, quod in ea subiectū esse tradit Aristoteles, non secus, quam in Politice ciuitatē, in œconomice domum. Præterea vt in scientiis subiectum est illud, circa quod versatur finis scientiæ, hoc est, ipsa contemplatio: ita in artibus subiectum est, circa quod versatur finis artis, hoc est, ipsa effe-ctio, seu opus. In Medicina ergo, quæ est ars, subiectum est illud, circa quod eius finis, nim[illegible] sanitas, versatur: erit itaq; subiectum Medicinæ corpus [g] humanum, cuius affectiones & actiones considet[illegible] Medicus non in vniuersum, vt physicus, sed quatenus pertinet ad bonū ipsius, nempe ad sanitatem; neq; refert, si Medicina non facit corpus humanum, cum non omnis ars materiam sibi præparet, sed ad hoc diriguntur, quæcumq; considerantur a Medico. Dico autē corpus humanū, & non hominem, quan-doquidem in homine continetur præcipue animus, cuius sanitas ad moralem philosophum pertinet, non ad Medicum: consideratur. Medicus corpus humanum cum suis partibus atq; affectibus, vt sanitat[illegible] inducat. Corpus igitur humanum est, quod subiicitur Medicinæ, id, quod manifeste [h] Galenus dec[illegible]a-uit tum in exponenda prima illa sententia, in qua Hippocrates experimentū esse per[illegible]lorum tradi[illegible]; tum secundo libro de crisibus, cum duplicē materiā a Medico attendi tradidit, vnam, in qua vid[illegible] cor-pus humanum, alteram, per quam, hoc est, medicamenta, neq; plac[illegible] sententia eorum, qui non corpus humanum, sed salubre, seu sanum posuerunt subiectum Medicinæ nam salubre multa continet, quæ, cum non [illegible] corpus humanum, non sunt subiectum, in quo Medicina faciat sanitatem, sed magis in-strumenta ad eam cōparandam necessaria. Nec placet etiam eorum sententia, qui san[illegible] eo quod ad ipsam om[illegible]ia referantur, subiectum esse voluerunt: nam si diligenter spectemus, ipsa sanitas ad ho-minem [illegible] fertur, & est finis, quem Medicus comparare nititur in corpore humano. E[illegible] quæcunque in M[illegible]ina considerantur, si pertineant ad sanita[illegible]m, pertinere quoq; ad hominem [illegible] esse est, & pro-[illegible] ad corp[illegible] humanum, quod est finis, cui sanitas [illegible] nam [illegible] cuius [illegible] agit Medicus, est [illegible], vt non amplius sit subiectum sanitatem cum adepta est [illegible], n[illegible]editur. Est ergo sanitas finis: vt autem finis [illegible] differt, ita etiam ab offi[illegible]od Aristoteles [illegible] libro Rhetorices demonstrauit nam finis [illegible] Oratoris est persuadere, sed offi-cium [illegible] dicere ad persuadendum, si [illegible]nis Med[illegible]anare, officium appo[illegible]cere ad [illegible]andum [illegible] reprehendendus est orator, aut Medicus, vbi finem non adipiscitur [illegible] vbi non bene fun[illegible] [illegible], vt cum orator non satis idonee dicit ad persuadendum, & [illegible]cus non fa[illegible] ap-p[illegible]te ad [illegible]um. Exposita igitur definitione, quæ est ars faciens sanitatem [illegible] corpore human[illegible] qu[illegible] [illegible]næ [illegible]biectum sit, & qualis [illegible]is, cui [illegible] [illegible]: officium [illegible] [illegible] facere a[illegible] [illegible] qua ratione per[illegible] Intelligi [illegible] poterit ex iis, quæ [illegible] nunc subiiciemus ita orsi.

H

[d] Theophra-stus lib. [illegible] de caus. planta-rum. [illegible]

[e] Columella lib. 7. c. 3.

[f] Gal. lib. 1. aphoris. comment. 1.

[g] Gal. ibid.

[h] Gal. 1. a-p[illegible] com. 1 & [illegible] 2. de [illegible] 9.

Arist. [illegible] rhetoric. cap. [illegible].

Quæ ad perficiendum Medici officium requirantur. Cap. V.

[illegible]r communiter ſanatio Medico, ægrotante, & miniſtris, quos [a] Hippocrates initio illa [illegible]
[illegible] ectarum breuiumque ſentẽtiarum, quas ἀφορισμοὺς appellat, poſtulat, facientes, quæ opor- *aphor.*
[illegible] quamquam talia etiam deſiderat exteriora, quæ cum fortuita ſint, ſub artem minime cadunt, ſic-
ut Medicus, ægrotans, miniſtri, qui tunc tales eſſe dicentur, quales oportet, cum ſuum officium ita
exequentur, vt [b] tuto, cito, & iucunde ſanitas comparetur; id quod præcepit quidem Aſclepiades, *b Gal. lib.*
ſed multo ante Hippocrates, cum generatim primo libro de ratione victus in morbis acutis eaſdem *14. meth. c.*
animaduerſiones præſcripſit in omni curatione, quas operæ pretium eſt primo ſigillatim ſcrutari, dein *13.*
omnes inter ſe conferre. Tuto igitur Medicina exercetur, cum tria efficiuntur. vnum, cum non læditur
homo; alterum, cum abſoluitur opus propoſitum; tertium, cum ita abſoluitur, vt malum illud [c] non *c Gal. ibi.*
poſſit amplius reuerti. Primum ergo dare operam oportet, ne vbi nitimur prodeſſe, noxam afferamus:
turpius enim eſt nocuiſſe videri, quam non profuiſſe; Quamobrem inter præcepta [d] Hippocratis il- *d Hip. 2. 1*
lud in primis fertur: iuuare, & non nocere: vt autem tuto curemus, non ſolum neceſſe eſt tueri vitam, *epid. 50*
ſed actionem quoque & ſpeciem partis, quantum fieri poteſt: nam cogitur aliquando etiam ille, qui
tuto curat, eligere leuius malum, vt euitet illud, quod grauius eſt, atque ita actioni ac formæ vitam an-
teponere, vt mox declarabimus. Alterum, quod obſeruari debet ab iis, qui tuto curant, eſt, vt opus ab-
ſoluatur; nam turpe eſt inchoatum opus non abſoluere. Tertium, quod ad ſecuritatem ſpectat, eſt, vt [e] *e Gal.*
detur opera, ne malum, quod curatum eſt, rurſus reuertatur. Celeritas deſideratur in omni arte, & *14 method.*
multo magis in Medicina, neque ſolum iocunda eſt, ſed etiam ſalutaris; iocunda eſt, quod cito expediat *cap. 13.*
a moleſtia ægrotantem; ſalutaris, quod ſæpe [f] periculum ſit in mora, cum malum inualeſcat. Expeti- *f Hippo. &*
tur ergo celeritas & tanquam iocunda, & tanquã vtilis ægrotanti. Supereſt iocunditas, quæ in eo con- *Gal. lib. 1*
ſiſtit, partim vt curetur homo ſine dolore, quantum fieri poteſt, partim vt oblectetur, vel minime of- *apho.*
fendatur: vitare enim oportet, quæcunque poſſunt vel ſenſum vel animum ipſius offendere. Porro
tria hæc ſecuritas, celeritas & iocunditas perpetuo in curatione requiruntur, niſi ſit, quod impediat, v[t]
aliquando euenit, incidunt enim caſus, cum nequit iocunditas cum celeritate ac ſecuritate, vel celerita[s]
cum ſecuritate copulari, in quibus ſpectandum eſt ad id, quod eſt dignius & magis vrget, anteponenda
que ſecuritas celeritati & iocunditati, vt mortis periculum euitetur; vel vt defendatur actio partis, ex-
pedit dolorem perpeti, quantumuis grauem; præferenda enim eſt ſalus & actio iocunditati. De formæ
vero, vbi nequeat ſine magno dolore reſtitui, rogandus eſt ægrotans, malit ne ſpeciem ac dignitatem
partis cum tormento recuperare, quam ſine hoc deformitatem perferre? Celeritas vero vbi ſecuritati
aduerſatur, non dubium eſt, quin poſthabenda ſit: nam Medicus, vt Imperator, melior eſt tutus, quam
temerarius. Laudatur ab Ennio Fabius Maximus, qui cunctando reſtituit rem. At vbi celeritas, quæ
plerunque iocunditatem afferre ſolet, cum ea pugnet, conſulere ægrotantem oportet; num malit
longiori tempore citra dolorem curari, an ſtatim cum dolore. Commune igitur eſt Medico,
ægrotanti, miniſtris [g] tales eſſe, vt tuto, & iocunde comparent ſanitatem. Sed quales eſſe oporteat, *g Gal. 1 a-*
nunc ſigillatim in vnoquoque perpendendum eſt ſumpto initio à Medico. *pho. comm.*
1. & 14 me-
thod. c. 13.

Qualem eſſe Medicum oporteat. Cap. VI.

Quilibet artifex id dare operam debet, vt præclarius, quam reliqui eiuſdem artis profeſſores, ſuum
nus exerceat, id quod tanto magis Medicum decet, quanto ars medicinalis inter cæteras ob
ſubiectæ materiæ nobilitatem præſtantiſſima eſt, ac digniſſima. Præclare autem ſuo munere fungitur,
[h] cum, tuto, cito, & iocunde ſuum officium facit, quod iam monſtrauimus Medico commune cum *h Gal. lib.*
aliis, quibus ſanatio cõtinetur, vt ægrotanti & miniſtris. Præter quæ ſpectare propriæ medicum opor *14. meth. c.*
tet ad auctoritatem Medicinæ; egregii enim artifices, quam profitentur artem, conantur pro viribus *13.*
extollere, nihilque aut verbis, aut re prætermittunt, quod ad eius dignitatẽ facere videatur: hos imitari
Medicum decet, & ſumma ope niti, vt & ſibi & arti ſummam comparet auctoritatem, idque non gloriæ
ſtudio, quemadmodum ambitioſi ſolent, ſed vt ægrotantes iuuet, qui magis liberantur, vbi magis obe-
diunt, magis autem obediunt Medico, cum dignitatem artis tuetur atq; amplificat, quo nomine debet *i Hipp. &*
ſibi laudem cõparare, quam neq; philoſophus aſpernatur, vt magis hominibus proſit, qui ſic eius dicta *Gal. li. 1.*
ac facta magis imitantur, & iuſſis obediunt quaſi numinis cuiuſdam. Merito igitur Hippocrates [k] vbi- *prognoſt. ab*
que curationum præceptis admiſcet aliquid pertinens ad artis dignitatem, quod tandem ad ægrotan- *initio.*
tium vtilitatem refertur: neque enim Medicus ſui habere rationem debet, ſed totus in ægrotantium, per- *k Hip. 4. 6.*
inde ac gubernator in eorum, quos vehit, ſalutem incumbere. Qualem vero Medicum eſſe oporteat, vt *epid. 8. & 9.*
apposite faciat ad homines tuto, cito, & iucunde ſanandos, & vt arti dignitatẽ comparet (quod eſt eius
officium) iam nunc tradere ingredior. Ex iis, quæ in Medico deſiderantur, alia neceſſaria ſunt, priuſquã
ad hominem curandum adhibeatur, alia poſtquam adhibitus eſt, & ad curationem aggreditur: agemus
primo de illis, deinde tranſibimus ad hæc. Ergo antequam manum homini iniiciat, eſſe compos debet
eorum bonorum, quæ partim ad animum, partim ad corpus, partim ad fortunam referuntur. Bonis
animi ſubiiciuntur virtutes, & quæ ad mores, & quæ ad intellectionẽ attinent. Debet igitur Medicus,
vt egregie ſuum munus exequatur, eſſe moralibus virtutibus inſtructus, veluti temperantia, liberalita-
te, iuſtitia, miſericordia, ſine quibus non poterit aut dignitati artis, aut ægrotantium ſaluti commode
prouidere, id quod luce clarius fiet, ſi eiuſmodi virtutes ſigillatim intueamur. Cenſet Ariſtoteles [l] *l Ariſt. lib. 1.*
primo libro de Republica temperantiam neceſſariã eſſe artifici, quod continens ac ſobrius longe præ- *politic. c. 8.*
ſtantius ſuo munere fungatur, quam intemperans ac libidinib. ardens: quanto autem cum maiori peri- *m Gal. lib. 1.*
culo tractantur [m] hominum corpora, quam lignorum, lapidum, ac metallorum, circa quæ verſantur fa- *apho. com. 1*
bri; tanto magis oportet Medicum [n] corporis obſequio indulgentiaq; diſcedere, & voluptatem tanquã *n Hipp. lib.*
labem aliquam opprimere: nam ſibi temperans probe ſuum officium faciet, neq; ad eam mollitiem la- *de decenti*
betur, vt apud ægrotantẽ incontinentiã aliquam præ ſe ferat; quod quanti dedecoris, & quã odi[o]ſum *ornatu*
Medicum reddat, clarius eſt, quam vt exponi debeat. Liberalitas [o] quamuis maxima ex parte ad dãdam *o Ar[iſt.] lib.*
4. ethic. rum
cap. 4.

pecuniam

[illegible] ad ac[illegible] [illegible], quam [illegible], quod [illegible] pertinet ad Medic[illegible] [illegible] maxime [illegible] iocundi [illegible], qui Medico detract[illegible] [illegible] curandum præbet: at ne [illegible] ea dent esse ita prodigus, [illegible] dent, alioquin non [illegible] personæ, quam ſuſtinet, dignitat[illegible] [illegible] quæſtus honeſtiſſimus eſt, [illegible] magis deteſtanda auaritia eſt, vt quæ at[illegible] ægrotanti ſit admodum moleſta, [illegible]ficiatq; Medicum iniuſtitia, *Nam auri ſacra fames quid non mortalia pectora cogit?* Ergo vbi ardet pecuniæ cupiditate, fingit malum maius, quam ſit, non vt ægrotantem magis obſequentem reddat, [illegible] vt perterritum argento emungeat [illegible] etiam [illegible] & alii[illegible] bus ſalutem, quamuis intelligat hominem omnino interiturum, impe[illegible] multa, [illegible] tam [illegible] rat [illegible]nem ad[illegible]bet, vt rem magnifacere videatur. Quo nomine multus admodum eſt, nam quant[illegible] res patitur præponere [illegible]bique dent, quod facillimum ſit & minimi [illegible]mptus, niſi ſic h[illegible] c[illegible]eat, [illegible] vil[illegible] [illegible] rem [illegible] adhibetur; quod memoria pat[illegible] euenit Iulio [illegible] Maximo, qui rogans Archangelum Senenſem, quo Medico præcipue vtebatur, quan[illegible] venderentur p[illegible]lulæ, quas ſumpturus erat, audiens eſſe paucorum obolorum, conqueſtus eſt, atque c[illegible] [illegible] Archangelo, quod pari ſumptu curaretur, ac quiuis ſeruus vili[illegible]mus. Ergo niſi eiuſ[illegible] hom[illegible]es nactus [illegible]rit Medicus ſumptui præſidiorum parcet, quantum poter[illegible]t, & ipſe non plus accipiet, q[illegible] m æquum ſi[illegible] habita ratione ſui, hominis, & operæ: eiuſmodi iuſtitia eſt, quam poſtulat Ar[illegible]toteles [c] ab artifice, [illegible] ſuam operam, cum pecunia commutat. Conuenit Medico etiam miſeri[illegible]a, ob quam d[illegible]entius ſuccurrat hominum infortuniis: fortitudo autem licet in vitæ periculis con[illegible]at, [illegible] tamen & [illegible]n aliis detrimentis: hac præditus Medicus potius cum periculo [d] remedium aliqu[illegible] [illegible]tabit, quam pe[illegible]mittat, vt ſine vlla ſpe ſequatur certus interitus. Qu[illegible] ni[illegible] audax eſt, hominem ſæpenumero præcipitat, exercens in curando i[illegible]lam, quam [e] Hippocrates appellat, ſtultam facilitate[illegible] contrario timidus ſemper animi pendet, neque vnquam tentare audet validum al[illegible]quod præſidi[illegible], ſed vbi ægrotans deterius habet timens, ne vires non ſufficiant, id[illegible] fiert, dum melius cultus [illegible] vbi cont[illegible]ng[illegible], rurſus ab eodem abſtinet ſperans ſine eo r[illegible]ſtitui ſecundam valetudinem poſſe, [illegible] cum [ſ]umma pernicie ægrotantis ſæpe decipitur. Modeſtia [f] Medici gaudet ægrotans, & ipſa ars [ma]gis redditur admirabilis. Dicetur modeſtus, vbi nihil [illegible], nihil arrogans de ſe loquetur, ne[illegible] popularem curam captabit aut commenda[t]ionem in vulgus, ſed præclarum iudicabit ſapientibus probari. Fac[i]litas item vbi medioc[ris] fuerit, iucunda eſt, & nihil detrahit de auct[or]itate. Sit erg[o] Medicus comis, affabilis, [g] non diffic[i]lis aut moroſus ne odioſus euadat, aut moleſtus, non nimis obſequens, ne in ſcurram aut adulatorem degeneret. Licet debeat eſſe verax, poteſt tamen interdum ſine culpa mentiri, vt Plato ab initio tertii libri de Repub. & [h] Galenus tam in prædicendo, quam in curando c[o]ncedit mendacium Medico. Præter morales virtutes deſiderantur in Medico illæ e[t]iam, quæ per[ti]nent ad mentem & intelligentiam, ſiue innatæ ſint, ſiue ſtudio comparatæ: huiuſmo[di] ſunt ingenium, [illegible] m[illegible]um, peritia linguarum, dial[e]ctices, naturalis philoſophiæ, tum ſum[m]a [co]gnitio omniu[m] partium Medi[c]inæ, quibus ac[c]edere debet vſus atque exercitatio: ridiculum enim e[ſ]t, [ut] diximus ſupra auctore [k] Ariſtotele ex ſo[l]is ſcriptis imperare, neque enim fit Medicus imperator aut g[u]bernator e[x] libro, ed necceſſaria eſt experientia, ſic vt vbi altera careo dum ſit, doctrina, vel experientia, præſt[at] habere experientiam. Hæc de bonis animi, venio ad ea, quæ ſunt corporis, cuiuſmodi eſt ſanitas, f[or]ma, robur, dexteritas, quæ fere non minus neceſſaria ſunt, quam quæ ad animum pertinent; efficit ſa[]nitas, vt Medicus poſſit tum animo, tum corpore laborare; duplex enim labor, præclare docuit E[u]ripides Medico neceſſarius eſt, mentis & manus: adde, quod ſine ſanitate ridiculus euadit, vnde [illegible] cum prouerbium fertur [m] ἄλλων ἰατρὸς αὐτὸς ἕλκεσι βρύων; quis enim fidem habeat Medico, qui ſi[bi] ipſi mederi non poſſit? forma ſummam dignitatem affert, vnde vulgatum illud; ſpecies [n] primum di[g]gna eſt imperio, tantum enim abeſt, vt qui deformes ſunt, digni honore habean[t]ur, vt etiam ridicul[i] ea ſtimentur. Amat robur & dexteritatem potiſſimum chiru[rg]us. Reſtant fortunæ bona, quæ ſpernenda minime ſunt: nam apud vulgus, quod maxime tractandum eſt in aliis artibus, i[t]a etiam in medicina longe plus valet auctoritate diues, quam pauper: adde, quod opes com[mo]d[iſſ]imæ ſunt ad [o]c[iu]m, quo non minus eget Med[i]cus, quam imperator, quem Ar[iſt]oteles [o] ſecundo libro de repub. [ſ]crib[i]t non poſſe bene imperare & in[op]io eſſe, quum eget. Æs al[ienum] [illegible] res a[illegible]la domi adeo [a]nimum ſoll[i]ci[t]ant, vt non permittant e[o] Medicum incumbere, quo maxime deberet. [H]æc [illegible] quæ deſiderantur [in] Medico, antequam ad curandum adhibeatur; quæ nunc ſequuntur, deſi[d]erantur in eo poſtquam adhibitus eſt. 11

Conſiſtunt autem in [c]onſultatione, an a[g]endum [ſi]t, & q[ua] ra[tio]n[e], [n]eque enim ſemper agendum eſt, ſed vbi nulla o[mnino] ſpes eſt, omni actione ſuperſedendum. [illegible] multæ [illegible] autem cum ſit agendi ratio [illegible] ea vtendum eſt, quæ & facillima ſit, & maxime ſalutaris. [illegible] hæc obſeruat [illegible]ſi præditus ſit [illegible]s bonis [illegible] quæ ante propo[ſi]ta ſunt [illegible] via fieri poteſt, vt erret; [illegible] quia ſimul iuncta omnia ma[gi]s deſiderari, quam ſperari poſſunt, il[l]e beatus exiſtimandus e[ſt] [illegible] minimis vrgetur, qui vel parum er[rat], au[t] in iis, quæ par[ui] ſunt m[omenti]: nam in grauioribus [illegible] [illegible]us [illegible] paul[ul]um modo q[uis] Medicum fugerit, ægrotans per[i]er[i]t. Errare autem Medicus [illegible] per[illegible]e, atque alii artifices, [illegible] vel in fine, quem ſibi proponit, vel in iis, quæ ad ipſum [illegible] ad [illegible]em [illegible]imum vt non pertine[illegible] conſ[illegible]um, ita neque error [illegible] e enim poteſt pe[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]end[illegible] vl[illegible]mo fine, qui eſt ſanitas, niſi c[o]nſulto velit, [illegible] ſunt a[illegible] fines præter vl[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a[d i]pſum perducunt, quæ magna ex parte [illegible] [illegible]luta ſunt, in q[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]us etiam [illegible], [illegible] ſecus, atque in inſtrumentis per q[uæ] illa perfi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]trum [illegible] naturæ, ſed magiſtrum cenſ[e]ns ſemper aliq[illegible] [illegible] mero [illegible]m tem[illegible] ſi nullo ad adh[ib]it[o] remedio naturæ ſana[illegible] ere. [illegible] ſi [illegible], quam quiuis ar[tif]ex & volens & nolens [illegible] eles [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible]

a [illegible]
[illegible]
c [illegible] ad [illegible]
d [illegible]
e Hip. lib. [illegible]
f [illegible]
g Hip. [li]b. de decenti ornatu.
h Gal. [li]b. 2. epid. com. 43
i Gal. [li]b. de conſtitu. ar. cap. [illegible]
k Ariſt. lib. [illegible] rum cap. 9.
l Ariſt. lib. [illegible] cap.
m [illegible] al. lib. de [illegible] al. cap.
n [illegible] pra[illegible]
o [illegible]

[illegible] ad ægrota[illegible]

[illegible] debeat præbere ægrotans. C[illegible]

M[illegible] tat Medi[illegible] niſi ægrotans talem ſe præbeat, vt præcepit [illegible] hoc eſt, vt confidat, obſequatur, perferat toleranter, [illegible] ſuis partibus non vendicet ſibi eas, quæ ſunt Medi[illegible] quæ in ſuam [illegible])vt ſe tradat Medi[illegible] ius iuſſis ad vnguem par[illegible] [illegible] poſtulamus ab ægrotante, naſcitur [illegible] ſecundum, ſcilicet vt ob equitem, neque co[illegible], ne duo hoſtes vnum Medicum ſuperent, ſed obſequens [illegible] huic reſiſtat ac [illegible] dum expugnetur, interim omnia Medici arbitrio relinquens: quę autem mandantur om[illegible] neque ſimul [illegible], quod non [illegible], ne forte volens Medicum decipere ſe ipſum [illegible] tertium, quod in ægrotante deſideratur eſt perpeſſio moleſtiæ illius, quam curatio [illegible] præ[illegible] per chirurgiam: quamquam victus & medicamenta non omnino carent moleſtia: a[illegible] ſæpe h[illegible] cibis, & potioni[illegible] us odioſis, imperamus inediam, quam auiculæ biduum aut triduum [illegible], ſed ſubduco cibum vnum diem iuueni robuſtiori, Deum immortalem implora[illegible] clamabit. Quid attinet dicere de medicamentis, quam ſtomachoſa ſint, q[illegible] iam a[illegible] mor[illegible] ſæpe inferant etiam extrinſecus impoſita. ſed nihil ad [illegible] chirurgiam: nam illa patibilia ſunt, [illegible] omnino effæminatus & mollitie fluat, hæc laborem, & dolorem affert etiā toleratæ diffi[illegible]. Sed [illegible] iam expoſitum eſt, quo pacto ægrotans exequi ſuas partes debeat, quæ ſunt Medico fi[illegible] re, eiuſdem iuſſis parere, & laborem ac dolorem fortiter ferre, vt curetur ſi non iucunde, certe [illegible] ac celeriter.

De offi[illegible]io miniſtrorum. Cap. VIII.

S[illegible]untur miniſtri, quorum alii effectores ſunt, alii adiutores, veluti qui aliis artibus inſeruiunt: efficiunt quicunque arte famula inſtructi opus aliquod parant, quod deinde domina vtatur, quemadmodum fabri, qui architecto ferramenta & machinamenta conficiunt. Adiuuant, qui efficiendi [illegible], vt ferrarium fabrum, qui follem mouent ad ignem excitandum, aut grauiori malleo laminam ducon[illegible]. Inter eos igitur, qui Medicinæ miniſtrant, alii opera quædam con[illegible]unt ad ſanitatem neceſſaria, alii vim ad conficiendum afferunt, quorum autem ſit [illegible] mvis munus, euidentiſſime patefiet, ſi tria curationis inſtrumenta victum, medicamenta & chirurgiam ſeorſum intueamur. Veniant primo in medium efficientes, deinde adiuuantes ſigillatim in vnoquoque genere inſtrumenti. In victu effectioni miniſterium pertinet ad piſtorem, & coquum, à quibus panis, & obſonia efficiuntur, & parantur: [illegible]mna[illegible]es etiam, & pædotriba apud veteres dici poterat exercitationis effector. Medicamenta verò co[illegible] pharmacopola, & Alipta. In chirurgia miniſter tunc dicitur efficere, cum iuſſus a Medico ma[illegible]m ipſe adhibet ægrotanti ad curationem. Sed perpendamus, quales ſint auxiliarii: inſeruiunt igitur [illegible] præter ancillas, & ſeruos, qui lectos ſternunt, aut veſtes imponunt vel detrahunt, illi, qui mini[illegible]nt eſculenta, & poculenta, obſeruant ægrotantem, dant operam, ne intempeſtiue vigilet ac dor[illegible]iat, ſed ad vng[illegible]em exequatur, quæcunque circa ſex res non naturales à Medico fuerint imperata. Inſeruiunt medicamentis apud ægrotantem, qui hæc adminiſtrant, ſiue intus dari debeant, veluti quæ de[illegible]rantur, aut bibuntur, ſiue extrinſecus imponi, vt [illegible]ta aut perfuſa. Poſtrem[illegible] adiuuant miniſtri, dum manus adhibent corpus continentes, partem, quæ curatur, porrigentes, aut præbentes inſtrumenta: hæc [illegible]unt, [illegible]æ miniſtri debent pro ſeruitio ægrotantibus, ſupereſt, vt intueamur, quales ipſos eſſe oporteat. Ergo quæ deſiderantur in ipſis, & antequam ad ægrotantes adducantur, & poſtquam adducti ſunt, ſi eadem eſſent, quæ ſupra requirebamus in Medico, nihil eſſet vtilius, ſed vix Principibus tales a[illegible] ſunt mi[illegible]ſtri: quamobrem contenti eſſe debemus, ſi non quæ vti[illegible]a, ſaltem quæ neceſſaria in miniſtris inueniantur. Deligere igitur oportet iuuenes bene valentes, vt idonei ſint ad labores perferen[illegible]os, mundos, [illegible] ne ſtomachum moueant, probos, vt fideliter ſeruiant, peruigiles atque impigros, vt [illegible] obſequio [illegible] aſſidue maneant, prudentes, ne ob imprudentiam perturbent, aut perturbari ſinant a[illegible]um ægrotantis, ſed magis valeant perturbatum ſedare, vt iuſſis Medicorum pareat: exercitatos, vt p[illegible]pte & appoſite [illegible]uum officium faciant, & [illegible] tandem non inuiſos ægrotantibus. Primum, quod [illegible]ulatur [illegible] miniſtris, eſt, vt obediant, id quod cōmune eſt etiam cuiuslibet artis; omnes enim neceſſe eſt [illegible]um exequi. Proprie autem in Medicina effectores vt coqui, & pharmacopolæ ita parare obſon[illegible], & [illegible]ed[illegible]me[illegible]ta debent, vt non ſolum vtilia ſint, ſed etiam placeant, vel quan[illegible]m [illegible]atitur, mini[illegible]eant. In chirurgia vero ne hilum quidem diſcedere oportet ab iis, quæ imperantur, nec [illegible]lamore [illegible]urant[illegible], aut aſſiſtentium commoueri, ita vt opus rel[illegible]quatur imperfectum: nihil ergo temere a[illegible] tanto maior adhibenda diligentia eſt, quanto res c[illegible] maiori pe[illegible]o tracta[illegible] [illegible] pudiabat [illegible] Myſis Lesbiam obſtetricem, quod temulenta e[illegible]t mulie[illegible] nec a[illegible]na, cui committer[illegible] primo partu mulierem. Sed miniſtri adiutores quod attinet ad victum, n[illegible]reant ex iis, q[illegible] Medicus præcepit: ſolent aut[illegible] præterire mulieres aſſiſtentes, vt co[illegible]atæ ve[illegible], cum verentur, ne [illegible]med[illegible] [illegible]ouellantur, atque idcirco liberalius ni[illegible]nt, quam [illegible]cus [illegible] neque in genere [illegible] legem impo[illegible]am [illegible] ſed & [illegible]uctus [illegible]ma & [illegible]a e[illegible]oculenta miniſtrant, [illegible] ipſis experiuntur, ita vt pl[illegible] præſter [illegible] a ad[illegible] mini[illegible]bere ſolent in curatione. [illegible] fidelius, diceret ali[illegible], modo non [illegible]

d Gal. [illegible] medic 8 & pri[illegible] acut com. men. 6.

[illegible] ibid.

[illegible] … de omnibus artibus in … [illegible]

VIDI VIDII
INSTITVTIONVM
MEDICINÆ
Liber Tertius,

Qui eſt de partibus Medicinæ, & de ratione qua inueniantur atque in ordinem diſponantur.

Qua methodo unaquaque ars conſtituatur.
Cap. I.

A [illegible]

[illegible] co[illegible] inbu[illegible] ur, [illegible] eſt, [illegible] o diſtribuun[illegible] m defi[illegible] tione art[illegible] ordin[illegible] bamus, [illegible] mentatis [illegible] oneus [illegible] ſicut autem ad docen[illegible] m [illegible] & m[illegible] na[illegible] us o[illegible] r, ita [illegible] ſequ[illegible], q[illegible] ta[illegible] t, [illegible] ut mirum [illegible] ſt. [illegible] oples [illegible] conſtitut[illegible], reſp[illegible] ndentque formu[illegible] ſi [illegible] nam [illegible] cent, qu[illegible] o lineam, ſed conſt[illegible] tuo[illegible] tam ex [illegible] e[illegible] tegiu[illegible] ſt e p[illegible] ex[illegible] quam in toto [illegible] ſequ[illegible] ur, vt [illegible] latium q[illegible] dem vn[illegible] h[illegible] it[illegible] ent[illegible] ac l[illegible] beralibus diſciplin[illegible], in quibus n[illegible] certa ratio ant[illegible] & [illegible] dam inueniendi [illegible] diſponendi, quæ tr[illegible] denda ſunt, nec[illegible] ſt [illegible] e atque [illegible] ompt[illegible] omnia [illegible] utur quæda[illegible] lo[illegible] al[illegible] ntur, a qua [illegible] repetan[illegible] ur. E[illegible] ontra[illegible] ante ſtatuat auctor, [illegible] tam [illegible] m [illegible] t par eſt, in ordinem d[illegible] ſtribuentur, nihil[illegible] ruerſ[illegible] ur, [illegible] ſuperua[illegible] aneum [illegible] ed erit [illegible] per[illegible] cum [illegible] uttate conſuocta [illegible] ue [illegible] h[illegible] pud [illegible] m [illegible] a[illegible], ſeu [illegible] ſtitut[illegible] ruſtam propo[illegible] ita, quod pate[illegible] m [illegible] meth[illegible] dum d[illegible] ſſoluendo ac diuidendo omni[illegible] inue[illegible] iam [illegible] a [illegible] nec[illegible] & [illegible] ſpor[illegible] amus, vt [illegible] tamus, [illegible] quid primo, quid ſec[illegible] [illegible] um addit methodo comprehend[illegible] præcepta vniuerſa [illegible] per [illegible] mu[illegible] [illegible] ad [illegible] ula, in qo[illegible] us d[illegible] inde exer[illegible] eri nos iubet. Significat igitur [illegible] m[illegible] odus [illegible] tam u[illegible] ra[illegible] [illegible] cotendi ſimul ac di[illegible] ponendi: quamuis interdum accipiatur pro inſtrumento, [illegible] per qu[illegible] [illegible] & pr[illegible] lutione ac diu[illegible] ſione. his tra conſtitutis proximum eſt, vt quæ in vniuer[illegible] um [illegible] imus de arti[illegible] us tradendis, ad [illegible] edicinam transferamus.

Qua methodo Medicinæ partes inueniantur. Cap. II.

A[illegible] t[illegible] end[illegible] itur Medicinæ formulam inuenire oportet & in ordinem diſponere, [illegible] n [illegible] du[illegible] nta [illegible] finem ipſius [illegible] omparandum [illegible] ſed quum de inuentione dixero, ad ordinem [illegible] iem[illegible] t [illegible] hant [illegible] gn[illegible] fine, diſſoluendo vſque ad elementa & diuidendo v[illegible] cies [illegible] a[illegible] ut ſic [illegible] nim [illegible] abe[illegible] tur ſimul cum inuenti[illegible] ne partium d[illegible] uiſio. quam [illegible] ta[illegible] tam [illegible] ve[illegible] us, ſiquidem Auicenna [illegible] cum Medicinam diuid[illegible] t in [illegible] en & pr[illegible] bi[illegible] errat, qu[illegible] d neque Theori[illegible] e ſit, neque practic[illegible] uam finis [illegible] the[illegible] rici eſt [illegible] ia Med[illegible] eff[illegible], à [illegible] ne autem nomen [illegible] mpo[illegible] itum [illegible] a[illegible] u[illegible]. A[illegible] Medicus debet pra[illegible] icus, hoc eſt, agens, quum non habeat pr[illegible] a[illegible] nem, quæ a[illegible] en[illegible] im di[illegible] r, nec cumpreh[illegible] n[illegible] atur Medicina ſub prudentia, ſed [illegible] b arte, & id[illegible] n [illegible] m[illegible] ponenda ſ[illegible] t, quum ad [illegible] tendam [illegible] tem [illegible] atur. [illegible] t[illegible] r, [illegible] tiones medicæ, & falſo ad [illegible] alenum ref[illegible] ur, d[illegible] b[illegible] pa[illegible] prima n[illegible] turam [illegible] on[illegible] inet noſtri corporis, altera conſeruati[illegible] nem [illegible] ter[illegible] u[illegible] tra [illegible] rum p[illegible] itiam, [illegible] ſtrema curationem, [illegible] potius eſt fran[illegible] er[illegible] q[illegible] m [illegible] e re, n[illegible] q[illegible] or[illegible] uiur ra[illegible] o[illegible] em al[illegible] uam in diuidendo, qn[illegible] oq[illegible] em c[illegible] n[illegible] r, m[illegible] t in diui[illegible] ione [illegible] pera[illegible] e[illegible] & [illegible] undo & q[illegible] u[illegible] ur operibus adoumeraotur, ſed re[illegible] u[illegible] ia [illegible] nuſci deben[illegible] i[illegible] nda. V[illegible] d[illegible], quod vt rerum præternatura[illegible] turam ſunt, ſig[illegible] m[illegible] o[illegible] ere d[illegible] buit. hæc igitur d[illegible] pt[illegible] qu[illegible] on videtur omn[illegible] u c[illegible] p[illegible] endere. [illegible] x[illegible] ns ver[illegible] de art[illegible] edictu[illegible] ra, [illegible] na & cauſas, nó [illegible] in[illegible] t [illegible] n[illegible] ceſſ[illegible] ria, & omi[illegible], [illegible] m morbi eu[illegible] ttur Al[illegible] era, q[illegible] ra[illegible] ybulum [illegible] ú, cum ſpec[illegible] tacé, [illegible] quatenus co[illegible] ur, [illegible]

[illegible] cura [illegible] Certum [illegible] utar [illegible] nſerua [illegible] debe [illegible] ſicque [illegible] ndirradi [illegible] tio [illegible], d qu [illegible] obſeruat, qu [illegible] ſ quatur tractandarum [illegible] ipſas [illegible] ne agere po [illegible] Medicinæ membra, prima, [illegible] eorum, quæ tra [illegible] anda [illegible], & ratio tractandi. Cogni [illegible] luendo ad vlteriora pergamus, duplex requiritur; altera ſi [illegible] r & a [illegible] lute rerum [illegible] uæ tra [illegible] debent, altera veluti recognitio earundem in [illegible] ad [illegible] curandum ad [illegible] neque enim idem [illegible] pliciter al [illegible] & cō [illegible] ex ſignis certis agnoſcere, vtrumque autē pariter Medico neceſſarium eſt: nam qu [illegible] pacto [illegible] febrem [illegible] tatia, in ægrotante, niſi antea abſolute intelligat, quid ſit [illegible] Neque [illegible] d uran [illegible] teneat, per quæ [illegible] prius a [illegible] ægi [illegible] d [illegible] ch ndat. [illegible] am [illegible] du [illegible] cognitionis mem bra Medico neceſſaria, vt [illegible] hon ine [illegible] qui tractat [illegible] piemus [illegible] cognitione abſoluta, [illegible] parite ad vtrumque ſi [illegible] conſeruan [illegible], & reſtituendæ ſanitatis pertineat, [illegible] quam alia ſunt, q [illegible] uirunt, [illegible] quæ [illegible] rationem. [illegible] Sunt illa [illegible] ſecundum naturam, hæc vero [illegible] apud omnes. Sumamus initium a rebus ſecundum naturam, quæ [illegible] ad [illegible] pertineant, aut ad compoſitionem ipſius referantur, aut ad cauſas, aut ad effe [illegible] ſte etiam [illegible] Galeno, qui hæc tantum, nec plura, nec pauciora reperi [illegible], quod planum [illegible] exemplo oculi propoſi [illegible], in quo compoſitionem [illegible] tendit cum eiuſdem cauſi [illegible] que effecti. [illegible] nomine appellat [illegible] cus efficientes, & conſeruantes, cum formam, finem & materiam in [illegible] r qui [illegible] ne cauſarum. Compoſitio corporis ſi ſua præſtet effecta ſecundum natur [illegible] eſt & ſanitas nominatur, quam medicinalis artis finem ſtatuimus, cui totidem genera ſu [illegible] [illegible] quot ſunt genera compoſitionis noſtri corporis, quæ diſſoluendo inueſtigabimus.

De cognitione abſoluta rerum ſecundum naturam, quæ conſeruari debent.

CAP. III.

Continetur corpus noſtrum partibus multiformibus, huiuſmodi ſunt caput, thorax, venter, brachia, crura; harum vn [illegible] quæque [illegible] ſecatur in minores, vt brachium in humerum, cubitum, & manum. Quæ rur [illegible] diuiduntur in multo minores, & manus in digitos adhuc multiformes, & non [illegible] ces, ſed compoſitos ex ſimplicibus, in quas diſſoluuntur, vt cum ſecatur digitus in neruos, [illegible] & car [illegible] E [illegible] omnes compoſitiones ſub vna & eadem comprehenduntur, quæ eſt partium [illegible] multi [illegible] ex ſimplicibus: omnes enim partes collatæ ad eam, quam componunt [illegible] licet alioquin ſint [illegible] ſimplicium vim habent, & eadem lege, qua ſimplices, multiformem conſtituunt. Alt [illegible] a [illegible] rtium eſt, quæ vere ſimplices [illegible] ſunt in corpore noſtro quum non amplius ex aliis partibus [illegible] quatuor elementis, igne, aere, aqua, & terra conſtituantur. Quamuis autem elementorum [illegible] lubilis ſit in materiam pereunte forma; eſt enim [illegible] materia ſubiecta omnibus, vnde pe- [illegible] vi agentis, ſicque elementa compoſitis adnumerentur, non propterea conſideratur à [illegible] d [illegible] rum compoſitio ex materia, & forma, quum magis procreatio videatur, quam [illegible] ſir [illegible] enim ad ſanitatem conducit, quod nec corrigi, nec conſeruari debeant in corp [illegible] re n [illegible] ia elementa [illegible] ant: ſatis enim eſt, ſi conſeruentur, & corrigantur, quæ ex ipſis ſi [illegible] eſt, [illegible] tes ſimplices, & multiformes, quæ ex ſim [illegible] cibus coagm [illegible] a vt [illegible] genere compoſi [illegible] ſ [illegible] partium multiformium ex ſi [illegible] & [illegible] um, [illegible] ex elementis; vtrique autem ſuæ ſubiiciuntur ſpecies [illegible] compoſitioni partium mu [illegible] ſimplicibus [illegible] ſubiiciuntur, quot ſunt conditiones requiſitæ ad hoc [illegible] ſecundum [illegible] na- [illegible] abeant & [illegible] unera præſtent, poſtulat enim v [illegible] nitatem, certā conformationem, magnitud [illegible] [illegible] rum, [illegible] tio [illegible] a [illegible] figuram, ſuper [illegible] em aſperam vel leuem. [illegible] ſpecies diduci ur c [illegible] partium mul [illegible] rmium. Ea vero, quæ c [illegible] x [illegible] pr [illegible] itatem po [illegible] ertam ten peratione [illegible] ue moderata, & media om [illegible] excellu vnius vel a [illegible] lement [illegible], vt ignis, aeris, terræ, aquæ, quæ nom [illegible] a [illegible] tu [illegible] ap [illegible] antur, calidum ignis, [illegible] um aqua, humidum aer, ſiccum terra. [illegible] is nouem [illegible] vna, quæ moderatione m ret net, octo im [illegible] d [illegible] æ, [illegible] umi [illegible] & ſicca; [illegible] iunctæ, calida & humida, calida & [illegible] ca, [illegible] a [illegible] a, verum coniun [illegible] io duarum qualitatum excedentium non videtur a [illegible] re [illegible] s, [illegible] m [illegible] int d [illegible] erentiæ, quod ſanitas ad temperationem [illegible] ns [illegible] exceſſu vni [illegible] ſ [illegible] mp [illegible] ſita, hoc eſt, cum exc [illegible] am al [illegible], [illegible] ed [illegible] que pon [illegible] ſpecies ſanitatis [illegible] a moderati [illegible] tum. Verum [illegible] n iantus [illegible] exe [illegible] dente [illegible] ita vitæ m [illegible] ra [illegible],

A [illegible]

[illegible] ſecundum naturam ſunt [illegible] conſequuntur: ſunt hæc vel opera, [illegible] & in eodem retenta, vel qualitates in nobis ſecundum [illegible] non omnium, ſed aliquarum [d] actionum [illegible] actiones in naturales, animales & vitales. Naturales diuiduntur [illegible] quæ ſunt tres, procreatio, alimentum, incrementum: his [illegible] attractio, retentio, coctio, expulſio. Animales [illegible]

B [illegible] nis ſubijciuntur ratio, intelligentia & memoria: ſub ſenſu continentur [illegible] prius in quinque diſtribuitur, viſum, auditum, olfactum, guſtum, tactum. [illegible] ſeruari [illegible] caloris per motum cordis & pulſum arteriarum. [illegible] xcuntia ex [illegible] ctione, vt in ea, quæ fit in ventriculo, deiectiones alui: quæ fit in [illegible] & [illegible] vna cum vrina, quæ eſt veluti [illegible] rum ſanguinis: in tertia, quæ fit in partibus [illegible] pilorum, ſordium, ac ſudoris materia. Retinentur in corpore noſtro, quæ ad alendum, augendum, & pro [illegible] ſunt, præter ſpiritus, quibus potiſſimum vtuntur [l] noſtri corporis facultates. Qualitates [illegible] ſecundum naturam diducuntur iuxta ſenſus [illegible] comprehenduntur [illegible] ſapor, & qualitas, quæ tactu percipitur, ſeu ex primis [illegible], ſeu ex iis, quæ primas [illegible] ntur: [illegible] poſſunt obiecta auditus, veluti ſoni, qui quamuis non ſint qualitates, [illegible] tamen e[illegible] ctis naturalibus, veluti voces. Hactenus de rebus ſecundum naturam, quę con[illegible] ident.

De cognitione abſoluta rerum præter naturam, quæ curari debent.

Cap. IV.

C Q[illegible]arum peritia vt Medico neceſſaria eſt, ita etiam rerum, quæ contrariæ ſunt & curationem exigunt. [illegible] enimus res naturales diſſoluendo ac diuidendo vſque ad minimas & vltimas ſpecies: ſequuntur [illegible] res præter naturam, [illegible] quas cum ſub eodem genere contentæ ab illis maxime diſtent, tanquam [illegible] eadem via inueſtigabimus. Redegimus res ſecundum naturam ad compoſitionem, cauſas, & [illegible]: eadem ratio eſt eorum, quæ præter naturam ſunt. Exempli gratia, in oculo [illegible] ſpectamus pra[illegible] compoſitionem, vt ſuffuſionem, quæ eſt morbus, ſpectamus & cauſam, quæ illam efficit, vt humorem, qui [illegible] gione pupillę ſubſiſtit: ſpectamus tertio effectum conſequens, vt noxam in ſenſu viſus. Compoſitio præter naturam vbi lædit actiones euidenter, dicitur [k] morbus: quod hanc efficit, dicitur cauſa morbi [illegible] effectum conſequens, vt actionum læſio, dicitur Græce [l] σύμπτωμα. Iam vero morbi non ſecus, quam ſanitatis tot genera ſunt, quod compoſitionis partium; alia enim eſt compoſitio ſimplicium, alia multiformium: his accedit tertium genus commune pro communi conditione ad vtramque compoſitionem requiſita, ea conditio eſt vnitas, cuius diuiſio communis eſt morbus [n] vtriuſque generis partium. Altera [illegible] compoſitio, quæ eſt partium multiformium ex ſimplicibus variis modis natura recedit, prout variæ ſunt conditiones, quas poſtulat, iuxta vnamquamque enim poteſt a natura recedere, ſicque propriam morbi ſpeciem conſtituere. Poſtulat autem decentem [illegible] conformationem, cui ſubijciuntur figura, ſuperficies aſpera, vel leuis & caua: poſtulat item magnitudinē, numerū, ſitum. [illegible] ſingulis ergo conditionibus diducuntur morborum ſpecies non ſingulæ, ſed multæ, figura enim multis

D modis deprauari poteſt. Caua [q] etiam varios morbos conſtituunt, vbi ſic recedant a natura, vt actiones lædantur; multipliciter autem recedere conſueuerunt, vt ſi plura vel pauciora fuerint, quā naturæ [illegible] entar, ſi iuſto magis aut minus pateant: quomodocunq; autem afficiantur, ad aperta vel clauſa re[illegible] tur. A magnitudine ſecundum naturam diſtare poſſunt partes noſtri corporis & quum augentur & [illegible] minuntur, ſicque efficitur duplex morbi ſpecies in magnitudine vna aucta, altera imminuta. [illegible] ratio eſt [illegible] numeri aucti [illegible] imminuti. Recedunt [s] partes a naturali ſitu, quum vel ſua ſede dimouentur, vel quamuis in eadem maneant, coniungunt illas partes, a quibus fuerunt, vel eſſe con[illegible] ueuerunt natura ſeiunctæ, vnde duæ aliæ morbi ſpecies naſcuntur. Genus [t] autem morbi propriæ partium ſimplicium [illegible] ot ſpecies diſtribuitur quod ſunt elementa, ex quibus illæ componuntur, quæ cum quatuor ſint, ca[illegible], humidum, frigidum & ſiccum, [u] totidem reddunt compoſitiones immod[illegible] tas, ſeu morbos, [illegible] us vn[illegible] m elementum duntaxat excedit, vnde naſcitur morbus [illegible] idus, [illegible], humidus, ſiccus. At quia non vnum tantum elementum quandoque excedit, ſed etiam alterum, [illegible] quatuor ſpecies ſimplices fiunt totidem compoſitæ, vnde venit morbus calidus & [illegible] us, calidus & [illegible] midus, frigidus & ſiccus, frigidus & humidus. Si quis velit quatuor copulatas ſpecies dictas n[illegible] diuerſas [illegible] ſimplicibus ſpecie, & [illegible] dendas eſſe differentias, quod in [illegible] ſit [illegible] ed duplex, non aberrabit. Omnes autem eiuſmodi compoſitiones immoderatæ, aut [illegible] tes noſtri corporis ſolidas, aut ſuccos, qui in illis verſantur, ita vt [illegible] exdecim numeret [illegible]

[illegible] d ipſis [illegible] continentes [illegible] antur, [illegible] bus manet exitus, & quibus [illegible] unt, poſſunt con[illegible]entibus [illegible], quaten[illegible] pr[illegible]em [illegible] onem [illegible], ſed decedit, vbi ceſſet efficere, [illegible] tinen[illegible] nomen vſurpant [illegible] modo, quum de abditis loquuntur. Tertio loco inter ea, q[illegible] naturam ſunt, & curari debent, p[illegible] imus effecta morbum conſequentia, συμπτώματα græce [illegible] nominantur; ſecantur autem in a[illegible]nes læſas vna cum operibus quæ ab his proficiſ[illegible]tur, in ea, quæ contra naturam detruduntur, au[illegible]tur. [illegible] qualitates, ſeu affectus ſenſui communi, vel alicui ex quinq; propriis præter naturalem conſuetudinem patentes. Actio duobus modis læditur; nam vel ex toto [illegible] auſertur, vt viſus in cæcis, vel aliu modo fit, quam ſecundum naturam conueniat, ſiue debilitetur, vt iis, qui diei lucem non ſu[illegible], [illegible] perſpiciunt, quæ longius abſunt, vixque di[illegible]ernunt, quæ pr[illegible]pinqua ſunt, ſiue deprauetur [illegible] res alteritis, quam ſit formæ, coloris, magnitudinis cernitur, quod accidit iis, qui [illegible]ſtnſionem ex[illegible]tuntur. Aliud genus [illegible] ſymptomatum eſt, quum non retinentur, quæ ſecundum naturam retineri, vel [illegible]on excernuntur, quæ ſecundum naturam excerni debent, ſed vel ſupprimuntur, aut non ſe[illegible]uant modum, aut quali[illegible]atem naturæ conuenientem. Ad te[illegible]ium genus ſymptomatum pe[illegible]t ſen[illegible]m obiecta in homine à naturali ſtatu recedẽtia, vt colores, qui ad viſum pertinent, od[illegible] ad [illegible]factu[illegible], ſapores ad [illegible]ſtum, appulſus frigoris & caloris, mollitudo & duricies ad tactum, ſonus a[illegible] auditum. E[illegible]dem ratio eſt formæ mutatæ, quæ ad communem ſenſum refertur, quatenus pluribus ſenſibus percipitur, vt viſu & tactu. Cæterum ſymptomata quum effecta [illegible] morborum ſint, ab eis oriuntur, tamq[illegible]am à cauſis, & ip[illegible]os ſequuntur quaſi vmbra corpus, quamuis interdum fiant à cauſis morborum, interdum ab aliis ſymptomatibus. hæc de rebus vel ſecundum naturam, vel contrariis abſolute cognoſcendis.

De cognitione abſoluta differentiarum rerum naturalium & præternaturam, & cauſarum, à quibus differentiæ oriuntur.

Cap. V.

Singulæ autem earum ſpecies compluribus differentiis diſtinguuntur, quas nunc methodo inueſtigare aggrediemur inde orſi, quod, vt [l] Porphyrius memoriæ tradidit, differen[illegible]iæ au[illegible] [illegible] aliud, aut mut[illegible]tionem aliquam: quæ faciunt aliud, ducuntur à forma rei, quemadmodum illæ, à quibus c[illegible]nſtituuntur ſpecies rerum tam naturalium, quam præternaturam, quas demonſtrauimus: quæ faciunt mutationem in eadem ſpecie, aut aliquo, aut nullo modo ad formam rerum ſen[illegible]entiam referuntur. quæ n[illegible]lo modo, ſicuti valde communes, à Medico minime perpenduntur, quum nec conſeruandi, n[illegible]c [illegible]urandi rationem varient. Quæ aliquo modo ad formam pertinent [illegible] non oriuntur ſimpliciter ab ip[illegible]a, [illegible] nec magis aut minus, aut alias huiuſcemodi differentias admittat, niſi quatenus in ſubiecto c[illegible]n[illegible]tatur, vt de iuſtitia tradidit [n] Ariſtoteles. Ad ſubiect[illegible]m quatenus formam accipit, pertinent quan[illegible]as, motus, tempus, locus, quæ ipſam conſequuntur; præterea cauſæ eiuſmodi formas rerum effi[illegible]ntes, poſtremo effecta, quæ ab iiſdem formis in ſubiecto proficiſcuntur. Cuncta hæc p[illegible]tinent ad formam in ſubiecto conſideratam, ſuppeditantque nobis differentias à Medico æſtimandas quum [illegible]urandi aut conſeruandi rationem varient. Subiectum, quod ſuſtentet formas propoſitas, non eſt prima materia, quæ formæ ex genere ſubſtantiæ ſubſternitur, ſed iam formatum m[illegible]ſque præditum condi[illegible]oribus, pro quarum varietate in varias differentias diducitur: huiuſmodi pro ætate ſunt ſenilis, [illegible], [illegible], pro ſexu muliebris, virilis: pro conſuetudine victus in ocio vel exercitatione, & aliæ ſi[illegible]es [illegible]ff[illegible]entiæ, quæ nomen non habent. Pro acceptione formæ perfecte vel imperfecte habitus ac d[illegible]poſi[illegible] differentiæ ducuntur, vnde dicimus hecticam græce eam, quæ contraxit habitum, κατὰ [illegible] quæ non contraxit. Pro acceptione item æquali vel inæquali datur morbus æqualis & inæqualis. ſicut [illegible] acceptione primo vel [o] ſecundo ſimi[illegible]is differentia: tum pro acceptione per ſe, vel per aliud ſi[illegible]m pro acceptione propria vel per conſenſum alterius ſimilis. Illa vero, quæ formam conſe[illegible], ſatis ex Ariſtotele patere poſſunt, qui quum de principiis rerum naturalium [illegible] de motu, de quantitate [p] ([illegible]uc enim refertur tractatio illa de infinito de loco & tempore, [illegible] omnes naturales conſequuntur, ſibi agendum iudicauit. Quantitati [illegible]ubiicitur numerus & por[illegible], quæ à forma occupatur, ab hac igitur magnitudinis & paruitatis, ab illa multitudinis & pau[illegible] differentiæ oriuntur. Motus conſideratur non ſolum, dum materia agitatur, vt educatur forma, [illegible] iam educta eſt, & adhuc aliquam effectric[illegible]s cauſæ impreſſionem retinet: eatenus autem [illegible] differentiam celeritatis & tarditatis: vtraque vel in vna acceſſione, vel in pluribus obſeruatur. [illegible] A[illegible] differentiæ, quatenus, quæ educitur forma, aut augetur, aut [illegible], vnde [illegible] ἀμανεῖα. ἀκμαστικὰ & [illegible] græce nominatur. Ab ha[illegible] [illegible] ordin[illegible] [illegible] ordinatus, vel inordinatus: & vbi

[illegible] quotidianus . [illegible]anus vel quartanus. [illegible] datur aut præteritum, [illegible] præterito ſumitur differentia vetuſtatis & nouitatis, à futuro longitudinis ac breui-[illegible] non accipitur ſubtiliter pro extrema ſuperficie corporis ambientis locatum , ſed [illegible] ſubiecti, quod à forma occupatur. Occupatur autem interdum totum , interdum pars [illegible]lla, ac ſeu præcipua, ſeu ignobilior, quæ loci differentiæ totidem ſimiles differentias for-[illegible] proferunt. Cauſa efficiens eodem [illegible] cauſa : [illegible] , vt ad ſanguinem [illegible], vel vtramque bilem, qui totidem faciunt differentias in forma, quæ in ſubiecto verſatur . Iidem ſucci vbi retinentur, ſiccam, vbi effluunt, humidam, tum vbi putri ſunt, exquiſitam, vbi non [illegible] ſpuriam reddunt differentiam. Cauſæ euidentes, vt tempora anni verna, æſtiua, [b] autumnalia, hyberna, ſimiles quoque pariunt differentias. at quum formæ nequeant eſſe ocioſæ, vbi in ſubiecto verſantur, effecta aliqua præbent , quæ prout multa vel pauca, bona vel mala , differentiam faciunt formæ bonæ ac ſalubris , vel prauæ ac lethalis. Differentias igitur mutationem in eadem ſpecie facientes, quam commodiſſime potuimus, via & methodo perſequi conati ſumus , vtinam bene proceſſerit : multitudo enim eorum, quæ ad certa quædam capita referri debeant , ſummam difficultatem neceſſario affert, ſtudium certe ac diligentia nobis non defuit, alii hoc lumine illuſtrati inchoata hæc fortaſſe perficient. At non ſatis eſt rerum differentias inueſtigaſſe, & ex certis locis deprompſiſſe, niſi cauſas, à quibus efficiuntur, adiiciamus. Scire autem licet in vniuerſum eaſdem cauſas, quæ rem efficiunt, rei quoque differentiam efficere in hunc modum. Quales habet [c] cauſa differen-[illegible] tales præſeferunt effecta, ita vt horum differentiæ à ſimilibus cauſarum differentiis conficiantur, id quod perpetuum eſt, ſi non aperte & euidenter, ſaltem implicite & abſcondite : cauſa magna parit effectum magnum, parua paruum, id quod patentius & expeditius deprehenditur, ſed quarundam differentiarum ſimilitudo latet & abſcondita eſt: exempli gratia celeritatis & tarditatis, quæ non æque deprehenduntur in cauſis, atque in effectis, tantum enim ineſt cauſis vis quædam celeritatis & tarditatis, quæ niſi diligentius conſideretur, facile nos latet. Differentiarum igitur cuiuſque rei cauſas hoc pacto licet inueſtigare.

a Ariſt. lib. 4. phyſic.
b Hip. lib. 2. aphor. 5.
c Gal. lib. 1 de cauſ puls. c. 2.

De cognitione in homine, qui tractatur. Cap. VI.

Res tractandæ non ſolum abſolute cognoſcendæ ſunt à Medico, priuſquam bonam valetudinem tueri aut reſtituere aggrediatur, ſed etiam in homine, qui tractatur , quodammodo recognoſcendæ, vt in ſuperioribus oſtenſum fuit , in qua recognitione rei natura tria nobis præbet conſideranda ea, quæ deprehendi debent, locos, per quos deprehendantur, & modum, ſeu rationem cognoſcendi. Res igitur, quas in homine, qui curatur, aut conſeruatur, deprehendere oportet, non aliæ ſunt quam illæ tres , quas recenſuimus ad corpus noſtrum ſpectantes , ſiue ſecundum naturam affectum ſit, ſiue præter naturam, nempe [d] eius compoſitio, cauſæ & effecta, cum nec plures, nec pauciores ad ipſum pertineant; ſingulæ autem differentiis diſtinguuntur compluribus, quas ante commemorauimus. Verumtamen res , quarum rerum differentias enarratas non ſolum præſentes recognoſcere in homine oportet , ſed etiam præteritas coniicere , & futuras præſagire. neceſſaria enim Medico eſt, vt ſuum officium appoſite faciat ad hominem cito, tuto & iucunde ſanandum , & ad auctoritatem ſuæ [e] arti comparandam non ſolum cognitio præſentium , ſed præteritorum coniectura & diuinatio futurorum. Hactenus de iis, quæ deprehendenda ſunt in homine, qui tractatur; loci autem, ex quibus promuntur ipſorum notæ, ita habent. Comprehenduntur res aut ſenſu, aut mente , quod monuit Hippocrates in principio libri de officina [f] Medici: quæ ſenſui ſubiiciuntur illico, quaſi oblata ſunt, imprimunt & quaſi ſignant in animo ſpeciem ſuam, nec ſignis egent, à quibus patefiant : quæ ſenſum fugiunt, intelligentia comprehendi debent, quod vbi per ſe nota non ſint, non ſine ratiocinatione fieri poteſt : ratiocinamur autem, quum per ea, quæ plana ſunt & perſpicua , inueſtigamus, quæ latent & abdita ſunt. A rebus igitur claris ſignificantur obſcuræ, efficiunturque res ſignificantes ſigna earum, quæ ſignificantur : loci [g] autem, ſeu ſedes, à quibus ſigna depromuntur , vel cauſæ ſunt , vel effecta; elicitur enim ex cauſis effectum, & ex effectis cauſa: cætera vero non per ſe, ſed alio intercedente rem patefaciunt. Cauſæ & effecta rem per ſe proxime demonſtrant , quæ nullum habent conſortium cum re nullo pacto ipſam demonſtrant: habent conſortium effecta cum cauſis, cauſæ cum effectis. Cum efficientib. cauſis adnumerare oportet paſſuri corporis præparationem, ſine qua vix poſſent illæ ſuam [illegible]ectionem præſtare. Cæterum quæ iuuant, aut nocent tamquam cauſæ ſigna efficiuntur , non quo ſint ipſa proprie efficientia morbum ; nam hic iam effectus eſt , ſed quo monſtrent habilitatem eius, qui ægrotat, ad vtilitatem vel noxam percipiendam : habilitas vero ad efficientem pertinet cauſam, & eatenus monſtrat morbum , quem monſtrat etiam vtilitas & noxa , ſed per habilitatem. Caſus [h] communiter eodem tempore multis accidunt, & quaſi communia effecta cõmunem cauſam monſtrant, ex qua Medicus effectum in homine, qui tractatur, communem eſſe cum aliis coniectatur. Ergo loci omnes vel ad cauſam referuntur, vel ad effecta, accommodantur autem ad ſignificanda præſentia, præterita & futura in hunc modũ. Quum quicquid cognoſcitur, ſenſu, aut mente cognoſcatur, tantum [illegible] ſentia poſſunt ſenſu cognoſci, quum nec præterita ſub ſenſum cadant, neque etiam futura , ſed ſola mente comprehendantur: non ſecus etiam ex præſentibus illa, quæ intus latent , quæ per notas accipienda ſunt à cauſis, vel ab effectis depromptas. Præterita quum ſenſum effugiant, ſunt ex cauſis , vel effecta colligenda, niſi quis de homine, qui tractatur, aut de familiaribus [i] ipſius hæc tenter audire. Sed [illegible] ſic relata intelliguntur , nullum [illegible]abent artificium : præſtat igitur hæc mente venari, ratiocinatione ducta ab effectis præteritis, ita vt raro præterita per cauſas intelligamus. Futura , quum non dum ſint, nequeunt obiici ſenſibus, intelligentia igitur præſagenda ſunt, atque a ſignis iudicanda · ſumuntur

d Gal. lib. 1. meth. c. 7. & 8. & lib. 2. meth. 5.
e Hip. lib 1. progno. in proœm. & Gal. lib. 1. acut. 3
f Hip. lib 1. de officina tex. & Gal. lib. 1. de loc. aff. c. 1.
g Gal. lib 3. catarop. c. 2.
h Gal. lib. 2. cris. c. 3.
i Gal. lib. 1. progn. comm. 8.

[illegible] via [illegible] apo [illegible] ſigna [illegible] itudin [illegible] qua [illegible] bus iudi [illegible] æſtiman [illegible] fieri, non it [illegible] certa ac non neceſſaria, [illegible] talis. Sig [illegible] *τεκμήρια* græce nancupan [illegible] ſſariam [b] *σημεῖα* [illegible] hæ [illegible] tudinem ſed probabilitatem [illegible] unt. [illegible] conditionem requirunt; nam, [illegible] propria, hoc eſt nullam rem [illegible] præter eam, ad quam ſignificandam ſumuntur; altera, [illegible] coniun [illegible] um re, quam [illegible] nt, vt ſeiungi a diuelli minime poſſint. Quæ alteram [illegible] nem h[a]bent, m[illegible] ne [illegible] notant, quod ſi vtraque careant, ſunt penitus inutilia, vbi per ſe accipiuntur: quæ ta[me]n [illegible] ufficium [illegible] inter ſe iunguntur, aliquam faciunt coniecturam: fit enim velut proprium [illegible] communibus, quum ſæpe difficile ſit ſignum inuenire, quod per ſe proprium ſit ac [illegible] ſed Medicus plura ſimul colligit non ſecus, quam philoſophus, qui vbi in definiendo non [illegible] differentia propria, plures ſimul iunctas quaſi vnam propriam ac neceſſariam ac[illegible] [illegible] ſt [illegible] nor im, [illegible] m vbi propria deſint, confugiendum eſt ad commu[illegible] æ ſi [illegible] cere coniectura [illegible] notitiam comparabunt [illegible] modo [illegible] na, quæ ſumuntur, non ſint ita [illegible] æque vel magis etiam poſſint rem non inferre atque inferre: nam ſic [illegible] arte peni[t]us [illegible] ſed ſatis de cognitione eorum, quæ conſeruari, vel curari debent, & abſoluta, & in homine, qui tractatur.

De ratione tractandi per opera & inſtrumenta, ac primo de operibus ad conſeruandum vel curandum neceſſariis. Cap. VII.

QVæ ad ſanitatem conducunt, diximus ſub duplici capite contineri, vnum erat cognitio ſiue abſoluta, ſiue in homine eorum, quæ conſeruanda ſunt, vel curanda, quam hactenus perſecuti ſumus, alterum ratio conſeruandi vel curandi, quæ nunc nobis proponitur. Contin[ent]ur hæc partim operibus, partim inſtrumentis, neque idem ſunt opera & inſtrumenta, id quod [a] Ariſtoteles exemplo purgationis & medicamenti demonſtrauit. Differunt hæc inter ſe, vt apud fabrum aſcia & ſcamnum; eſt enim tam medicamentum, quam aſcia inſtrumentum, ſcamnum verò & purgatio operibus adnumerantur. Quæcunque igitur ad rationem faciendæ ſanitatis pertinent, aut opera ſunt, aut inſtrumenta Medicinæ: perducunt opera proxime ad finem inſtitutum, ſed nequeunt ſine inſtrumentis præſtari, quibus neceſſario ad quoduis opus efficiendum vtitur facultas quælibet, ſiue a natura, ſiue ab arte proficiſcatur. Agemus ante de operibus, tum de inſtrumentis. Vnum igitur eſt Medicinæ opus primum, nempe ſanitatis [f] effectio, quod in duo ſecatur, conſeruationem & curationem: conſeruat enim medicus eos, qui bene valent, curat ægrotantes, qui dum curantur, [illegible] ſanitate[m] cong[ruen]t inter omnes, reſtituitur enim, quæ amiſſa erat. Sed dubium videri poteſt, qui conſeru[an]d[o] ne debeat facere ſanitatem, cum iam facta ſit, præſertim in iis, qui hac integra [fr]uuntur, nam alii, qui non ita ſani ſunt, quum reſtituuntur, alio modo ſanitatem acquirunt. Verum ſiquis animaduertat, quo pacto etiam integra ſanitas defendatur, iudicatur ſimiliter nouam fieri, defenditur enim ad[i]ciendo [illegible] quod deeſt, & quod ſuperat educendo: neque aliud ſibi voluit [h] Hippocrates, qui[illegible] Medicinam eſſe adiectionem aut detractionem tradidit: nam ſi corpus noſtrum optime penitus [illegible]e[ret], non eſſet opus [i] addere quicquam, aut detrahere, ſed addimus & detrahimus, quia non ex[illegible] ſecundum naturam habet, quare ſic etiam facimus ſanitatem, quod tanto minus perſpicuum eſt, quanto minor eſt receſſus a natura, quum adeo paruus ſit, vt ſenſum lateat: eſt igitur eadem ratio conſeruandi & curandi, ſed [illegible] is vocabulo vtimur, vbi vitia ſint manifeſta, conſeruationis, vbi o[ccult]a ſunt. Quemadmodum enim qui tapetia reſarciunt, non ſecus, quam qui nouas efficiunt ſtamina, ſubtegminibus ſubnectunt: ita qui ſanos [tu]entur, adiiciunt, quod deeſt, adimunt, quod ſupereſt non ſecus ac quei[illegible], qui curant ægrotantes. Ex quo colligimus ab vtriſque fieri ſanitatem, quamobrem hoc primum opus faciendæ ſanitatis, quod genere vnum eſt, in duo [illegible] membra diſtribuitur, in conſeruationem & curationem, ſpecies autem conſeruationis ſumuntur [illegible] ſpeciæ ſanitatis quam tuemur: nam homines alii integram ſanitatem præſe ferunt, aliqui iam l[a]borare viden[tur] & e[illegible] are [in] m[or]bum incidere, alii contra ex morbo euadentes nondum integram ſanitatem recep[illegible] ali[illegible] m[illegible]nis marcere [m] incipiunt & pene confici ſenio. Conſtituunt ſingulæ ſanitatis ſpecies ſingulas [illegible] conſeruationis, & idcirco ſub vno conſeruandi opere tria continentur, primum [illegible] ctat ad integram ſanitatem [def]endam, al[teru]m ad eos, quibus morbus iam impendet, ter[tium] a[illegible] nual[illegible] [illegible] quo complecti licet etiam ſenes, quum [illegible] que pariter viriu[m] refectione [illegible] Opus [illegible] quod [d]efendendam integram pertinet, in to[tidem] diuiditur genera [illegible] ru[illegible] mp[illegible] ones corpo[illegible] cauſæ, el[illegible] D[illegible] untur [illegible] ſi [illegible] patro[illegible] at co[m]po[illegible] nis, quam [illegible] co[illegible] untur, hæc autem vel ad ſimpl[ic]es, [ve]l ad mul[illegible] imes referr[illegible]

[illegible]

quæ [illegible] ſiue morbum [illegible] tum eſſe [illegible] eſt [illegible] quum [illegible] opere [illegible] autem, quum [illegible] rum, [illegible] Medicinam requirere [illegible] cauſis [illegible] ſed ob vim ipſorum [illegible] moleſtiam; oportet enim vnicui [illegible] um, [illegible] violentiam per ea præſidia, quæ [illegible] primis [illegible] quæ [illegible] largè [illegible] V [illegible] autem [illegible] ge [illegible] ita differentia [illegible] a differ [illegible] et autem [illegible] differentiæ [illegible], quæ ipſi [illegible] requiri [illegible] morbus per [illegible] ſimilem diffe- [illegible] calor per multum frigida, par [illegible] calor per parum frigida, eademque [illegible] ntiarum; perpetu [illegible] enim opus, quod [illegible] ipſum poſtulat, ſimilem differentiam debet, ſi non patentius & expeditius, ſaltem [illegible] & [illegible] id, quod [illegible] patet [illegible] ſingulas differentias perpendenti. [illegible] ncurrunt interdum [illegible] tam, quæ non modo diuerſa exigunt opera, ſed etiam contraria; nam [illegible] num tantum conſiderandum [illegible] ſſet [illegible] tantum requireretur [illegible] bi Medicus videat diuerſa opera deſiderari, omnia præ- [illegible] re debet & eodem tempore, ſi [illegible] pro [illegible] bet, [illegible] præ [illegible] da ſunt, quæ ma- [illegible] gent, vel quæ cauſa [illegible] futurorum, vel ea, [illegible] quibus præſtari [illegible] tera ne [illegible] contraria penitus opera exigantur, vel æque poſſunt, quæ exigunt, vel vnum altero va [illegible] eſt. vbi æqua- [illegible] æqualiter omnibus aliquid concedendum eſt, atque ita temperandum opus, [illegible] æqualiter vtrumque contrarium. Quod [illegible] alterum ab altero ſuperetur, [illegible] excel [illegible] us appareat, id, quod longe vincitur, ex toto relinquendum eſt, & in id penitus incum- [illegible] plurimum po [illegible] videatur. [illegible] ſuerit [illegible] ceſſus, plus tribuendum ei, quod plus [illegible] tero non [illegible] neglect [illegible]. Hæc ſunt opera, quæ a Medico præſtanda ſunt, ſiue ſecundam val [illegible] tuear [illegible] ſiue aduerſam reſtituere velit.

De inſtrumentis, quibus tractan [illegible] continetur. Cap. VIII

S[illegible] quibus vtitur Medicus ad opera efficienda, [illegible] ſummis generibus [illegible] perſequamur. Prima igitur horum genera [illegible] tripartita, ali [illegible] qua- [illegible] quum ali [illegible] ad diætam, [illegible] pharmaca & chirurgiam referantur, aliquan [illegible] accedat, id eſt, [illegible] Græci appellant, quod Romani victus [illegible] armaca [illegible] medicamentis pe [illegible] tur: ſicut chirurgi ma- [illegible] nomen [illegible] quæ [illegible] ratione [illegible] quartum [illegible] inſtrumentorum, quum commode ad medi [illegible] men- [illegible] victus ratione [illegible] & [illegible] omnia referantur. Sub diæta [illegible] comprehenduntur etiam præſidia, [illegible] anitatis. Hæc [illegible] per [illegible] ſex illas res, cum quibus neceſſario [illegible] hæ aer, cibus & potus [illegible] & quies, [illegible] & vigilia, animi pertur- [illegible] quæ [illegible] untur & retinentur [illegible] in plures ſe- [illegible] Sub [illegible] notatur, [illegible] poteſt [illegible] no [illegible] opera manus, [illegible] ſub [illegible] ratione cadunt. [illegible] tum [illegible] amentum, quod arte cum nullo [illegible] tur, non quo [illegible] qui [illegible] poteſt ex pluri [illegible] diuer [illegible] prout res ipſa requirit. Inuentum [illegible] morbos, qui [illegible] manu [illegible] untur. [illegible] conuenit, quod pleriq [illegible] inſtrume [illegible] quemadmodum [illegible] & medicament [illegible] ſimul [illegible] de [illegible] præter manus oper [illegible] um quoque & m [illegible] ntade ſidera [illegible] undunt, interim dec [illegible] rtum, tractorum, ab [illegible] mor [illegible] & medicamenta poſtulant, [illegible]

[illegible] pietate, [illegible] per o[illegible] [illegible]ina pa[illegible]s, [illegible]ſtitu[illegible], vi[illegible] [illegible]rgiæ vi[illegible] [illegible]que [illegible]um explicet: qu[illegible] [illegible]muis [illegible] [illegible]morentur [illegible]um operibus, ad quæ pe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] maximi[illegible] quis velit eorum ſibi copiam [illegible]para[illegible] [illegible]tuenda, locuple[illegible] remediorum videri facile [illegible]. [illegible]o [illegible] [illegible]nclius eorum v[illegible]x propoſitis deprehenderet, [illegible] ſed [illegible] [illegible] ſermone de inſtitution[illegible]ntis interpoſito perturbaretur.

[illegible]rum, quæ in tribus libris Inſtitutionum Medicinæ traduntur.

CAP. X.

QVæ [illegible]utionum libris conſcripta ſunt [illegible] nobis, quum ad eos pertineant qui Medicinæ [illegible]r, dno, quæ ſpectari in vniuſcuiuſque artis inſtitutionibus debent, potiſſimum [illegible] [illegible]el r[illegible]ferantur communiter ad vniuerſam artem, vel ſi proprie ad eius partes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]vt tyrones idoneos reddant ad ſingulas deinde perfecte intelligendas. Al[illegible] [illegible] etiam ab artis expertibus comprehendantur. Primo enim libro egimus de [illegible] [illegible]us [illegible]quauis lingua aut ſecta, [illegible] quibus hactenus fuerit ex[illegible]a, perpen[illegible] [illegible]d[illegible]uideretur, & tandem noſtri inſtituti rationem attulimus. Non ſunt hæc [illegible] [illegible]d ſanitatem comparandam, vel tuendam minime conducant: ſed inſtitu[illegible] [illegible]unt ad Medicinæ limen; adeo autem in aperto ſunt, vt hiſtoriæ modo poſ[illegible] [illegible]prehendi. Secundo libro expoſuimus definitionem Medicinæ, ſubiectum, [illegible]em: a[illegible] [illegible]onſiſtat officium non modo Medici, ſed ægrotantis, & miniſtrorum, ſine [illegible]ibus ſ[illegible] [illegible]am Medicus intendit, non ſuccedit. Communia hæc ſunt & literatis mi[illegible]me d[illegible] qui inſtituuntur, ex ipſo limine ducunt in veſtibulum Medicinæ. Tertio [illegible]ro viam [illegible]us, qua cuiuslibet artis partes & inueniri poſſint & in ordinem diſponi. Eadem via [illegible]recta veterum diuiſione Medicinæ partes omnes inuenimus, ac ſuo loco collocauimus. Cognitio [illegible]ularum partium, quam inueniendo tradidimus, eruditio quædam eſt, non perfecta doctrina, pro[illegible]eſtque initiandis non minus, quam peregrinantibus notitia itineris, nam vt [illegible] alacrius faciunt illud [illegible]od [illegible]nerunt, quum intelligant ex vaſtitate camporum, in quem quaſi partem debeant ſe reci[illegible]re: ita etia[illegible]rones, quum ante oculos habeant membra artis, cuius doctrinam inquirunt, immen[illegible]ſitatem non amplius reformidant, ſed quo tandem perueniendum ſit, perſpiciunt. Per hæc, qui in[illegible]ſtituu[illegible]ur, [illegible]x veſtibulo introeunt in medicinæ quaſi domus partes intimas: clara autem ſunt, ſi non vulgaribus aut literatis, certe iis, qui (quales eſſe oportet Medicinæ tyrones) dialecticæ ac naturalis philoſophiæ ſunt inſtructi: quos iam tempus eſt ab inſtitutionibus ad membra artis perducere, & primo ad ea, per quæ generatim ſanitas conſeruatur.

Finis Inſtitutionum Medicinæ Vidi Vidii.

VIDI

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE GENERATIM
Liber Primus.

Qui eſt de ſan[illegible]ate [illegible]

Ne[illegible]tas conſeruandæ ſanitati[illegible]. Cap. I.

S[illegible] humanum corpus [illegible] [illegible] æternitate immutabi[illegible] con[illegible]nerc[illegible]ur, [illegible] ta eſ[illegible], quæ illud aut de[illegible]deret, aut [illegible] [illegible]d [illegible]gitur prin[illegible]pia quædam habet, quæ vt p[illegible] cauſa [illegible] [illegible]us, propter autem corpu[illegible] humanum, tan[illegible]um ab[illegible] onſtet ex n[illegible] [illegible]li, vt neque e[illegible]iam fa[illegible]um fuerit e[illegible] [illegible] dura, veluti e[illegible] [illegible]ratio, ſed ex carne, membrana, ne[illegible]uis, & ſu[illegible]ſtan[illegible] [illegible]cerum m[illegible] [illegible] ad [illegible] vt magis mirum ſit, ſi diutius bene valeat quam aliquand[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ea, quod naturam increpemus tanquam minus propitia[illegible] [illegible]nam, q[illegible] fra[illegible] ado[illegible]odum procreans & caduca, [illegible]atur incolu[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]erp[illegible] ſatius eſt [illegible]ateri com[illegible] A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]neuitabile [illegible] vbi inſtitoimus aliquid ſtruere, p[illegible]us e[illegible]igere materiam con[illegible] ſed quæ ad [illegible]d, quod inſtitutum eſt, maxim[illegible] ac[illegible]commodetu[illegible] [illegible]ber [illegible] to[illegible] [illegible]d [illegible]loquin præſtantius eſt, neque [illegible] modo ru[illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible]utem v[illegible]m, quat do ali[illegible] [illegible] dit natoræ [illegible] [illegible]tpu me[illegible] [illegible]micilium [illegible]& inſt[illegible] animæ [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] procreati[illegible], ſemen videlicet, [illegible] ſangui[illegible], quæ vt el[illegible] & form[illegible] [illegible]runt, atque [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A n[illegible] ate [illegible] non tantum confici, atque appo[illegible] alim[illegible] confumitur ex f[illegible]tia noſt[illegible]queiniuriam, ſcilicet mutatæ qual[illegible]atis, & [illegible] perfectam abſumus [a] proce[illegible] agent etiam res, quæ extra noſtrum corpus [illegible] non [b] neceſſariæ ſunt, ſed notæ omnibus ita ut ab omnibus vitentur, quantum fi[illegible] vriunt, vulnerant, perforant, contundunt, ſtrangulant, atque hæ innumerabile[illegible] hendi poſſunt. Aliæ ſunt nobis neceſſariæ, ſine quibus viuere non poſſumus [illegible]madmodum aer, [illegible]bus & potio, ſomnus & vigilia, motus & quies, animi perturbatio & tranqu[illegible], ret[illegible]nta & expulſ[illegible]: vocantur hæ res [illegible] Medicis [c] non naturales, quoniam neque ſecundum naturam ſunt, neque præter naturam, niſi quatenus bene vel male adhibentur. Sunt autem neceſſariæ omnes; viuimus enim in aere, à quo temperatur calor noſter internus, ſine quo ſuffocetur, neceſſe eſt, Sumimus cibum & potionem, vt reficiamus ſubſtantiam, quæ aſſidue petit. Sed cum ea, quæ ſumuntur, non tota ſint idonea [d] ad alendum, partem eorum vtilem retinere oportet, inutilem expellere, neceſſario etiam mouemur, aut quieſcimus, vigilamus aut dormimus, tranquilli ſumus, aut perturbati. Non tantum igitur à rebus fortuitis, ſed etiam ab his, quibuſcum neceſſario viuimus, mutatur non ſolum qualitas noſtri corporis, ſed abſumitur etiam ſubſtantia. Eiuſmodi ergo iniuriis cum exponatur humanum corpus, neceſſaria fuit ars Medicinæ, quæ cum ſecundum naturam ſe habet, ipſum defenderet, cum male affectum eſt,

B reſtitueret; in defendendo autem doceret eas vitari iniurias, quæ non neceſſariæ ſunt, licet proficiſcantur a rebus, quibus neceſſario vita noſtra vtitur, quas Medicus tractat: nam res fortuitæ non cadunt ſub artem Medicinæ. Illas vero, quæ euitari non poſſunt, partim differret, partim redderet leniores. Duplex ergo munus eſt huius artis, conſeruatio eorum, [e] quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, & curatio eorum, quæ præter naturam. Vtrumque adiicit, quod deeſt, adimit, quod ſuperat: eo tamen differunt, quod eiuſmodi opera in curatione euidentia ſunt, quoniam & quod reſtituitur, euidenter lapſum eſt: In conſeruatione vero [f] fiunt obſcura, fiuntque paulatim, cum parum quoque ſit & obſcurum, quod adiiciendum, vel adimendum eſt, ita ut paulatim adiiciatur, vel adimatur. Sed curatione in aliud volumen dilata, conſeruationem primo tractabimus, quæ & natura, & dignitate antecedit curationem, vt ſanitas [g] morbum. Pertinet autem conſeruatio ad medicum perinde, ac curatio, vtraque enim refertur ad ſanitatem, ad quam tanquam ad bonum humani corporis ſpectat ars medicinalis. Vt autem vna eſt ſubiecta materia, corpus [h] ſcilicet humanum, & unum eſt bonum, ſanitas nimirum, ita etiam una eſt ars. Quamobrem decipiebantur olim gymnaſtæ, qui corporibus exercendis præerant; ſibi enim [i] vendicabant conſeruationem ſanitatis, Medico relinquentes curationem duntaxat, nec agnoſcebant ſe [k] miniſtros eſſe Medicorum, qui illis utuntur ad exercitationem, perinde ac coquis ad eſculenta, & pharmacopolis ad medicamenta. Perſequemur igitur conſeruationem ſanitatis, tanquam alterum ex muneribus Medicinæ. Continetur tam conſeruatio ſanitatis, quam curatio duobus capitibus cognitione

C tractandorum, & ratione tractandi, quemadmodum [l] in Inſtitutionibus Medicinæ docuimus. agemus ante de cognitione tractandorum, hoc eſt conſeruandorum; tum de ratione tractandi, hoc eſt, conſeruandi. Quæ conſeruanda ſunt, debent primo [m] abſolute cognoſci, deinde in homine, qui conſeruatur. Comprehenduntur res omnes conſeruandæ [n] ſub ſanitate, ſub cauſis, & ſub effectis ſanitatis. Ordiemur à ſanitate.

Quid ſit ſanitas. Cap. II.

CVm de re aliqua diſputatur, præcipit Socrates apud Platonem, [o] vt primo conſtituatur, quid ea ſit, id, quod nos ſequemur in ſanitate tractanda: primo enim inueſtigabimus, quid ſanitas ſit; ordiemur autem ab eo primo, de quo inter omnes conuenit, quemadmodum [p] facit Ariſtoteles, qui cum definit, quid ſit ſcire, quid ſapientia, quid finis, ea ſumit, quæ omnium aſſenſu approbantur. Vnuſquiſque igitur ſe [q] ſanum eſſe exiſtimat, cum ſuæ partes omnes actionibus citra noxam funguntur; ex contrario ſe ægrotare putat parte aliqua, cum illa deeſt officio ſuo & muneri. Videtur ergo ſanitas in functione munerum, atque in actionibus conſiſtere. Sed quoniam qui dormiunt, aut quieſcunt, [r] ſani dicuntur, quanquam à ſolito munere vacent, modo ita affecti ſunt, vt id præſtare poſſint, ſatius eſt ſanitatem ex facultate agendi, quam ex actionibus definire, ita vt ſit facultas fungendi actionibus citra noxam, quæ notio magis abſoluta erit, ſi adiicias eſſentiam facultatis, quæ non aliud eſt, quam compo-

D ſitio [s] ſecundum naturam; non tamen ſufficit hæc ſola particula, compoſitio ſecundum naturam; quia [illegible]lor huiuſmodi eſt, à nullo tamen exiſtimatur ſanitas, ſed illa compoſitio corporis ſecundum naturam ſanitas eſt, quæ poteſt actiones præſtare ſine noxa: quam definitionem perpendere operæ pretium eſt. Quod quidem ſanitas ſit facultas ſeu potentia & cauſa actionis, intelligunt omnes docti pariter [illegible]ue indocti. Sed quod huius facultatis eſſentia conſiſtat in compoſitione ſecundum naturam, illi duntaxat nouerunt, qui rationalem Medicinam profitentur; ſciunt enim naturam eſſe principium [t] & cauſam motus & quietis in eo, in quo eſt. Huiuſmodi eſt facultas, quæ gubernat vnumquodque ex corporibus inferioribus, quod facile nobis demonſtrant inanima corpora lapidum ac metallorum diuerſa ſtirpium genera, infinita pene belluarum varietas, & tandem homo: videmus enim vnicuique datam eſſe ſuam fa[illegible]tatem magis vel minus [u] nobilem; ſiue ea, quæ ſub eodem genere comprehenduntur, ſiue ea, quæ [illegible]b diuerſis inter ſe conferamus. Hæc autem facultas natura eſt: hominis igitur natura nihil aliud eſt, quàm facultas illa, quæ regit humanum corpus: compoſitio verò ſecundum naturam illa eſt, quæ ad exequendum munera inſtituta maximè eſt idonea, in hac reſidet natura, in eadem [illegible]det & facultatis eſſentia, [illegible]a vt compoſitio ſecundum naturam, & natura re copulatæ ſint, co[illegible]tione differant, & ad vtramuis beat referre actiones noſtras, quæ nobis notiores ſunt, quam fa[illegible]tes. Diriguntur hæ ad illas [x] tanquam ad finem; requirimus enim facultates propter actiones, ſic [illegible]mpoſitionem ſecundum naturam propter facultates.

A [illegible] compoſitione ſecundum naturam & facultatem non ſolum actiones, ſed alia quoque ef-

C fecta

[a] Gal. ibid. & [illegible] 4
[b] Gal de [illegible] to med 85.
[c] [illegible]al ibid. & [illegible]alenus 3 de cauſ. pul[illegible] 1
[d] Galen de tu val c 3.
[e] Galen ad Thraſyb c 20. & 21.
[f] Gal. ibid.
[g] Galen 1 de tu. val. 1
[h] Galen. 1. aphoriſ comment 1
[i] Galen lib. de tu. vale. ad Thraſy. c. 1.
[k] Galen de tuen. val ad thraſ c 1
[l] Vide libro 3. Inſtitutio. c 9.
[m] Vide ibidem.
[n] Vide [illegible] lib Inſtitu. c 2.
[o] Plato in Hippia.
[p] Ariſto[illegible] poſteriorum, cap.
[q] Gale lib. de differ. morb c 2.
[r] Gal ibid.
[s] Galenus, 1 de tu vale. 5 & 2 morb. 1 [illegible] de differ. morb. 2
[t] Ariſto 2 phyſicorum. text. [illegible]
[u] Ariſt 1. cœli text. 100.
[x] Ariſt 2. de anima 33. Gal de nat fac. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & q[illegible] ad actiones [illegible] ne [illegible] tur etiam v[illegible] alioquin ab ea differ[illegible] ei [illegible], neque al[illegible], quàm [illegible], hoc eſt [illegible] in ſequen[illegible] patebit, [illegible] quæ actiones [illegible] quæ defendunt [illegible] gunt, aut ſunt veluti [illegible] per quas [illegible] tur h[illegible] ſanitas. [illegible] on actione, ſed vſu defi[illegible] da, quare [illegible] nitatem [illegible] mpl[illegible] ctitur, [illegible] b actione vſus etiam [illegible] p[illegible] omnes aut po[illegible] ſpect[illegible] aut [illegible] tenus [illegible] habe[illegible] ra[illegible] one[illegible], cu[illegible] r[illegible] in v[illegible] unt [illegible] aliis vſum præben[illegible] ſanitas n[illegible] ip[illegible] m eſt [illegible] aliarum, q[illegible] rum, deo [illegible] d[illegible] ne ſanita[illegible] ſa[illegible] n[illegible] nihil et vſu[illegible]. Q[illegible] tatem [illegible] conſtitutione [illegible] undu[illegible] aturan[illegible] entem [illegible]

Differentiæ ac ſpecies ſanitatis. CAP. [illegible]

LA[illegible] autem patet [illegible] ſe [illegible] um naturam, ne[illegible] rata eg[illegible] non propterea quia [illegible] n[illegible] ta, præter naturam d[illegible] debe[illegible] tantum vbi re[illegible] a m[illegible] ſtoici [illegible] animi exiſtimant. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] C A P. [illegible]

C[illegible] materiam [illegible] compoſitæ [illegible] erum, [illegible] ſimplicium [illegible] nunquam [illegible] & non pr[illegible] ultratum [illegible] quod particulæ [illegible] nem [illegible] us retineant [illegible] Appellatæ ſunt ſimplices [illegible] quod particulæ [illegible] eſt [illegible] & eſt & [illegible] Videtur [illegible] præter [illegible] compoſitæ [illegible] es, comp[illegible] tur h[illegible] æ, ca[illegible] unt, ea [illegible]

C [illegible] ſunt ſimplices [illegible] s parant [illegible] [illegible] tur [illegible]; quia venæ & arteriæ, qu[illegible] ſe exiſtim[illegible] partes diſſimi-[illegible] membras, membranam, [illegible] etiam qua[illegible] carne ſam, neq. re[illegible] quæ liber parti [illegible] venæ, vel arteriæ nomen, aut defi[illegible]tionem. Quæ argumenta vt diluamus, ſtatuere oportet, quo par[illegible] corporis debeant inter ſe diduci, Diducuntur autem p[illegible] finem hunc, ad quem à natura procreatæ ſunt. [illegible] guntur par[illegible] formes ad actiones [illegible] ſtrumenta, meritoque [illegible] dixit partes multiformes act[illegible] ſ[illegible] ſtrua faciunt. Sunt autem actiones, quibus in[illegible] [illegible] is, q[illegible] les [illegible], quæ ad al[illegible] em facultat[illegible] ver[illegible] ad quem [illegible] partes ſimplices, eſt, [illegible] præbeant [illegible] quam ſuis [illegible] fungi queant. Ex mul[illegible] miam [illegible] ſtrume[illegible] fere omnes [illegible] partium [illegible] mpage, [illegible] oculo [illegible] max[illegible] humo[illegible] [illegible] In att[illegible]

Aliæ part[illegible] culum [illegible] cartilag[illegible] & [illegible] gamenta [illegible] [illegible] potest, [illegible] cium proprium, [illegible] mem ad [illegible] nam [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ſumus, quæ [illegible] odem fere mo[illegible]

A & [illegible] ſed in atomos di[illegible] quæ atomi tales ſin- [illegible] corpora videlicet [illegible] quæ permanent, & ſpe- [illegible]uam. H[illegible] Democriti & Leucippi ſententiam amplexatus eſt Epicurus, cuius ſententiam [illegible]tius ᵃ his verſibus explicat:

Omnis vt eſt igitur per ſe natura, duabus
Conſtitit in rebus. nam corpora ſunt, & inane.

Poſuerunt enim duo principia, ſolidum, hoc eſt, atomos tanquam ens, & inane, tanquam non ens. a qua ſecta Aſclepiades reipſa non degenerat, quamquam verbis vtitur diuerſis, cum ait elementa eſſe incompacta corpuſcula, & ponit poros, neque enim aliud ſibi vult, quam atomos & inane. Hanc ſententiam præter cæteras antiquorum de elementis laudat ᵇ Ariſtoteles, vt quæ conſtanter in ſuis principiis perſeueret, & non ſubmoueat, ſed tueatur ortum, auctum, interitum. At non propterea eam amplectitur, ſed variis nominibus ab ea diſſentit, cum nec atomos concedit, nec inane, nec infinitum, neque putet indiuidua corpuſcula magnitudine, aut paruitate inter ſe differre, nec aſſentiatur corpora illa, quæ pati videmus, & mutationibus exponi, conſtare ex elementis impatibilibus. Referta ſunt opera Ariſtotelis argumentis efficacibus, quibus atomi eue[illegible]ntur, ſicut & ſuperficies, ex quibus Plato ᶜ vna cum Pythagoricis tanquam ex elementis voluit componi quatuor hæc, quæ vocamus elemen-
B ta. Hæ ſiquidem cum impatibiles ſint, non poſſunt componere corpus, quod patiatur. & ſicut linea non fit ex punctis, neque ſuperficies ex lineis, ita non poteſt conſtitui elementum, & corpus ex ſuperficiebus. Non defuerunt ex antiquis Philoſophis, quibus placeret vnum tantum eſſe elementum, quod diuidi poſſet, & non infinitas atomos. Meliſſus ᵈ ens vnum & immobile poſuit: Heraclitus & Hippaſus ignem: Anaximenes & Diogenes aerem: Thales aquam, quod & primi Theologi ſenſiſſe videntur, qui Thetidem, & Oceanum parentem exiſtimarunt. Quorum ſententias ante Ariſtotelem euertit ᵉ Hippocrates initio libri de natura humana duplici argumento: inquit enim, ſi homo eſſet vnum, non doleret; ſed dolet: ergo non eſt vnum. Addidit deinde, ſi doleret, vna eſſet tantum ratio medendi; ſed eſt multiplex: ergo homo non eſt vnum. Vtrumque autem argumentum poſita conſecutione tollit id, quod conſequitur, & inde etiam quod antecedit: ſi homo inquit eſſet vnum, non doleret, hoc eſt, ſi homo conſtaret ex vno tantum elemento, non doleret; ſed dolet: ergo non eſt vnum. Quod quidem doleat, nemo eſt, qui non aliquando expertus fuerit; quod autem ſi ex vno tantum elemento conſtet, homo non poſſit dolere, patebit, ſi naturam doloris intueamur. Eſt enim dolor ᶠ ſenſus rei contrariæ ac moleſtæ, ita vt duo concurrant ad ipſum efficiendum, id quod ſentit, & id quod ſentitur, ſed ſi homo ſit vnum, hoc eſt, ex vno elemento, non habebit contrarium, quod moleſtiam afferat, & ita non dolebit. At neque ſentit, cum id vnum, ex quo conſtat, non mutetur. Quare neq; ſentit in homine, ſi prius non ſentiebat. Alterum argumentum ſimiliter ducitur, & propoſita conſecutione ſublata, quod conſequi-
C tur, aufert id, cui conſequitur. Si homo conſtans ᵍ ex vno elemento doleret, vna eſſet tantum via curandi, ſed eſt multiplex; ergo non conſtat ex vno tantum elemento. Non eſſe autem vnam curationis viam, vel ex eo colligitur, quod non modo ad varios ʰ morbos, ſed ad eoſdem quoq; variis vtimur remediis, quæ ad medicamenta, ad chirurgiam, ad victus rationem referuntur. Valet autem illa conſecutio, quod ſi conſtaret ex vno elemento tantum, id tantum afficeretur, quare vna, & expedita eſſet ratio medendi, per quam illud vnum ad priſtinum ſtatum reſtitueretur. Per hæc duo argumenta obtinet Hippocrates hominem non conſtare ex vno tantum elemento, ſed ex pluribus. Valent eadem contra opinionem Democriti iam dictam, quamuis non ponat vnam tantum, ſed infinitas atomos, habent tamen vim vnius, quatenus corpus ſolidum ſunt, indiuiduum, impatibile: quare ſi demus hominem conſtare ex atomis, cogemur etiam fateri non poſſe dolere id, propterea quod id, quod mouet dolorem, neceſſe eſt, tangat, at atomorum nullus poteſt eſſe contactus, alioquin non eſſent corpora indiuidua. At nec quod concretum eſt ex atomis percipere dolorem poteſt, cum atomi nec ſentiant, nec mutentur, ſed ex toto naturam ſuam retineant in eo, quod efficitur; Sunt enim impatibilia corpuſcula. Ergo ſi homo ex atomis componeretur, non doleret, aut ſi doleret, vna eſſet tantum ratio medendi, quod argumenti ſatis eſt non eſſe atomos elementa. Tolluntur iiſdem Hippocratis argumentis Anaxagoræ & Empedoclis opiniones, qui ſimiliter induxerunt impatibilia elementa, quod eſt, ac ſi vnum poſuiſſent. Voluit enim ⁱ Anaxagoras infinita corpora ſimilium partium eſſe primam omnium
D materiam, ex qua gignuntur, ignis, aer, aqua, terra, quæ nos vocamus elementa, ex quibus quod habeant in ſe ſimiles partes infinitas omnium rerum, cuncta produci exiſtimauit. Eiuſmodi ſimilium partium elementa nominauit omiomerias, quas in ortu & interitu rerum omnium nihil pati credidit, ſed in ortu concretionem, in interitu diremptum partium, quæ iunctæ tenebantur, fieri exiſtimauit. Quamuis autem ſic omnia poneret in omnibus, voluit tamen ex maiori parte vnamquamque rem appellari, quam opinionem ᵏ Lucretius primo libro exponens inquit:

Principio rerum quam dicit omiomeriam,
[illegible] a videlicet, è puſillis atq; minutis
[illegible]ſſibus, & ſic de puſillis atq; minutis
Viſceribus viſcus gigni, ſanguenq; creari.

Sed conſequuntur hanc ſententiam tot incommoda, vt manifeſtè ruinas edat, quod multis etiam rationibus ˡ Ariſtoteles docuit. Ponit enim Anaxagoras mixta omnia ab initio, quæ tamen ſi miſceri debuerunt, neceſſe eſt fuiſſe antea immixta. Præterea ſi quodlibet cum quolibet iungitur, poteſt etiam ſeparari, ita vt accidentia quoque poſſint ſeparari à ſubſtantia, cumque omnia ſtatuas in omnibus, non facultate, ſed reipſa partes animalium & ſtirpium non erunt determinatæ. ᵐ At omnium natura conſtantium determinata eſt ratio multitudinis & magnitudinis partium, & quod maximum eſt, dabitur infinitum re ipſa præſens: quod autem falſum ſit, quodlibet fieri ex quolibet, ſubdit ⁿ Lucretius:

a Lucretius lib. 1. pag. 8
b Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. c. 2.
c Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. c. 2.
d Ariſt. 1. Phyſic. text. 6. Gal. 1. de elem. 4.
e Hip. lib. de nat. huma. tex. 5.
f Gal. 1. de cauſ. ſymp. c. 6.
g Hip. ibid.
h Gal. 2. meth. c. 6.
i Ariſt. lib. 1. de ortu & inter. ca. 1. & 1. phyſ. tex. 34.
k Luc. li. 1.
l Ariſt. lib. 1. phy. text. 36. 37. & 39.
m Ariſt. 1. phy. text. 36.
n Luc. lib. 1.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cum ap[illegible] lapidem ferimus ma[illegible]m

[illegible] terram, quæ [illegible] his tri[illegible] ad [illegible] pr[illegible] da, [illegible] & [illegible] per ma[illegible]te, [illegible] & [illegible] diſcrim[illegible] du[illegible], [illegible] elementa [illegible], quæ [illegible] & [illegible] tam [illegible] aliud [illegible] produ[illegible] fiet [illegible] tenda ſit [illegible] E[illegible]ped[illegible] elementa impatibilia, ſiue vnum, ſiue p[illegible]ta, ex quibus [illegible], quam n[illegible]atum [illegible] mutatione. b eo- [illegible] quæ [illegible] quæ ta[illegible] en ſenſu [illegible] nuſcantur [illegible] ne opus [illegible], quanquam aliquo modo [illegible] per ſenſum nobis [illegible] [illegible], cum inſp[illegible] ſimplicia ſint & in quæ cer[illegible] mixta omnia d[illegible], terra, aqua, aer, ignis, [illegible] ſimp[illegible] ca, quæ ſub ſenſum [illegible] vitæ [illegible] ſimplicia, ſed aliq[illegible] [illegible] aliorum par[illegible] ſuæ propriæ [illegible] naturam pr[illegible] d[illegible] ignem, eſt [illegible] corpus, qu[illegible] ignis [illegible] elementorum [illegible] euenit aeri, [illegible] aquæ [illegible], terræ, quam [illegible] Hæc [illegible] ad vitæ [illegible] modantur, aliqu[illegible] mixta [illegible] nomen autem inuenerunt ab eo, qu[illegible] maxime ſuperat [illegible] magis aute[illegible] extrema, vt ignis & terra, quæ media ſunt, vt aer & d aqua, minus pura ſunt, & magis mixta. [illegible] te[illegible] qu[illegible] tantum ſint elementa non plura, aut pau[illegible]ora, colligitur partim ex e motu, partim ex prim[illegible] qualitatibus, quæ ſunt veluti formæ ipſorum; ex motu quidem [illegible], quo cientur, [illegible] ſur[illegible], nempe ignis, alterum deorſum, vt [illegible] a: duo hæc ext[illegible] ad con[illegible] vniuerſi neceſſe eſt medio aliquo inter ſe iungantur, hoc ſi eſſet exquiſite medium, ne[illegible] deorſum ferretur, & idcirco non poſſet nectere extrema, quamobrem op[illegible], quod ſurſum; altero, quod deorſum ferretur, minus tamen, quam extrema, huiuſmodi eſt aer, q[illegible] ous, quam ignis ſurſum fertur, & aqua, quæ deorſum minus, quam terr[illegible] hac tenentur extrema ſimul copulata, nectiturque moles vniuerſi, neque ad[illegible]tendum fuit quintum exqu[illegible]e medium, quod ob eandem rationem neq; moueretur ſurſum aut deorſum, neq; poſſet extrem[illegible] n[illegible]ctere, ſed ſufficiunt propoſita quatuor. Idem probatur per primas ac præcipuas qualitates, [illegible] f[illegible]em, ac [illegible]tem, quibus conſtituuntur propriæ f formæ elementorum, quorum [illegible] [illegible] communis eſt, [illegible] nimirum, quam primam dicunt, quæ omnibus ſubiecta eſt ſine vlla [illegible], aut [illegible]. [illegible] formis element[illegible]um, quatuor [illegible] dine mundi oratia cor firmatur. nam ex terra [illegible], ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere ignis, deinde retrorſum viciſſim ex [illegible] ae[illegible], inde aqua, e[illegible] terra. Ex his enim elementis, ex quibus om[illegible] conſtant, ſurſum, deorſum, [illegible] citroque [illegible] g [illegible]us, nunquam ex toto, ſed ex parte aſſidue intereuntibus, mundi partium coniunctio continetur. Ergo elementorum formas exiſtimant Medici [illegible] in primis ac præcipuis qualitatibus, calore, [illegible], humore, ac ſiccitate, ex quibus ſex coniugationes h [illegible], qu[illegible] natura non admittit, vt caloris cum frigore & humoris cum ſiccitate, neq; enim contraria ſimul e[illegible] poſſunt [illegible]. Reſtant igitur quatuor duntaxat, [illegible] caloris cum ſiccitate, [illegible]unda caloris cum [illegible], tertia frigoris cum humore, quarta fr[illegible] cum ſiccitate. Prima c[illegible] ignem, [illegible]nda aerem, tertia aquam, quarta terram. Quoduis autem [illegible] vtrique [illegible] coniunctionis [illegible] ſumma præditum eſt, quamuis altera magis propria [illegible], vt quæ maiorem vim habeat [illegible]tendi in ipſo, quam in altero elemento. cui ineſt. Calor efficacior eſt in igne, vbi [illegible] cum ſiccitate, quam in aere, vbi cum humore. ſiccitas enim [illegible] calorem acu[illegible]. Frigus [illegible]us eſt in aqua vb[illegible] humore, quam in terra, vbi cum ſiccitate copulatur. ſiccitas efficacior eſt in terra, vbi adiun[illegible] habet [illegible]gus, quam in igne, vbi iungitur cum calore. humor val[illegible] eſt in aere, vbi cũ calore quam in aqua, v[illegible] cum frigore copulatur, neceſſe eſt tamen in ſingulis elementis ſummas eſſe amba[illegible] qualitates; nam ſi altera non eſſet ſumma, temitteretur mixtura contrariæ, atq; b[illegible] pacto non binis, ſed ternis qualitatibus primis contineretur quodlibet elementum. Ver[illegible] binæ & ſufficiunt, & nec[illegible]ariæ ſunt ad compoſitionem vniuerſi, vt per vnam qualitatem media elementa & [illegible] ter ſe, & cum extremis iungantur & ita po[illegible] vnum in alterum facile mutari: Quamobrem neq; calidum, neq; [illegible]gidum tangitur, quod non ſi[illegible]ul humidum ac ſi[illegible]um. Vnumquodq; igitur elementum præditum eſt duplici qualitate & vtraq; ſumma, quamuis vna cuiuſq; ſit magis propria, a qua n[illegible]men [illegible] ſæpe enim pro ign[illegible]re, terra, aqua, Medici [illegible] calidum, humidum, frigidum & ſic[illegible]um. [illegible] dicunt calidum, in[illegible] ignem: [illegible] frigidum, aquam: cum humidum, aerem: cum ſi[illegible], [illegible] neque enim h[illegible]us [illegible] qualitates ſi[illegible], ſed corpora, in quibus illæ m & ſummæ v[illegible], & effica[illegible], v[illegible] [illegible] in igne, [illegible] qua, humor in aere, ſic[illegible] in terra. Sed vt ad numerum [illegible] re- [illegible] vnde digreſſi ſumus, ex quatuor coniugationibus p[illegible] qual[illegible] quatuor [illegible] elemẽta [illegible], neq; paucior[illegible], facile intelligitur. Sunt autem omnia qu[illegible] neceſſ[illegible] tum ad c[illegible] vniuerſi, ſed ad mixtorum quoq; procreationem [illegible] paulo infra do[illegible]ebimus, cum ad ipſorum permixtionem veniemus; nunc enim redeundum eſt [illegible] tum [illegible] formas, quas

[illegible] de gen. & cor. [illegible] 90.

d Ariſt. 2. de gen. & cor. tex. 14.

e Ariſt. 4. cæli 37

[illegible]

A [illegible] as qualitates [illegible] cum in elementis eu- d[illegible] as vel quæ omnes prob[illegible] itatione [illegible] onstat ipsa ele[illegible] elementa [illegible] as in sub stantia [illegible] ates accidenti sun[illegible] qu[illegible] n p[illegible] e esse sub stanti[illegible] videntur esse formæ [illegible] mentorum [illegible] am o[illegible] r altera contrari[illegible] qua lita-, v[illegible] gus, hamo[illegible] ttas, & vnaqu[illegible] or [illegible] ndu bi[illegible] do[illegible] il or, vna quæq; [illegible] sub sensum [illegible] dit, & tempor[illegible] p[illegible] r n[illegible] tum gignitur non mouient[illegible] tem[illegible] s, quæ omnino [illegible] vsi[illegible] ueniuot [illegible] bst[illegible] n[illegible] s, atq; idcirco non possunt esse formæ elementorum. [b] Hic accedit, quod [illegible] um binæ sint in quouis elemento, & ambæ summæ, vt ante indicauimus: duæ etiam formæ in q[illegible] uis elemento, & [illegible] simplex & non simplex. Quibus argumentis adducti elementis quidem [illegible] his volueru[illegible] has quatuor primarum qualitatum [illegible] s reddere elementa habilia ad acci[illegible] endam, & [illegible] seruandam formam, quæ vere sit substantia, nobis tamen ignota. Sed quod ad [illegible] & Medici finem attin[illegible], nihil interest primarum qualitatum coniugationes, sint ne formæ elementorum, an p[illegible] pri[illegible] tates reddentes materiam habilem ad accipiendam & conseruandam formam, vt [illegible] hilo [illegible] p[illegible] li concedunt, qui negant eas esse formas. Iidem volunt etiam, vbi primæ qualitates mutentur, elementa mutari, & non amplius manere. Si quis tamen priorem sententiam amplexetur velitque [illegible] n p[illegible]g[illegible] facilli[illegible] defendere, facile soluet proposita omnia argumenta demonstrantia primas

B qualitates non posse esse elementorum formas. Fundamentum defensionis firmissimum [illegible] o consi[illegible], qu[illegible] datur [c] etiam ab aduersariis, elementorum substantiam videlicet esse imperfectam, cum sit [illegible] a [illegible] m[illegible] nis omnium [illegible] mixtorum ita vt eorum formæ proxime accedant ad naturam accidentium, & propterea cum permiscentur, remittantur. His ita stantibus perfacilis & expedita defensio erit, cum [illegible] mæ elementorum imperfectæ sint, & non sint veræ substantiæ, non debet absurdum videri, si sub s[illegible] sum cadunt, si alteri accidant, si validiores & imbecilliores fiunt, aucta vel imminuta qualitate ipsis c[illegible], si per motum [illegible] nuntur, & non momento temporis. quæ vt perfectis substantiis mi[illegible] ne c[illegible], ita imperfectis euenire nihil prohibet. Quod autem postremo afferebatur de duplici qualitate, quæ duplicem formam & duplex elementum constituet, diluitur, cum ex vtraque fiat quædam vnitas, quæ vnam ac simplex constituet elementum. Quod [illegible] hac controuersia iudicium nostrum int[illegible] ponere debeamus, id dicemus, quod præclare [d] Auicenna de principatu partium tradidit, philosophorum sententiam fortasse veriorem esse, Medicorum proculdubio euidentiorem. Physici tamen [illegible], non autem Medici proprios istarum quæstionum exitus inuestigare; Sed satis de elementis, transeamus ad permixtionem ac temperationem, quam efficiunt, cum simul iunguntur.

De permixtione & temperatione. Cap. VI.

C PRIMO autem exponemus, quid permixtio sit, quo pacto fiat, & ex quibus elementis, & quid præstantibus: dein quam formam comparet, & quomodo differat ab ortu rerum, & an sit idem, quod temperatio. Definitur permixtio ab [e] Aristotele eorum, quæ permisceri possunt, aliter affectorum vnitas. [illegible] at autem vnitas vel actionem ipsam permiscendi, quæ ad vnitatem perducit, vel naturam, quæ ex permixtis proficiscitur, perinde ac sensus, qui interdum notat actionem sentiendi, interdum naturam ipsam sentientem. Si vnitas accipiatur pro actione, comprehenditur sub genere agendi, si pro natura, est ex his, quæ referuntur ad aliud, & pertinet ad substantiam & formam. [illegible] tur autem in proposita definitione lo[illegible] o g[illegible] neris, quod arctatur differentia sum[illegible] [illegible] sub ecta materia, quam explicant illa verba [illegible] eorum, quæ mi[illegible] eri possunt, aliter [illegible] ffect[illegible] rum) Non [illegible] autem [illegible] sunt idonea, quæ permisceantur, sed tantum ea, quæ se mutuo afficere possunt, ita vt simul & [illegible] iant & accipia[illegible] quæ talia sunt, [f] ne[illegible] ec[illegible] le est communem hab[illegible] ant materiam, ex ipsis autem illa facili[illegible] permisc[illegible] tur, quæ [illegible] facile d[illegible] diuiduntur [illegible] in partes [illegible] utas, & quæ [illegible] [illegible] terminantur, quemadmodum liquores non glutinosi: eorum vero, quæ his contraria sunt, neq; facilis, neq; expedita permixtio est, quam [illegible] brem artifices cum [illegible] es diuersi generis permi[illegible], quantum p[illegible] nt, eas comminuunt, & in exiguas partes dissipant, ac diutius agitat & commouent, v[illegible] perd[illegible] [illegible] d v[illegible] tem appareotem, nam veram solus [illegible] efficit Deus, & natura. Nec [illegible] le autem est ea, quæ permisceri possunt, non tantum inter se copulentur, sed mutua actione & perpessione etiam alter alterantur, alioquin non sequererur vnitas, neq; esset permixtio, sed potius coniunctio quædam

D diuersarum formarum, [illegible] tamen affici ac mutari debent, quæ permiscentur, vt non in[illegible] reant, [illegible] quod Alexander Aphrodiseus [l] docuit, cum propositam Aristotelis definitionem his verbis expressit, Permixtio est corporum iuxta se positorum interce[illegible] nte actione & perpessione vnitas cum mutatione sine [k] interitu. Ex quo tote[illegible] colligi potest, quo pacto elementa ad permixtionem perducantur, seruentur ne in rebus permixtis, an intereant. Nam cum vnitatem efficiant, necesse est, seruentur, non tamen ex toto, si quidem alter affici debent. Quamobrem [l] neq; ex toto seruantur, neq; ex toto intereunt, sed manent aliter affecta: illis vero, qui aut integra seruari existimant, quemadmodum Auicenna, aut penitus interi[illegible] e, quemadmodum iuniores philosophi complures, aduersatur non [illegible] definitio Aristotelis, sed ratio ipsa. perpendamus [illegible] eorsum vtramq; opinionem. Placuit igitur [m] Auicennæ elementa ita seruari in se permixta, vt retineant formas integras, sed qualitates re[illegible] issas. Mouetur autem partim nat[illegible] ra[illegible] [illegible] elementorum, q[illegible] in [illegible] re, quam [n] componunt, vt in superioribus ostensum est, [illegible] [illegible] un[illegible] intelle[illegible] [illegible] rmas retinean[illegible] [o] [illegible] aratur enim [illegible] rmæ figuris ac [illegible] umeris, qui man[illegible], [illegible] o addito au[illegible] [illegible] partim quod v[illegible], [p] quod permixtum est, elementa manifeste dic[illegible] ur, h[illegible] [illegible] eu[illegible] et, [illegible] rmæ ipsorum inessen[illegible] [illegible] a, [illegible] quas calefaciunt [illegible] efrigerant, madef[illegible], si [illegible] nt par[illegible] [illegible] de ea, quæ permixta [illegible], [illegible] erantur [illegible] elementum superante & quod intereant ob causam quo[illegible] nam, [illegible] quod monstrat formas elementorum in ipsis seruari. Verum enim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is seruari quidem elementorum [illegible] rmas, at non propterea integras, [illegible] enim est, si [illegible] erue[illegible] tur [illegible] ac tem[illegible]. Delabitur etiam Auicenna [illegible] multas diffi[illegible] tates, primo enim permixtio non esset vnitas

[a] [illegible] nat[illegible] to. [illegible] de elem. & 9. & Ammon in lib. præ[illegible]. [illegible] omnium. [illegible] sum[illegible] sta 1. 2.
[b] D[illegible] mas physic tex [illegible] mento [illegible] 0. Sim lib. [illegible] comment. [illegible] bri physic. & Controuersi lib. 1. de elem pagina 10
[c] Contrar. de elemen. pa[illegible]. & Auer. 3 cœli com. 67.
[d] Auic lib. [illegible] fen 1 doct 5 cap. 1.
[e] Arist. 1. de gen. & cor. [illegible] 90.
[f] Arist. [illegible] de gen. & cor. tex 43. Arist. 1. de gener. & cor tex. 14.
[g] Arist. 1. de gen. & cor. tex 89
[h] [illegible] de tempera[illegible] 9
[i] Alex. 1 de gen & cor. comm. tex. [illegible]
[i] Ioan [illegible] comm. tex. 88. & 89.
[k] Arist. [illegible] de gen. & cor. tex 84
[l] Arist. 1 de gen. & cor. tex [illegible] 4
[m] Auic a 1 Canticorum ab initi. De Auic. refert Auerroes 3. cœli [illegible] Auic in Metaph[illegible]
[o] Arist lib. 2. de anima tex [illegible]
[p] Auicen. 1 cantic ab initio.
[q] [illegible] de ort. & interitu tex. 84

ſedi [illegible] multæ ſu[illegible] elemento[illegible] manar[illegible] accidens, cum [illegible] permixt[illegible] pars eius permixta; [illegible] ſine terra, ſimplices ſunt, & [illegible] A[illegible] oribus [illegible] nerent inter ſe iuncta [illegible] vnius [illegible] alterius, quod à p[illegible] tum eſt; quod ſi recipiamus [illegible] qualitates [illegible] elementorum, Auicen[illegible] exiſt [illegible] velintuitus conce[illegible] formas [illegible] mixta non mane[illegible], ſed fractas. Huic opinioni ſe opponunt iuniores [illegible], qui [illegible] elementoru formas [illegible] in-terire, & in re permixta procreari nouam quandam [illegible] formam, ſicut, & nouam qualitatem [illegible] ſimpli-cem ac quamlibet extremarum, dicitamen mediam, quòd habeat conuenientiam [illegible] extre[illegible] u-cuntur autem illis rationibus, quas aduerſus Auicennam attulimus: ſed lubrica etiam hæc [illegible] eſt; funditus enim euertitur illis argumentis, quibus nitebatur Auicenna, qua probate [illegible] eruatã quidem elementa in re permixta, non tamen integra. Quam ſententiam Auerrois[f] & ante ipſum Ari-ſtot. ac Græcorum ſequendam eſſe arbitramur. Media autem eſt & interiecta inter duas extremas iam dictas, quamobrem vitat vtriuſq; incommoda, ſicut nititur etiam fundamentis vtriuſque. Placuit igi-tur Auerroi,[f] & Græcis Philoſophis elementa in permixtione agere & perpeti [illegible] mutuo, ita vt pars vnius mutet partem alterius, quam attingit, & ab eadem mutetur, atq; hoc pacto vnumquodque elementum ſimul efficiat & accipiat, quo fit, vt neq; integra maneat, neq; extra interea [illegible] forma; quamquam magis ſeruatur in materia propria, quam in aduentitia, & ideo vt aquæ pars cum diſſoluitur, quod permixtum eſt, magis reuertitur[h] ad priſtinum elementum, quàm [illegible] neque enim noua gignuntur in ipſo diremptu, ſed ſe oſtendunt. cũ prius laterent, ſunt enim materia rei per-mixtæ, & in ea inſunt, at non eſt contra hæc in illis: nam [illegible] lignum, aut lapis [illegible], ali-quando eliceretur. Sicut elementa eliciuntur ex ipſa. Ratio autem, qua franguntur & [illegible] ur e-lementorum formæ, ita vt res permixta tota ſimilis ſit, nec reperiatur aliqua eius pars, quæ non ſit per-mixta, non eſt, quod vnum elementum in alterum penetret, aut corpus abeat in corpus, vt Stoici cre-diderunt; nam ſic plura corpora poſſent eundem locum occupare, & minimo ſpatio omnia concludi; adde, quod moles eorum, quæ permiſcentur, ſimul iunctorum, non maior eſſet, quam quæ [illegible] vnum ex illis ſeparatom. Sed diuiduntur ſingula elementa in partes admodũ exiguas, & hoc [illegible] ſe mi-ſcentur, & proxima partes afficiunt, ab eiſdemq; afficiuntur, cũ tamẽ aliquam vim accipiunt [illegible] non-nihil amittunt; neq; enim poteſt eadem portio materiæ ſeruata priori forma [illegible] aliquid accipere: ex cuiuſuis igitur elementi materia eliciuntur aliorũ formæ, non per mutuam contubernium atq; ingreſſum vnius in alterum, ſed per effectionem & perpeſſionem mutuam plures materiæ vn[illegible] unt, & plures portiones caloris, frigoris, humoris, ac ſiccitatis fiũt vnus calor, vnũ frigus, vnus humor, vna ſiccitas, atq; hoc ſibi voluit Ariſtoteles,[i] cum dixit ſeruari in re permixta elementorum [illegible] qualitates noluit enim ſatis eſſe permixtionem fieri corporum, vt ignis, aeris, terræ, aquæ, [illegible] formarum inſuper & facultatum, vt caloris, frigoris, humoris, & ſiccitatis requiri, quæ fractæ, a[illegible] remiſſæ ad vnum perdu-cuntur; non tamen intereunt. Neq; obſtat quod ſubſtantiæ non poſſint remitti, nam hoc valet in illis, [k] quæ perfectæ ſunt. At formæ elementorum, vt ante docuimus,[l] ſunt ſubſtantiæ imperfectæ, & pro-xime accedunt ad naturã accidentium, quorũ inſtar etiam ſine interitu remittuntur quod non euenit formis mixtorum, quæ ſunt veræ ſubſtantiæ: formæ vero elementorũ, quatenus franguntur, & remit-tuntur, referunt accidentia, ſed quatenus conſtituunt ipſa elementa, integræ ſunt, & [illegible] quo-dam conſiſtunt, neq; infringuntur, ſicuti in re permixta, vbi elementa facultate [illegible] manent autem ibi caſtigatæ, quidam philoſophos dixit, & remiſſæ, veluti doctrina in ebrio. Sed [illegible] de ratione qua elementa permiſcentur, proximũ eſt, vt exponamus, quot neceſſario ad permixtionẽ concurrant, & quid vnumquodq; ipſorum in ea efficiat. Vt intelligatur numerus elementorum ad permixtionem concurrentium illud primo [illegible] conuenit, quod quædam perfecte permiſcentur, quædam [illegible] atq; imperfecte. mixta [illegible] perfecta media ſunt inter corpora ſimplicia & perfecte mixta, veluti zoophyta inter animalia, & ea, quorũ ſtirpes è terra naſcuntur. Perfecta mixta dicuntur illa, quæ præter elemen-torum ſimul iunctorum formas, aliam habent, per quam ſunt: contra quæ carent hac, imperfecta di-cuntur, continentur autem ſub duplici genere, cum alia plurium ſimul cocuntium elementorum, alia H vnius duntaxat, ſed aliorũ qualitatibus affectam formam præſeferant. In prioribus plurium elemen-torum coniunctio videtur quodammodo formam nouam efficere, ſed hæc magis concretio eſt vi fri-goris facta, quemadmodum in grandine, niue, pruina, quã vera forma mixti. in aliis duximus appareto vnius tantũ elementi formam, ſed affectam aliorum qualitatibus. quemadmodũ in aqua maris, pluuia, cinere. quod [illegible] id euenit, quod quibuſdam metallis, cum inter ſe miſcentur, & vnum habet vim perpe-tiendi, & eſt veluti materia alterius, alterum vim efficiendi, & eſt veluti forma, nihil aut parum præbẽs materiæ, ſicuti quod ſtannum dicunt, vbi cum ære miſcetur, euaneſcit enim, ſed relinquit ipſum æs a-liter coloratum, atq; affectum. Hac diſtinctione facta cum quæritur, quot elementa ad permixtionem [illegible], reſpondendum eſt perfecta mixta neceſſario fieri ex omnibus quatuor, imperfecta poſſe conſtare ex paucioribus. Cur autẽ omnia concurrant ad efficiendam permixtione perfectam, patebit, ſi [illegible] ſingulorum per[illegible]uſemur. Habet igitur vnumquodq; elementum vim [illegible] quatuor primis [illegible], quæ vel ipſorũ formæ ſunt, vel eorundẽ materiam habilem reddunt [illegible] mam accipi-endam, ac retinendam, vt ſupra[m] declarauimus. Quamobrem intelligemus, quid [illegible] vnumquodq; elem[illegible] permixtione, ſi ſigillatim primarum qualitatum, caloris, frigoris, humoris, ac ſiccitatis vi[illegible] diligenter examinemus, inde autẽ ordiemur, quod ex his duæ appellantur [illegible] efficientes, calor ni-[illegible] & frigus, eo quod in agendo valde efficaces ſint, duæ accipiẽtes, humor [illegible] licet & ſiccitas, quod [illegible] natura habent efficiendi facultatem, & magnã accipiendi. omnes tamen quatuor ſibi ſimilẽ qualitatem

eff[illegible]

[a] [illegible] de A[illegible] [illegible] & de gen. [illegible] comm. tex. vltimi

[b] Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. tex. 23

[c] Ariſt. [illegible] de gen. & cor. tex. 7.

[d] Auic. in c. de temp. ab initio

[e] Scot. 2. ſententiarum. diſtin. 1. D. Thom. 1. de gen. & cor. in com. tex. 84.

[f] Auer. 3. cæli com. 6[illegible] & Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. 84.

[g] Auerr. [illegible] cæli com. 67. & Philop. 1. de ortu & interitu tex. & com. 84

[h] Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. 84.

[i] Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. 84.

[k] Auer. tertio cæli tex. com. 67.

[l] Supra in fine capitis antecedentis.

[m] [illegible]

[n] A[illegible] tres [illegible]

[o] [illegible]

[illegible] ſimul [illegible] in [illegible] ſt [illegible] ſine [illegible] ad [illegible] men per [illegible] us exceſſu [illegible] perat varie, [illegible]. Præterea [illegible] us per antipe[illegible] contrahit [illegible] gendo [illegible] adhuc efficax eſt, ſed in [illegible] do [illegible]. Fa[illegible] cu[illegible] tem temper[illegible] ita vt alienum [illegible] facil[illegible] ac[illegible] tas [illegible] cuit, reddit & frigus minus habile ad penetrandum: max[illegible] et, niſi temperetur ſic[illegible]. S[illegible]itas, quæ minimam vim [illegible] agen[illegible] o, ino termino ci[illegible]cumſcribitur, alienum [illegible] non facile accipit. R[illegible]ddit a[illegible] verſatur, veluti terram, ita vt no[illegible] facil[illegible] terminetur, non tamé denſum [illegible] eſt primum ſiccitas, ſed calor, qui efficit plurimum maxime rarum. P[illegible]æſtat [illegible] ſiccitas [illegible], quæ ob humorem fl[illegible]ueret, niſi temperaretur ab ipſa. Ex fa[illegible]u[illegible]tatibus prima[illegible] enarrauimus, poteſt quis colligere, quid in permixtione præſtent ele[illegible]menta, quæ [illegible]ur. Ignis, in quo maxime calor ineſt, vim habet formæ, ſi conferatur cum cæteris [illegible] ad ignem ſe habent ſicut materia; componit enim & congregat ea, quæ ſunt eiuſ[illegible] diſſipat & diſiungit aliena, quo non [illegible] ea permiſcet, quæ vnicuiq; naturæ aptantur, & [illegible] per[illegible] permix[illegible]ion[illegible]m. Aqua & terra ſunt materia permixtorum omnium pe[illegible]ctorum, [illegible] in ſua ſpecie co[illegible]ſtituuntur: nullum permixtum poteſt [illegible] ſine aliqua terræ copia conſiſtere, [illegible] accipere, ſi[illegible] nt etiam terræ partes ſine aqua nequeunt inter [illegible] cohæreſcere [illegible] ſt [illegible] terra ſimul & aqua, vt [illegible] materia, [illegible] ne vero vt [illegible] forma atq; efficiente; quamuis & ipſe ſit

C [illegible] & inſtrumentum cœli, vt paulo ſupra diximus de calore. Aer medi[illegible] eſt inter ignem, quem e[illegible] diximus, & terram a[illegible]q; aquam, quibus vim materiæ tribuimus: confert autem, qua tenus temperat ſiccitat[illegible] ignis, & ita ſpectat ad efficientem, ſed longe magis ad materiam, ad aquam, ſcilicet & terram, [illegible] ob [illegible] g[illegible]is ſunt igni contraria: quæ niſi prius remittantur, ignem potius extinguent, quam ipſi [illegible]a-bulum ſuppeditent: fermentatur etiam terra & aqua tenuitate aeris, adeo [illegible] ignem magis admitt[illegible]. V[illegible] autem [illegible] calore temperatur terræ & aquæ frigus, ita à terræ ſiccitate aeris & aquæ humor, fitq; [illegible]men ut ignis maxi[illegible] idoneum. quamobrem quæcunq; ae[illegible]is & terræ plurimum habent, maxi[illegible] commoda[illegible]tur ad alendum ignem, affert etiam aer leuitatem his, quæ [illegible] miſcentur, a[illegible] membra p[illegible]e[illegible]andi, & ad ſtabilitatem magis conducunt terra. & aqua, ad ſpiritum & motum m[illegible] ignis & aer. Ad permixtionem igitur ſatis patet neceſſaria eſſe omnia quatuor elementa. Qu[illegible] autem portio [illegible]niuſ[illegible]cuiuſ[illegible]e elementi ad vn[illegible]quamq; rem neceſſaria ſit, n[illegible] ſolus Deus & Natura, quam [illegible] P[illegible] n[illegible]minat artem & prouidentiam Dei, à quo omnia proficiſcuntur, neq; calidum igneum quod [illegible] naturæ fuſum eſt, per ſe elementa miſceret, niſi à calore cœleſti temperaretur calidum elementum frigido, humidum ſicco, quantumcuiq; naturæ conuenit. Deo igitur & naturæ duntaxat notú eſt, quæ [illegible] portio cuiuſq; elementi conueniat permixtioni vniuſcuiuſque rei, nobis tant[illegible] [illegible] in permixtione debere elementa æquari, non ſimpliciter, ſed quodammodo, vt docuit Ari[illegible], hoc eſt [illegible], vt nullum ex ipſis adeo ſuperet contrarium, vt ipſum extinguat; neque enim tun[illegible] [illegible]

D [illegible], ſi vini gutta aquę dolio adijceretur; conuerteretur enim in naturam eius. In [illegible] omnibus autem mix[illegible] perfectis, maior moles eſt terræ, & aquæ, minor ignis & aeris, ſed æquatur efficacia agendi, [illegible] perant, quantum ſuperant a mole illorum. Varia autem portio variis permixtis aptatur, [illegible] quiuſ[illegible]dam ſuperat vnum, in quibuſdam aliud elementum, non ita tamen, vt extinguat cætera, quemadmo[illegible]dum [illegible]ximus, in quibuſdam æqualiter valent omnia, ſed non propterea non ſe mutuo af[illegible]iunt [illegible] tantum non [illegible] interimunt, quamuis mutuo ſe afficiant, quod ad permixtioné neceſſarium eſt [illegible] dem[illegible] ſtrau[illegible] [illegible] ver[illegible], qui dicunt ab æquali non proficiſci actionem, intelligunt eam, quam ſequitur [illegible] ter[illegible] contra[illegible] & non ſimpliciter omnem. Ex permixtione varia quatuor elementoru oriuntur formæ permixt[illegible] omnium, diſtinctæ ab vnitate, quá fieri diximus ab elementoru formis [illegible] ac re[illegible]fractis, [illegible] tur tamé huiuſmodi vnitaté, in qua quod ſuperat elementú, eſt veluti forma reliquorum, non tamen tot[illegible] permixta, nam ferru aut plumbú, in quo ſuperat terra, præter hanc, quæ eſt [illegible]a, & non poteſt [illegible] accipi & abijci, habet aliá, quæ eſt vere forma, [illegible] habent etiá [illegible] omnes [illegible]xta, & per quá certas e[illegible] actiones, veluti magnes lapis, qui ferrú allicit: nequeút a[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ctiones ab elementoru [illegible] mis ad vnitate redactis eman[illegible], ſed ſequuntur aliam formam, quæ [illegible]s, & perfectior [illegible] permixtæ [illegible] hæc eadé cont[illegible] elementa ſimul iuncta, quæ ali[illegible] [illegible] n[illegible] eſt igitur caro terra aut [illegible], ſed, vt inquit Ari[illegible] ud qu[illegible] dd[illegible] um nouam [illegible] quæ permanet eadem in ipſ[illegible] incremento, cum ali[illegible] elementa, quæ ſunt materia, fluan[illegible]

ha-

[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible] ne: ſig [illegible]

[illegible] formæ [illegible]

Temperatio a [illegible] ſupereſt. Vocatur tem [illegible] ac remiſſis, per quam res permixta [illegible] naturæ [illegible] vero qualitatem intellig [illegible] decernamus primas qualitates eſſe ele [illegible] re permixtione, cum ſola ſit primarum q [illegible] mas qualitate [illegible] quamobrem [illegible] dictæ ſunt de [illegible] nem quoque pertinebūt, [illegible] componuntur. At ſi ve [illegible] latentes, quæ per primas qualitates in materia ac [illegible] permixtione, cum hæc ad veras formas, quæ ſunt ſubſtantiæ, illa ad qualitates referatur [illegible] fit per mutuam actionem, & perpeſſionem, [illegible] elementa à natura [illegible] partes, tam primæ qualitates, quam formæ inter ſe agant, & perpetiantur, & [illegible] mittantur; [illegible] dem enim rationibus quibus [illegible] mus formas elementorū, efficimus etiam pri [illegible] litates, nec [illegible] integras ſeruari, nec penitus interire, ſed remiſſas ac fractas manere in re permixta [illegible] ſi temperatio diſtincta accipiatur à permixtione, dicemus eſſe ſecundam qualitatem ex primis [illegible] tereuntibus, non manentibus ſummis, ſed remiſſis: vbi autem formę elementorū non diſſoluant [illegible] qualitatibus quæ de permixtione diximus, ea in temperatione quoque conueniunt. Sed ſiue temper [illegible] idem quod permixtio, ſiue ab ea diſtet, multas continet ſub ſe ſpecies, quas Medici ac Philoſophi [illegible] quatū vna moderata eſt, [illegible] immoderata [illegible] moderata autem dupliciter [illegible] vel abſolute, vel ex comparatione naturæ cuiuſque rei [illegible] moderata temperatio [illegible] quatuor primis qualitatibus æqualibus, [illegible] ad pondus dicunt, quamuis mixta perfecta [illegible] ante tradidimus [illegible] terræ & aquæ, & idcirco deorſum ferantur [illegible] frigida ſunt, quam ignis & aeris [illegible] & idcirco calid[illegible] elementi tanta eſt, vt in [illegible] æquare [illegible] nihil prohibet fieri temperationem mod[illegible] quod non [illegible] diu, cum calor [illegible] & [illegible] humor [illegible] non diutius maneat, adeo [illegible] temperationis, & prim[illegible] tanquam digniſſima, & tanquam menſura reliquarum omnium: vna autem tantum [illegible] inducitur. Illa vero æqualitas temperationis, quæ cuiq; naturæ conuenit, geometrica eſt [illegible] diſtribuens: aliæ enim res alijs qualitatibus magis vel minus præditæ ſunt, quæ [illegible] cuique rei conuenit [illegible] ſeruari æqualitas, & moderata temperatio [illegible] ſed multiplex, & varia pro varia ſpecie rerum. Im[illegible] ſeparatur, in [illegible] ſuperat qualitas vna, aut etiam altera [illegible] ab exceſſu [illegible] comparantur autem [illegible] dicuntur cum æquali [illegible] vel ab [illegible] vel [illegible] temperationibus adeo [illegible] patet [illegible] Ex his autem [illegible] ratis, quatuor [illegible] ſunt, in quibus vna tantum qualitas ſuperat, vt calida, frigida, [illegible] & [illegible] quibus duæ [illegible] excedunt, quamuis [illegible] tatibus conficiuntur [illegible] duæ tamen [illegible] non poſſunt, vt [illegible] & fr[illegible] humor [illegible] mobrem [illegible] quatuor [illegible] da & hu[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] m h[illegible], & [illegible] ac [illegible]. At[illegible] ac [illegible] ficca[illegible] nt [illegible], int[illegible] q [illegible] papaueris. [illegible] rati[illegible] atque æq[illegible] tas atq [illegible]

[illegible] propria hominis temperat[ione], atque eius [illegible], & de [c]alido innato C A P. VII.

A[b] omni[illegible] temperatione rerum omnium permixtarum ad eam, quæ propriè eſt hominis, per[illegible] nunc op[illegible]: hæc ſiquidem n[illegible] propoſi[illegible] erat, cum ea contine[illegible] [illegible]anita partium ſim[illegible] q[u]am expl[ic]are [a]gre[ssi] ſumus. V[t] autem hominis propriam temperat[io]nem ad vi[illegible]uum r[illegible]cemus, neceſ[se] eſt propria eleme[n]ta ex qui[bu]s ſimplices pa[rtes] [c]omp[o]n[untu]r, & cali[d]um [in]n[atu]m, qu[illegible] ipſa temperat[ura] continetur, diligenter perpendamus. Ordiemur ab elemen[tis] [illegible] c[illegible]ntur, [illegible]d[illegible] b[illegible]ntur ipſæmet ſimplices partes, cum hæ homi[nem] componant, in [illegible] [illegible]tur in partes ei[us]dem [illegible] & non diſſimilis [illegible] em tat[i]on [illegible] me[illegible] mu[illegible] na[illegible] p[illegible] n ſimpl[illegible], quamui[s] di[ci]tur ſimpl[e]x, quia ſenſui talis appar[et] [illegible] c[o]mp[o]ſita eſt [illegible] elemen[ta] [illegible] c[o]mmuni[illegible] bus rerum [omn]ium p[e]rmixtarum ex cal[id]o, f[ri]gid[o], [hu]mi[do], & [illegible] aer, igne, aqua, terra; non tamen [pro]ximè, [se]d per [qu]at[t]or ſucc[os], [sa]n[gu]inem, pi[tui]tam, fl[auam], & atram bilem, quæ ponuntur ab H[i]ppocrat[e] [t]anquam propri[a] hominis el[e]menta, quam [illegible] communiter pertineant ad omnia animalia [illegible] [illegible] præd[ita], [illegible] ſimpl[ic]es partes compo[nun]tur ex [illegible], tanquam ex pr[o]x[imi]s elemen[ti]s; ſunt tamen ſucci ex ele[me]nti[s] & po[illegible]ent [illegible] v[illegible] ex qu[illegible] ac com[m]unibus elementis, ita vt inter [c]edentibus mediis [illegible] [illegible]ac cib[i]s & potionibus, ſimpl[ic]es partes componantur ex primi[s] & communibus elementis, [illegible] [illegible] d[illegible] ex ſanguine, [pi]tuita, flaua & atra bile; Qu[a]mquam reperiun[tur] etiam h[illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] quemadmodu[m] p[rim]a el[e]menta in rebus p[er]m[ixtis] [illegible] [illegible] ſubſtantia ſimplici, in qua non re[t]inent ſuas formas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] q[u]i enim et[illegible] [illegible] horu[m] atque [c]ommunium el[e]mentorum qu[illegible] d[illegible] [illegible], ac re[illegible]ntur duntaxat, non intereunt in permixtione. [illegible] mix[illegible], [illegible] & min[illegible] in mu[t]ation[e] [illegible] poſt[illegible], q[illegible] corp[illegible] & p[illegible] animalium, quamobrem ſucci minus prop[ri]e dicuntur elementa [illegible] [illegible] non ſint, ſed videantur ſimplic[ia]. Sunt autem quatuor ſucci corpora [illegible] liquida, [illegible] q[u]æ ver[illegible] [illegible]ulenta & poc[u]lenta, priuſquàm nos alant. Conſt[a]n[t] ſinguli ex quatuor [elementis] [illegible] m[illegible] ex [illegible] portione ipſorum omnes, re[ſ]pondet vnuſquiſque ſuccus elemento, quod in [eo] ſuperat, pr[illegible] [illegible] eſt iiſdem qualitatibus quibus elementum, ſuperantibus quidem contrari[illegible] ſummis. [illegible] q[uan]tumuis omnes ſenſui videantur humidi, aliqui tamen eorum [illegible] vim hab[ent]. R[e]ſp[on]det elemento terræ atra bilis, non quidem vſta, [illegible] naturalis, hæc [illegible] eſt & [illegible], c[illegible] g[illegible] ex auſtero dulcis, reſidet autem in ſanguine, vti fæx in vino. Aquæ reſpo[ndet] pituita ex h[illegible] [illegible] noſtro ſunt, maxime frigida & maximè humida, cal[illegible] albi, [illegible] exoers ſapor[i]s [illegible] dulcedinis particeps. Igni reſponde[t] flaua bilis, quæ calidiſſima [illegible] eſt & ſicciſſima, ſapo[re] amar[a], ita vt non ſolum flaua, ſed etiam amara bilis nominetur. Aeri reſpondet ſanguis, quamuis ita prope ac[c]edat ad naturam [illegible], ſicut materi[illegible], quæ inflationem & palpitati[o]nem ef[illegible] [illegible] go autem ſan[g]uinem illum qui eſt quartus ſuccus diſtinctus à tribus aliis dictis. ſuperat [illegible] & humor, [illegible] in aere; non tamen valde excedit, ſed quantum conuenit naturæ noſtræ, cu[illegible] [illegible] eſt am[ic]us: verum [illegible] [illegible] [ſ]anguis etiam compoſitionem quandam ex omnibus quat[illegible] [illegible], hic magis ad moderatam temperationem ac[c]edit, q[illegible] q[illegible] p[illegible] ſitus eſt, quar[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ibus. Cum ſucci calidi cum frigidis, & humidi cum ſiccis moderationem quandam e[illegible] [illegible] é compoſitio; quia in ea magis redundat ſanguis, quam alius ex reliquis tribus ſucc[is] [illegible] [illegible] al[illegible] tem nonnihil vergit & nomen inuenit ſanguinis à ſucco ſuperante. Sed ſunt, qui [illegible] n[illegible] duntaxat eſſe [c]ompoſitionem ex pituita & ex flaua atque atra [bi]le, quibus ſimu[illegible] q[illegible] [illegible] ſuper[u]eniat forma ſanguinis, quam [illegible] ipſa vnitas, ita vt negent reperiri [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] m præter alios tres. Inde autem mouentur, quod videant, cum putr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tres [illegible] es diſtinctos apparere, pituitam v[id]elicet, & vtramque bilem, neque [illegible] [illegible] ab aliis ſep[ara]tum: deinde quod in lacte, cui ſang[uin]is eſt ſimilis, tres tantum ſo[illegible] [illegible]ant, bu[illegible] e[illegible]m, & [illegible]tum, & tondem ex[i]ſtimant eſſe in ſanguine. Ad[illegible] [illegible]nque, ſi dar[illegible] [illegible] quartu[s] ſu[ccus] [di]ſtinctus, ipſum per ſe ſatis ale[re] partes noſtri corpo[ris] [illegible] opus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et[i]am, i[illegible] quin[illegible] [illegible] barticum, quod ſang[u]inem purgaret, ſi[illegible] inuenitur, quod [fl]auam & atram [illegible] [illegible] ſeq. [illegible] tria genera f[illegible] um ex ſuccorū putredine, vnum ex pitui[ta] [illegible] [illegible] e; tertium ex [illegible] ed accider[e] etiam quartum ſequens putr[ed]inem [s]an[gu]inis. H[i]ppo[c]ra[tes] [illegible] n demonſtrat [illegible] ra no[illegible] ta conſtare ex quatuor ſuccis d[iſt]inctis qui etiam [illegible] [illegible] [con]ſtituendas atque alen[da]s diuerſas corporis partes, h[o]s deprehendi ait in corporibus no[illegible] [illegible] t[i]one educ[illegible] o [illegible] dit e[illegible] am [illegible] naturis, [illegible] bus, anni temporibus, alios ex [illegible] que difficile eſt [illegible] uerca [illegible] ra[ti]on[illegible] tad[illegible] entium. Nam quod [illegible] upto [illegible] [illegible] s humores diſcerni ſeparat[illegible] ſiue ſanguine, non concedendum eſt, ſiquiden[illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] eſt [illegible] a vt non ſint omnino [illegible] expe[r]tes. Id[e]m dicendum eſt de lacte, ſiqu[illegible]

bn

[illegible] hab[illegible] ſubſtan[illegible] A
[illegible]
[illegible] ua
[illegible]
[illegible] nem [illegible] quæ [illegible]
[illegible]ram habent, [illegible] De [illegible]
purgante ſanguinem [illegible] eſſe, quanquam [illegible]
[illegible]rum non eſt, [illegible]

At neque [illegible] ſu[illegible]is, p[illegible]ne[illegible] brem, quæ ſequatur putredinem [illegible] put[illegible] ita faciat f[illegible]em bilioſam, non tamen [illegible] ex toto, ita vt [illegible] ment [illegible] eſſe [illegible] ctam à reliquis tribus. Sanguis igitur, qui [illegible] loco [illegible]ruatur [illegible] in venis & arteriis, [illegible] temperationem obtinet, au[illegible] paulo [illegible]alidiorem, & humidiorem [illegible] ob copiam ſubſtan[illegible]æ [illegible]gidæ, quam ei præbet p[illegible] & atra bi[illegible]s, maiorem, quam ſit illa, quam [illegible] cal[illegible]dam flaua b[illegible]is [illegible] um ſanguine, qu[illegible] diſtin[illegible] [illegible]quis tribus, eſſe [illegible]igidior. natura cum [illegible] fundit ſ[illegible]iritus, [illegible] corde [illegible]emanantes, qui [illegible]lum reddun[illegible] [illegible]alidiorem, nam vbi abſunt, frigidior eſt, quod apparet, cum eff[illegible]us concreſcit. quamobrem ſi ſpectes materiam ſanguinis, frigidior ea[illegible]ſtimandus eſt, ſi ſpiri[illegible]us adiunctos, calidior. [illegible]d qu[illegible] pa[illegible] quatu[illegible] hi ſuc[illegible] concurrant ad procreandas partes [illegible]mp[illegible]ces noſtri c[illegible]rporis, iam t[illegible]mpus eſt exponere. Sci[illegible] igitur licet duo eſſe principia noſtræ [g] procre[illegible]nis, ſemen & ſanguinem menſtruum: habet ſan[illegible]u[illegible] vim materiæ, ſemen [illegible] vero non tantum materiæ, ſed [illegible]tiam eff[illegible]entis, [illegible]um ex eo [illegible] p[illegible]rtes albæ, a[illegible] vere ſolidæ, ſicut ex ſanguine caro, & adeps, quamuis placeat quibuſdam [i] ſanguinem eſſe communem ma[illegible]eri[illegible]m [illegible] partium. Se[illegible] de hoc ſuo loco diſputabimu[illegible]. Semen cum ſiat ea ſan[illegible]uine [illegible] [illegible]ſario etiam fit ex reliquis tribus ſuccis, quos diximus ne[illegible]ceſſario cum ſanguine miſceri. R[illegible]periuntur [illegible] & in ſanguine menſtruo, quamobrem ſimplices partes noſtri corp[illegible]ris eatenus fiunt ex quatuor ſu[illegible]cis, tanquam ex propriis elementis, quatenus fiunt ex ſemine, & ſanguine menſtruo: per hæc eleme[illegible]ta propria fiunt ſimplices partes, etiam ex c[illegible]mmunibus ac primis, quemadmodum ſemen, & [illegible] menſtruus. In ſemine [illegible] plus eſt aeris atque ignis, quam in ſanguine: contra in ſangu[illegible]ne plus aquæ & terræ, quam in ſemine, vtrumque tamen conſtat eſſe magis calidum, quam frigidum, & magi[illegible] hum[illegible]dum, quam ſiccum. In ſemine igitur & ſanguine vis [illegible]neſt & quatuor ſuccorum, & quatuor [illegible]om[illegible]nium elementorum, ita tamen, vt vtriuſque temperatio modice ad calorem, & humorem ſpectet. [illegible]is duobus pr[illegible]cipiis continetur calidum [illegible] innatum, cuius naturam nunc perſequi conuenit, vt pateſiat propria hominis temperatio, quam explicare inſtituimus.

Calidum qualitatem ſimul [n] & materiam ſignificat, notat enim ſubſtantiam calidam. Hoc Hippocrates duplex in corpore noſtro animaduertit; vnum [o] innatum; alterum aduentitium: differunt a[illegible] tem o[illegible]ine, qualit[illegible]te, vi. Oritur innat[illegible]m calidum nobiſcum, contrahitur en[illegible]m in part[illegible]bus [illegible] bus ex [p] ſemi[illegible]e & ſanguine, & ſimul ea ſpiritu, qui in ſemine eſt, ex quibus procreatur. Aduent[illegible]tius p[illegible]ſtea ſuperuenit ex ætate & victu proficiſcens: qualitas innati calidi mitis, [q] ſuauis, atque humida eſt aduenti[illegible] contra m[illegible]rdax, inſuauis, & ſqualida. Vis denique innati calidi [r] eſt, ut nos procreet, [illegible]lat, augeat, & [illegible]nſeruet à principio vſque ad finem vitæ: aduentitii contra, vt nos tabefaciat, atque [illegible] [illegible]at. Illud tamen calidum aduentitium, quod proceſſu ætatis, vel ob victum moderatum appare[illegible] ſecundum naturam eſt, & cum innato [ſ] accommodatur ad vitæ mune[illegible]a effi[illegible]ienda. Sed quod valde immo[illegible]dera[illegible]um eſt, atque igneum, omnino præter naturam eſt, & nos con[illegible]cit, quale eſt, qu[illegible]d fe[illegible]r[illegible] bus [illegible]ineſt. Innatum vero calidum aut in[illegible]itum eſt, quale illud eſt, quo[illegible] ſimpl[illegible]ces partes ex ſemine, a[illegible] ſpiritu & ſan[illegible]uine con[illegible]traxerunt: aut influens à corde & iecinore per v[illegible]nas, & art[illegible]rias. [illegible] tur enim in ſanguine & ſpiritu, qui ſingulis partibus diſtribuitur, de quibus proximo libro vberius a[illegible]mus. Eſt autem calidum influens veluti forma inſiti. Per vtrumque ſimul iunctum ſingulæ part[illegible] ſuum officium faciunt. Mutatur calidum innatum tam inſitum, quam influens ætate, vt [illegible]eque[illegible]bus [illegible]nus, ſed ill[illegible]d, quod inſitum eſt, [illegible]bi minuatur, non pot[illegible]ſt amplius au[illegible]e[illegible] ne enim [illegible] ſus reuerti ad pueritiam, & iuuentutem poſſent. Quod influit [illegible]bi minuatur, [illegible]us effi[illegible] atque au[illegible] poteſt, modo ſecundum naturam ſe habeat innatum calidum in v[illegible]tibus. [illegible]ſt etiam influe[illegible] a[illegible] [illegible]um, quod modo fertur ad partes [x] externas modo reuocatur ad internas, nam quod [illegible]um eſt, D ſemper manet eodem l[illegible]. His ita c[illegible]is de quatuor ſuc[illegible]is, qui componunt ſim[illegible]es part[illegible], & de calido i[illegible]ato tam [illegible]quam influente, fac[illegible]e intel[illegible]igetur nunc hominis temperatio, q[illegible] ſimplicium partium ſanitas continetur. Nam ſi ſpectemus calidum inſitum, quod ex ſemine & ſanguine menſtru[illegible] [illegible]mplices partes contraxerunt, [illegible]udicabimus ipſarum temperationem vergere ad cal[illegible]rem [illegible] hum[illegible] [illegible]em cenſ[illegible]bimus, [illegible] influens [illegible]alidum æſtimemus, quod conſiſtit in ſang[illegible]ne & [illegible]piritu, [illegible] per v[illegible]as & arterias [illegible] iec[illegible]ore & corde [illegible]gulis par[illegible]bus diſtribuitur; hic en[illegible] ma[illegible]eſte [illegible]alid[illegible] & m[illegible]gi[illegible] ad humorem ſpectat [illegible] quam ad [illegible]itatem [illegible] adeo vt ſecundum naturam h[illegible]mini[illegible] te[illegible] [illegible]on ex[illegible]ui[illegible]te moderata ſit, ſed paul[illegible] [illegible]al[illegible]or & humidior, cuiuſmod[illegible] ſunt & pr[illegible]ncipi[illegible] pr[illegible] [illegible]ni, & [illegible]qu[illegible]d influit. [illegible]d [illegible]præ[illegible]uas [illegible]partes noſt[illegible] corpor[illegible] intueamur, v[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible]is exceſſ[illegible]m ca[illegible]is, q[illegible] in [illegible]rde & iec[illegible]nore, [illegible]gore cerebri n[illegible] ad med[illegible] [illegible]tem, [illegible]que hum[illegible]rem c[illegible]rebri [illegible] noris à ſiccitate cordis, a qui[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]im[illegible] [illegible]rpu[illegible], magis red[illegible]itur [illegible]lum [illegible] humidum, quam [illegible]rigidum & [illegible] ere[illegible] et [illegible]im [illegible] hi non [illegible]antum hominis, ſed cæterorum quoque animalium [illegible] tem[illegible] [illegible]m [illegible] d[illegible] me[illegible] ex[illegible]ſtim[illegible]tunt, v[illegible]a [illegible]enim [b] ca[illegible]re & humore [illegible] e [illegible] m[illegible]obrem ſtatue[illegible] [illegible] naturalem h[illegible] t[illegible]mperationem ca[illegible] at[illegible]. Cui [illegible] ſ[illegible]nt [illegible] ntiæ adu[illegible]rſatur [illegible] hom[illegible] comp[illegible]d[illegible]tus ſit exquiſito ſenſ[illegible] [illegible] ne præditus e[illegible] debeat, [illegible] t extre[illegible]as iudicare, quamobrem optima t[illegible]pe[illegible] min[illegible]

ex

[illegible] quæ [illegible], ſeu o [illegible] memor [illegible] opor- [illegible] agere mus te temperatione [illegible] cum vere media eſt, ratione [illegible], alia [illegible] aptatur. Moderatæ tempe[illegible] quæ [illegible] animi [illegible] potiſ [illegible] quam eſſe de[illegible] po eſt in homine, qui iuſta temperatio[illegible] non in quauis parte [illegible] corp[illegible] ætate [illegible] tantum in fin[illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible] idem frigus, principia autē noſtræ pr[illegible] creati[illegible] humorem, in hac tamen ætate [illegible] ad moderati[illegible] calida & humida, quod & talis neceſſaria ſit a[illegible] [illegible] ætati, [illegible] etiam conueniat muneribus ad vitam ne[illegible] veteres [illegible] philoſophi, cum dixerunt in animalibus ſuperare calorem & [illegible] ad principia pro[illegible]onis, & ad illam æqualitatem, quæ conuenit ani[illegible] placet, non abſ[illegible] ex comparatione cadauerum, & ſtirpium, quæ e[illegible] calida & humida, ſed vt temperatio vere media [illegible] reperiri [illegible] eſt eam reperire, quæ æqualitatem naturæ humanæ aptam ſeruat, hęc [illegible] quæ vere media eſt, ſic autem moderatus homo paulo calidior & humidior [illegible] oris & humor[illegible] nocet, & putredini [illegible] exponitur: at non poterit etiam ſic [illegible], quæ ad frig[illegible] & ſiccitatem vergit, cum minus apta ſit naturæ noſtræ. [illegible] one [illegible] ſalute, vel idonea, qualis eſt modice calida & humida, continetur ſani[illegible] [illegible] poteſt etiam eſſe ſanitas cum temperatione immoderata, [m] ſiue ſit ſimplex [illegible], humida, vel ſicca: ſiue ſit compoſita, vt calida & humida, calida & ſicca, [illegible] humida, [illegible] & ſicca. interdum enim excedit vna qualitas, interdum altera. Hic exceſſus [illegible] muneribus officiat, quamuis late pateat; ad huc tamen intra fines ſa[illegible] [illegible] qui [illegible] eſt, ſpectat ad morbum, qui maximus, ad interitum. Ergo vt in aliis rebus [illegible] nouem [illegible] reperiuntur temperationis ſpecies, vna moderata, ſiue mo[illegible] [illegible] humidam, octo immoderatæ, quatuor ſimplices, & totidem compoſitæ, [illegible] uenit ab elemento ſuperante, ſiue vno, ſiue etiam altero. Perfecta ſani[illegible] moderata, vel paulo calidiore atque humidiore, quæ minus perfecta eſt. [illegible] verſatur, nō tamen tanto vt lædat [p] actiones, quanto autem minor erit, [illegible] nperfectam. Quod ſpectat ad ſpecies qualitatum, frigus, & ſic[illegible]tas [illegible] ad [illegible] naturæ noſtræ, quam calor & humor: quamquam hæ quoque, vbi valde ſuperent, [illegible] [illegible] dant putredini maxime obnoxium. Verum quia alia temperatione ſecundum naturam [illegible] ſanitas alterius [illegible] ætatis, ac ſexus, vt res tota abſoluatur, neceſſe eſt ætatum, & ſexus natu[illegible] [illegible] cere.

De ætatibus. Cap. VIII.

S[illegible] ætates in animalibus, partes eius temporis, quo viuunt, non [illegible] ſecus, quam tempora [illegible] partes, quibus manet. Reſpondere autem videntur ætates temporibus anni, adoleſcen[illegible] ęſtati, ætas conſiſtentium autumno, ſenectus hyemi. Hoc tamen interſunt, vt monu[illegible] ta anni per circuitus perpetuo redeunt, ætates ſemel abeunt, reuerſuræ iam nun[illegible] [illegible] alii [illegible], alii pauciores ætates ponant, vt quod vere ſint, pateſiat, neceſſe eſt rem altius [illegible] ætat[illegible] diuerſitas oriatur, inueſtigare. Scire licet omnia, [illegible] quæ oriuntur, etiam inter[illegible] enim quæ permixta ſunt perpetuo ſeruati, cum humida materia [illegible] calore tam in[illegible] [illegible] matur, & cum humore ſimul exhalet calor. Eiuſmodi interitus [x] naturalis eſt [illegible] ſolum animalium, & ſtirpium, ſed rerum omnium, quæ in vniuerſa natura pro[illegible] [illegible] tamen, quæ anima prædita ſunt & viuunt, totum id tempus, quod eſt inter ortum, & [illegible] æt[illegible] diſtribuitur, in hunc modum; vbi enim in lucem iam edita ſunt [illegible] augentur, ſicut an[illegible] [illegible] minuuntur, medio tempore vigent, cum ſcilicet iam aucta ſunt, & nondum im[illegible] [illegible]. Ad [illegible] medium tempus intendit proprie natura, cuius finis in procreatione eſt animal[illegible] [illegible] autem [illegible] mpore perfectum eſt, cum ante prohceratur & increſcat, poſt minuatur, & in[illegible] [illegible] neque enim poſſe [illegible] mo tempore [illegible] alitur: quod ſi tunc adeps increſcit, id ac[illegible] [illegible] caloris [illegible] ſumit ping[illegible]orem alimenti partem, ſed ipſam pariter [illegible] ere, [illegible] liquæ partes, quæ ſolidiores ſunt, tabent, ac minuuntur. A principio [illegible] um anim[illegible] [illegible] ex [illegible] perfectu[illegible] in [illegible] medi[illegible] ſed ne[illegible] tatu[illegible] proce[illegible] temp[illegible] eſt, diutius [illegible] vigorem ter[illegible], antequam [illegible] atur, [illegible] tandem minuitur [illegible] tum. Ex quo [illegible] eſt [illegible] tantum tempora, & ita tres tantum ætates eſſe [illegible] tur, [illegible] qua [illegible] & me[illegible] in [illegible] que, [illegible] prima dici[illegible] [illegible] dol[illegible] alia [illegible] unda inue[illegible] [illegible] tertia [illegible] ne [illegible] [illegible] ans, quam poſuit [a] Hippocrate[illegible] igorem & in[illegible] nationem [illegible] inuentu[illegible] robur, nec infirma eſt [illegible] reſp[illegible] nde[illegible] ne ex tem [illegible] nt autumno, [illegible] contemplemur, pri[illegible] um eſt [illegible] ſene[illegible] in [illegible] am [illegible] ætas [illegible] metiamur [illegible] mani[illegible] appareat ætat[illegible] ad inueniut[illegible] n. Tre[illegible] tur tan[illegible] præ[illegible] ætates, a[illegible] nectus, quarum [illegible] ne diſtribui in [illegible] in pueritiam, quæ vſque a [illegible] m [illegible] & [illegible] quæ p[illegible]

[illegible]

[a] ſup. [illegible] [illegible] al [illegible] temperam. [illegible] [illegible] val ca. 4 & [illegible] [illegible] tempe ram. [illegible] [illegible] ap. de [illegible] [i] Galen. [illegible] 2. de temperam. 2. [g] Ariſt. de longitudine & br[illegible] [illegible] vit[illegible] [illegible] Gal. 2. de temperam. Ariſt. de iuuent. & ſenec. ca. 2. [l] Auicenna ap. de complexione [k] Auicenna ibidem. [l] Gal. 1. de tempera men. 4. [m] Gal. [illegible] de tempe ram. 4. [illegible] Gal. 1. [illegible] [o] Gal. 1. de tempera. capite 8. [p] Gal. 2. de temperam. ca. [illegible] [q] Galenus [illegible] Gal. 1. de temp[illegible] [illegible] & Au[illegible] de [illegible] ætatum, & [illegible] [illegible] lib. de morb. [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible] tuend. val. [illegible] Ariſt. [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ...uoſque in [illegible] vitæ. A [illegible] & [illegible] ætatem [illegible] ad [illegible] tutem, communem ter[illegible] quæ [illegible] moquarto anno incipit, quidam tamen ante, q[illegible] n[illegible]ti ſunt, temperatione. Vigentis ætatis prior pars, quæ prop[illegible] vigeſimo quinto an[illegible]o, & manet [illegible] ad trigeſimum q[illegible]ntum, [illegible] ann[illegible] ium numerus altera pars [illegible] trigeſimoquinto anno ad quadr[illegible] men[illegible] ann[illegible]rum lim[illegible]tet non eſt omnino præfinitus, ſicuti nec prim[illegible]æ. [illegible] præt[illegible] [illegible]us eſt terminus, cum alii [illegible]ius ætate c[illegible]nſi[illegible]iantur, alii fruantur [illegible] au[illegible]em ſenectus incipit quadrageſimooctauo anno, tunc autem di[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] contrahi[illegible] [illegible]oſum & crudum humorem ita copioſe, vt expelli debeat [illegible] trahere. Non [g] eſt igitur præfinite exquiſitus per ſingulas ætates annorum nu[illegible] bu[illegible]ur, idq[illegible] [illegible]n euenit tempori bus anni, quæ cum [h] aſtrorum motus ſeq[illegible] die[illegible] [illegible]eunt quotannis licet non ſemper ſuam naturam retineant. Sed vt aliquand[illegible] reuertamur ætatum, cuius cauſa earum diuiſionem exponere operæ pre[illegible]ium fuit, [illegible] ta e[illegible]m aliam requirere temperationem [illegible] ſecundum naturam, q[illegible]am cum [illegible]abet, ſan[illegible] h[illegible] [illegible]ſt, adoleſ[illegible]ntia calida eſt & humida, retinet enim plu[illegible]m[illegible] m cal[illegible] nati, & [illegible] [illegible]tibus ſuperare calorem & humorem monſtrauimus, ſed quanto magis a primo [k] [illegible] d[illegible]ſt[illegible] [illegible] nt[illegible] mi[illegible]us in ea ſuperat humor. ita vt tandem perueniat ad mediam temperationem [illegible] [illegible] & ſiccam, [illegible]um [l] iuuentui proxima eſt, ſed parum hæc moderatio manet, cum humor vlterius e[illegible] [illegible]ce tur, [illegible]deo vt iuuentus retineat quidem calorem ſuperantem, non tame[illegible] humorem, au[illegible] me[illegible] [illegible]c[illegible] tat[illegible] m inter humorem & ſiccitatem, ſed iungatur cum ſiccitate. Sed [m] proceſſu temporis a[illegible]ſidue au[illegible]getur [illegible] citas, calor vero minuitur, cum abſumatur humor, quo alebatur, adeo vt temperatio ætatis iuuentutem ſequentis ſit frigida & ſicca. Verum ætas conſiſtentium nondum euidenter fri[illegible]ida & [illegible]ca [n] eſt vt ſenectus. Cum, vt ante dictum eſt, ſi rationem [illegible]equamur, [illegible] m ſenectu[illegible]s, [illegible], ſi[illegible] iuuen[illegible]u[illegible], adeo vt minus frigida & minus ſicca ſit [illegible] vt iuuentus, & parum d[illegible]ſtet à iuuentute. Senectus autem quanto vlterius procedit, tanto frigidior & ſicci[illegible]r euadit, redduntur[illegible]q; [illegible]olidæ partes aridæ ob inopiam alimenti, cum deficiente calore non perficiatur amplius eius [illegible]octio. redundat autem tun[illegible] [illegible]ns[illegible] [illegible]na [illegible]o[illegible]ia pituitæ, quæ per os, per n[illegible]res, per ocul[illegible]s emanat, quæ ue al[illegible] [illegible]ram aiter[illegible]am [illegible]ſtruit, & [illegible] n ar[illegible] [illegible]lis co[illegible]trahitur. ob hanc exiſtimarunt nonnulli [illegible]enum temperati[illegible]nem humi[illegible] [illegible]quam [illegible] ſu[illegible] [illegible]a [illegible] [illegible]da ſicca eſt, caua vero & parua & magna corporis referta ſunt humore cru[illegible]. Ex tri bus [illegible] ætatibus ſecundum naturam [illegible]ma calida eſt & humida, ſe[illegible] [illegible]a calida & [illegible]a, ter[illegible] [illegible]a & [illegible]. Sed cum calor communis ſit & adoleſcentiæ, & iuuentutis, dubitatum eſt [illegible] [illegible] ve[illegible] [illegible]u[illegible], [illegible]n [illegible] maior calor ſit, in pueritia n[illegible] quæ eſt prima pars adoleſcentiæ, an in iuuentute. Videntur pueri eo [illegible] n[illegible]mine [illegible]alidiores iuuenibus, qu[illegible]d cum parum diſtent ab ortu, plus retineant ex principiis generati[illegible] n[illegible], quæ c[illegible]lida ſunt, adeo vt [illegible] etiam puerulis plurimo ſ[illegible]nguine ref[illegible] [illegible], præterea quod [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]uod probe alantur, quæ ſunt opera caloris. Ex contrario [illegible] videntur [illegible] [illegible]idi[illegible]tes [illegible] [illegible]ous, qu[illegible]d euomant & deiiciant cruda, quod appetant plurima, quod facile in[illegible]dant in m[illegible]rb[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]os, quæ non ni[illegible]ſi frigore p[illegible]ci[illegible] un[illegible]ur. At iuuenes calidiores pueris exiſtiman[illegible]ur, [illegible] [illegible]pl[illegible] [illegible]m [illegible] [illegible]dunt ex naribus; q[illegible]a redundaot flaua bil[illegible], quæ cali[illegible] [illegible]ma eſt; quia inci[illegible] [illegible] m[illegible] [illegible] quia ſunt ad vitæ munera alacriores, firmiores ad m[illegible]tum, ſen[illegible]u & mente præſ[illegible]tes, quæ vide[illegible]ur cal[illegible]ns multitud[illegible]m ſeq[illegible]. Verum, [illegible] vt recte d[illegible] [illegible]alenus non ſun[illegible] [illegible]æ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]e ex man[illegible] cum [illegible]orum iud[illegible] [illegible]m poſitum ſit in enſu t[illegible]ctus. h[illegible] æqualem præ[illegible]ir al[illegible]tem[illegible]o [illegible]uero at q[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] c[illegible] æteri[illegible] [illegible]ntius poſita vna duntaxat ætatis differentia, [illegible] in vtroq; [illegible] calor [illegible], [illegible] tamen in puero [illegible]um hum[illegible]re, velut[illegible] in aqua calida, in [illegible]uuene cu[illegible] [illegible]tate, veluti in la [illegible] [illegible]a[illegible], quamobrem in ho[illegible] aeris [illegible] & vap[illegible]rum expers, in ill[illegible] [illegible]mitis & vaporibus redundans; à [illegible]al[illegible] en[illegible]m [illegible] d[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]u habet ad [illegible]n[illegible]m, p[illegible] mi[illegible] [illegible]n[illegible]nt vapores, atque [illegible]aues, ſecus e[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]u[illegible] [illegible] p[illegible]leitur. Copia [illegible] cal[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]uene, atq[illegible] [illegible] pue[illegible], neque enim ad[illegible]c [illegible]utus eſt, [illegible] [illegible]at [illegible] habuer[illegible] [illegible] qua[illegible]itas [illegible] eſt in pue[illegible] n[illegible] [illegible]s, in quo pl[illegible] [illegible] ex ſemine & ſan[illegible]uine, ſe[illegible] mi[illegible]us ad [illegible] ex alimento [illegible] que [illegible] [illegible]nimut [illegible] æta [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]us aduen[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] m adductæ ſu[illegible] ma[illegible]is p[illegible] [illegible] qua[illegible]atem, quam ma[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]iam [illegible] [illegible]nſtat [illegible] [illegible] tam aliam ætatem alia [illegible]emperat [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]anitate fru[illegible] [illegible]n tamen æque [illegible] han[illegible] enim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]um pueri [illegible] ad motum [illegible] [illegible] tamen & pue[illegible], & ſe [illegible] [illegible] bene valer[illegible] cum [illegible] eam obtineut ſanitat[illegible] [illegible] ætati [illegible] ætatibus.

Caput IX.

A S[illegible]
[illegible]
quod na[illegible]
uatetur p[illegible]
enim pro[illegible]
d[illegible]men [illegible] ina [illegible] quæ [illegible]
natent, ſeu nolactia [illegible] cedan[illegible]
ſa, maris & fœminæ [illegible] ngu[illegible]
alio gignitſe nm[illegible] eat materiam, [illegible] aber [illegible] in ſe. [illegible]
maris & fœm[illegible]æ [illegible] finem inſtituta eſt, [illegible] tia proc[illegible]
Sed non [illegible] m inuenire cum npo[illegible] iam n[illegible] ob quam ſequa[illegible]
inſt tutum [illegible] nunc cauſam quandam, ob quam neceſſario [illegible] ctio in animalibus e-
iuſdem ſpeciei nec ſemper gignatur mas, ſed aliquando etiam [illegible] eſt velutti mas mutila-
tus, & pr[illegible]m monſtrum in rerum natur[illegible] Refertur cauſa nece[illegible] materiã: variæ tamen d[illegible] ipſa
[illegible] Anaxagoras [illegible] fœminam [illegible] quod [illegible]
pa[illegible] ma[illegible]is, marem ex eo, quod [illegible] dextris, quæ [illegible] penitus [illegible] eſt, cum ſemen [illegible] uellatur,
ſe[illegible] æqualiter emanet. Empedocles tribuit [illegible] hanc neceſſitatem [illegible] n dextræ [illegible] & [illegible]-
[illegible] parte [illegible], marem produci exiſtimat, quod [illegible] n dextra, quæ calidior eſt [illegible], quod
[illegible] quæ frigidior. Sed ſi hoc verum [illegible], ede[illegible] quando [illegible]
[illegible] vt[illegible], hoc euen[illegible] ſi à dextra parte vteri calefiat [illegible] men, quod d[illegible]
[illegible] id quod deberet g[illegible]nere [illegible] adde [illegible] ead[illegible] parte v[illegible]
po[illegible] arem & [illegible] procreari. Non eſt igitur, q[illegible] exu[illegible]
[illegible] mari marem, fœ[illegible] æ fœ[illegible]
a mar[illegible] a mare proficiſcatur, ne quid ex[illegible] ſus ſeminis [illegible] maris & [illegible]
diuerſitate[illegible], ſiquidem ſemp[illegible] excedit ſemen maris, non tamen [illegible] per [illegible] tur mas. V[illegible]
præter[illegible] ac [illegible] um[illegible], quod contra Stratonicum [illegible] obiic[illegible] Galenus, [illegible]
ſe[illegible] nem p[illegible]s, fœmina matris; ſæpe tamen videmus fœminam [illegible]
& [illegible] ſeminatr[illegible]s. Supereſt ſententia Ariſtotelis, quæ non facile reſ[illegible] p[illegible] luit enim f[illegible] iam
[illegible] in ma[illegible] quod non poſſit ſemen ad procreandum perficere, & propterea initium d[illegible]
tatis e[illegible] exiſtimauit conſiſtere in corde, a quo proficiſci [illegible] voluit vim perficiendi ſemen, quæ vbi adſit,
fi[illegible] marem, vbi deſit, fœminam credidit. Sed cum pe[illegible] tur [illegible] lore ei[illegible] motiuis, ſpectat [illegible] ad
temperationem; mas enim, qui ſemen perficit, cal[illegible] or eſt, fœmina, quæ [illegible] non poteſt, [illegible] or
ob maiorem etiam calorem fiunt in mare vaſa maiora, & magis caua; magis enim diſtenduntur
venæ & arteriæ, ab eodem quoque propelluntur partes genitales maris in exteriorem partem, cum,
C in fœmina, quamuis ſimiles ſint, ob frigidiorem temperationem intus deſidant. Ob eamdem vim ca-
loris breuiori tempore in vtero finguntur mares, quam fœminæ, neque enim poteſt fœmina ob
debilitatẽ caloris ita celeriter formari. Si quis vero vlterius quærat, quid eſt, quod cor, a quo proficiſci-
tur vis perficiendi ſemen, aliquando in fœtu calidius gignatur, aliquando frigidius, ita vt fiat aliquando
mas, aliquando fœmina? [illegible] ulabimur nos calorem ſeminis paterni maiorem vel minore, a quo effici-
tur & partem vteri dextrã vel ſiniſtram, vbi fingitur: nam ſi ſemen paternũ calidius eſt, procreat cor
ſimile, quod poſſit ſemen perficere, & idcirco marem efficit. Contra ſi ſemen frigidius fuerit, procreat
ſimiliter fœtum frigidioris cordis, quod nequit ſemen ac ſanguinem perficere, ita vt oriatur fœmina.
E[illegible]dem ratio eſt vteri, dextra enim parte, quæ calidior eſt, fit fœtus calidior, & propterea mas, [illegible]
quæ frigidior, [illegible] ſimiliter fœtus frigidior, & idcirco fœmina, quod ab Hippocrate traditum re ipſa
plerumque euenire comperitur: ob vtramque igitur cauſam, vel ob alterutram, ob ſemen [illegible] & [illegible]
cum, cor modo calidius, modo frigidius in fœtu gignitur. Eſt autem mas non ſolum calidior, ſed e[illegible]
ſiccior, fœmina non tantum frigidior, ſed etiam humidior. Tan[illegible] hæc mol[illegible]
[illegible] quam exiſtimauit Parmenides, fœminam e[illegible] calidiorem mare ob ſuperantem ſanguinem, qua[illegible]
[illegible] ulis menſibus expellit. Sed Ariſtoteles contra ipſum ex menſtrua purgatione colligit, fœminam
[illegible] idiorem eſſe. Eſt enim ille ſanguinis tenuis, & crudus, quod propter inopiam caloris, ne[illegible] per
D [illegible] e concoquatur, nec abſumatur pars eius tenuior, ſicut in mare, qui quo[illegible] magis coctionem p[illegible]
[illegible] & ſuperantem humorem abſumat, non eget menſtrua purgatione. Statuamus igitur marem [illegible]
[illegible] & ſi[illegible] ciorem eſſe, fœminam frigidiorem & humidiorem, vbi inter ſe conferantur. E[illegible] quo p[illegible]
ſan[illegible] partium ſimplicium alia temperatione contineri in mari, alia in fœmina: dicentur autem [illegible]
ne valere, vbi retineant, quæ ſexui conuenit, temperationem.

De temperatione aduentitia. Cap. X.

NAturalis temperati[illegible], quam in aliis hominibus aliam eſſe docuimus, ſæpe mutatur, [illegible] vt n[illegible] at-
que aduentitia [illegible] quod a[illegible] idi[illegible] bi[illegible], quibus in v[illegible] aſſidue vi[illegible] ſſa [illegible],
[illegible] quæ fiunt, quæ n[illegible] quæ [illegible] ecus in[illegible] dunt, quæ retinentur, atq[illegible] edu[illegible] ſtare e-
nim hæc, vbi diſſimilem vim [illegible] buerint, diuturniori vſu naturalem temperat[illegible] nem in a[illegible]
mutare, & ſibi ſimilem redd[illegible] am ea, quæ offeruntur, vt alimen[illegible] ta, pr[illegible]
[illegible] te afficiunt corpora, à quibus [illegible] tur, non ſolum ho[illegible] num, aut [illegible] ſed ear[illegible]
[illegible] m, quæ è terra naſcuntur, ita vt cal[illegible] us calidiora fiant, [illegible] us frigi[illegible] ra, [illegible]
ribus humidiora, a ſiccioribus ſicciora. [illegible] fiunt, [illegible] ſomnus & vigilia, mo[illegible] us & [illegible] animi per[illegible]

 [illegible] &

[illegible] naturalem [illegible] re- E
[illegible] ciorem motus [illegible] & [illegible], quies
[illegible] & humid[illegible] rem. Aer [illegible] qualita-
[illegible] eſt circumfuſus. ſi [illegible] verſentur [illegible], veluti ſucci
[illegible] qualitate, qua præditi ſunt, in partes in quibus diu [illegible] quæ
[illegible] ſecundum [illegible] erant, ſi [illegible] naturalem temperationem, ſi non in [illegible]
certe influentem, & ita [illegible] eam, quæ compoſita eſt [illegible] & influente. [d] Temperatio igitur ad-
uentitia oritur ex diuturniori vſu cuiuslibet propoſitarum rerum: hæc vbi nondum lædat actiones, ſa-
nitatis fines non excedit, & idcirco conſeruanda eſt perinde, ac ſi naturalis eſſet, quamuis [illegible] itaque, vbi
immoderata ſit, corrigi etiam poſſit, quod quando liceat, ſuo loco dicetur. Temperationem ſequitur,
[e] proprietas quædam naturæ, mollities & durities, raritas & denſitas, craſſitudo & gracilitas. Sunt
autem effecta temperationis, & idcirco ſanitatis partium ſimplicium, neque enim his continetur ea-
rum ſanitas, quamquã durities aliis partibus neceſſaria eſt, aliis mollities, & vbi deſit comparari debet,
res tamen ad temperationem refertur, à qua oritur & mollities & durities. Craſſitudo & gracilitas ad
magnitudinem, raritas & denſitas ad caua referri poſſunt, & idcirco ad ſanitatem partium multiformi-
um, ad quam nunc pergimus.

De ſanitate partium multiformium. Cap. XI. F

ALterum genus ſanitatis ad multiformes partes refertur, ad quas temperatio non pertinet per ſe,
ſed quatenus componuntur ea ſimplicibus, per ſe autem multiformium ſanitas conſiſtit in con-
formatione quadam moderata, ſub qua tot ſpecies ſanitatis comprehenduntur, quot ſunt ea, quæ ad
huiuſmodi conformationem pertinent: inueniuntur hæc [illegible] Galeno [f] exemplo ædium, quæ præter in-
tegritatem partium ſimplicium, ex quibus conſtant, certam deſiderant figuram, ſuperficiem, ca-
ua, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum, neque enim bene ad vſum accommodantur quouis modo figu-
ratæ: nam gibbæ, infleaæ, ac tortuoſæ, non modo deformes ſunt, ſed etiam incommodæ, ſuperficies
quoque ædium leuis conuenit, aſpera non probatur. Caua, vt portæ ac feneſtræ, non qualiacunque
conueniunt, ſed moderata. Magnitudo ſi vaſta ſit, vt triclinii, cubiculi, minus nos defendit à frigore. [illegible]
[illegible] paruitas non ſatis capit, quæ ad vitæ vſum poſtulantur. Eadem eſt ratio numeri, neque enim qui-
uis partium numerus facit ædes cõmodas, nimis enim multæ, aut paucæ, minus opportunæ ſunt. Poſi-
tio etiam non quælibet idonea eſt: penuariam cellam non ipſo ſtatim veſtibulo, ſed in penitioribus
ædibus collocare oportet, vinariam in loco ſubterraneo, non ſub tecto ſublimiori, vbi (vt inquit ille)
faciunt oua columbæ, cubicula non multum diſtent à tricliniis. Hæc, quæ in fabricatione ædium
commoda animaduertuntur, deſiderantur quoque in nobis à conformatione partium multiformium,
quæ quamuis ex partibus ſimplicibus moderatæ temperatis conſtent, nequeunt tamen ſuum [g] offi-
cium facere, niſi moderationem quandam ſeruent in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero,
poſitione quod perſpicuum fiet, ſi vnumquodq; ex his, quæ conformationem perficere diximus, ſe-
orſum perpendamus; ſimul autem intelligemus mirum naturæ artificium in hominis fabrica. Sume
initium à figura, hæc in neruis, venis, arteriis, rotunda eſt, talis autem à lædentibus maxime defenditur,
capax admodum eſt, & ferendo oneri aptiſſima, atque idcirco receptacula etiam, vt vterus, veſica, ven-
triculus fere rotunda figurantur & huiuſmodi ſe oſtendunt, vbi proceſſus, & appendices detraxeris:
præterea aliæ partes gibbæ ſunt, aliæ ſimæ, aliæ alterius figuræ, partim vt accommodentur ad munera
perfungenda, partim, vt aptius collocentur, partim, vt tutiores ſint, & magis defendantur. Superficies
alibi aſpera, alibi lenis requiritur ad continendum in ventriculo cibum, in vtero ſemen, aſpera opus fu-
it, A[illegible] in faucibus, vt leuem edant vocem, leuis item in palpebris, ne oculum offendant. Porro ex
cauis nullum ſecundum naturam aut deſideratur, aut otioſum eſt, aut laxius, vel anguſtius, quam con-
uenit. Suppeditant omnia vel receptaculi, vel tranſitus, & canalis vſum. Plura autem & ſpacioſiora
deprehenduntur, vbi capere plura & grandiora corpora debent, contra pauciora, & compreſſiora, vbi
non [illegible] multis aut magnis capiendis inſeruiunt. Raritas & denſitas ſpectant ad parua foramina, deſi-
derant[illegible]que moderationem quandam, non ſecus, ac magna caua, ita vt neque nimia pateant, neque ni-
mis claudantur: neq; obſtat, quod attenduntur in partibus ſimplicibus parua foramina, cum non qua-
tenus ſimplices ſunt, ſed quatenus conformationẽ quandam præſeferunt, ad eas pertineant, & idcirco H
in cauis multiformium poni debeant; præbent enim aditum vel exitum his, quæ admitti, vel detrudi
debent. Magnitudo item non quævis ad ſanitatem, & vitæ munera obeunda idonea eſt: nam omnium,
quæ natura continentur, definita eſt ratio magnitudinis & [h] incrementi, intra cuius terminos mo-
deratio maxime probatur, magnitudo nimia moleſta eſt, præſertim ſenibus vt [i] docuit Hippocrates,
& qui c[illegible] ſunt, celerius intereunt, qui graciles ſunt, aut puſilli, non ſatis habent roboris. Quod
autem numerus certus partium requiratur ad conformationem idoneam, clarius eſt, quam vt ea poni
debeat ſi ſimplices particulas ſpectes, ex quibus componitur multiformis, vel vt tunicas, aut humores,
ea quibus oculus conſtat, ſed multo clarius ſi maiorem aliquam partem multiformem ex minoribus
compoſitam intuearis, veluti manum, quæ ſi deſit quintus digitus, aut redundet ſextus non poteſt
[illegible] quæ prehendit æque bene, atque vbi quinque digiti continentur. Reſtat [illegible] partium,
quæ vt in elementis conſtituentibus mundum hunc inferiorem neceſſaria illa eſt, [illegible] in partibus
noſtri corporis, quibus habilitatem & opportunitatem affert incredibilem: [illegible] hæc in [illegible] ſede ac
[illegible] Sed[illegible] eſt, locus, vbi partes deſident, ſea diſtinguitur differentiis, ſitæ [illegible] ante vel pone,
ad [illegible] & ad [illegible] xtram, ſurſum & deorſum, quarum rerum nobiliores ſunt [illegible] rum ante [illegible] ſum. ad
[illegible] tram, [illegible] vtiliores, pone [illegible] ſum ad [illegible] tram. Dici[illegible] um [illegible] anima[illegible] locus
ſupra ſedem illam, vnde expelluntur, quæ in [illegible] pore ſuperant deorſum, quæ [illegible] ta eamdem. Ante ap-
pellatur

[illegible] pone ſedes huic contraria. Ad dextram dicitur [illegible], quæ [illegible] eſt, quam ad læuam. Natura vnamquamque partem diſpo[illegible] commodiſſime [illegible] gereret ad ſua munera exequenda: habuit etiam rationem in[illegible] exter[illegible] præter ſex [illegible] differentias; aptiſſimo enim loco vnamquamque partem poſuit. [illegible] nexus, qui ſimiliter ad poſitionem ᵃ ſpectat. Attenditur in nexu ortus, initium, finis, iter, [illegible] copulatio partium. [illegible] fortuitus fuit, ſed qualis maxime è re eſſet. ᵇ Oriuntur venæ [illegible], arteriæ à corde, nerui [illegible] cerebro, tanquam canales idonei ad ea diſtribuenda, quæ ab ipſo[illegible]ne præberentur. Incipiunt etiam ac deſinunt partes loco opportuno, incipit, exempli gratia, [illegible] ſcapula, & deſinit ad cubitum, vbi maxime ſuum munus exequi poteſt. Inteſtina commode [illegible] ab [illegible] oſtio ventriculi, & terminantur ad anum. Iter quoque, quod faciunt partes in[illegible] inter initium & finem, & breuiſſimum eſt, & maxime appoſitum ad tutelam, atque ad munera [illegible]enda. Eadem ratio eſt tranſitus, ducit enim natura partes per locos, quantum poteſt, communi[illegible] copulatio in eo conſiſtit, quod aliquæ partes ſe contingunt, aliquæ implicantur, aliquæ alias cir[illegible]dant, & operiunt: copulationis modus ille fuit, qui maxime opportunus eſſet. In horum omnium [illegible] ſectatione conſiſtit ſanitas propria partium multiformium, cuius ſpecies eſſe diximus, quot ſunt ea, [illegible] requiri monſtrauimus ad earum conformationem. Late autem patet in quauis ſpecie moderatio, [illegible] ſcontinetur. neque enim ᶜ anguſtis finibus concluditur, ſicuti neque ſanitas partium ſimpli[illegible] & moderata temperatio, qua continetur, vt in ſuperioribus oſtenſum eſt. Quamobrem vt partes ſimplices, ita etiam multiformes ſanæ exiſtimantur, cum immoderatio non eſt tanta, vt actionibus [illegible].

ᵃ Gal. de [illegible] morb. [illegible] ᵇ Gal. de arte med. [illegible] & 1 [illegible] lib. de alimento. & Gal. [illegible] de plac. [illegible]

ᶜ Gal. de arte med. 8. Galen. [illegible] tuen. val. 4.

De vnitate tam ad ſimplices, quam ad multiformes partes requiſita. Cap. XII.

PRæter genera propria ſanitatis ſimplicium & multiformium partium hactenus expoſita, vnum ſu[illegible] communne vtrarumque, quod ſpectat ad ᵈ vnitatem, oportet enim vnamquamque partem, ſiue ſimplicem, ſiue multiformem, vnam eſſe, ſicut & totum corpus, quod ex magnis inſtrumentis conne[illegible]ur, vnum eſt. Perpetuo igitur id, quod bene valet, vnum eſt, ſi diuidatur, & naturalem vnitatem amittat non [illegible] amplius priſtinam ſanitatem, ſiquidem illa compoſitio non erit amplius ſanitas, aut ſecundum naturam, ſed præter ᵉ naturam & morbus: quamobrem pars, quæ ſana eſt, ſeu multi[illegible] ſimplex, vna eſt, eſt enim quoddam totum. Hoc autem vnum eſt, & vnaquæque res, quic[illegible] vnum eſt, nam ens & vnum reciprocari inter ſapientes ᶠ conuenit; non tamen eſt eadem vni[illegible]tas [illegible] ſimplicis partis; nam huius vera eſt, cum vere continua ſit, illius non eſt vera, cum non ſit vere continua, ſed contigua, id quod continui & contigui definitione demonſtratur. ᵍ Continuum definitur, cuius vltima ſunt vnum, & eodem termino finiuntur, eorum enim vnitas non à vin[illegible]o, aut glutine, ſed à natura proficiſcitur, & per ſe eſt. Quamuis continuum late acceptum ſignificet etiam id, quod per contactum eſt vnum, & contiguum. Definiuntur ʰ enim contigua ea, quorum extrema ſunt ſimul, huiuſmodi etiam ea ſunt, quæ aliquo agglutinante connectuntur. Partes quidem ſimplices omnes, veluti os, cartilago, ligamentum, membrana, in continuis habentur, ſiquidem earum particulæ vno eodemque termino copulantur, & vltima earum ad vnum reducuntur, quod non euenit partibus multiformibus, quæ contiguæ ſunt, eſt enim eiuſmodi compoſitio, quaſi agglutinatio, veluti cum membrum aliquod, vt manus, componitur ex oſſe, carne, membrana, aut cum maius inſtrumentum componitur ex minoribus, quemadmodum brachium ex manu, cubito, humero, aut cum vniuerſum corpus ex magnis inſtrumentis conflatur, per cutem enim connectitur, atque vnum efficitur, neque tamen continuum eſt; ſed contiguum. Licet autem continuum magis proprie vnitatem habeat, quam contiguum, vtrumque tamen dicitur vnum; debetur enim cuique parti ſua vnitas, per quam & eſt ens, ac quoddam totum & ſuum officium facit, quod clarius in multiformibus partibus conſpicitur, quam in ſimplicibus. Nam oculus, venter, iecur, veſica, pes, manus, & ceteræ partes multiformes, ſi amittunt, quam habent, vnitatem, nequeunt amplius fungi ſuo munere, atque hoc tam perſpicuum eſt, quam quod maxime. At ad ſanitatem ſimplicium partium ſunt, qui negent ⁱ vnitatem eſſe neceſſariam, putentque citra hanc æque eas poſſe ſuum officium præſtare, quod tamen nullo negocio redargui poteſt: natura enim ſimplices partes eſſinxit, vt conſtituerent ipſas multiformes; hæ autem vt ſanæ ſint, & ſuo munere fungantur, non ſolum quædam per ſe poſtulant, quibus continetur eorum ſanitatem monſtrauimus, ſed [illegible] inperationem quoque ſimplicium partium, ex quibus componuntur, & præterea v[illegible]tatem. Oculus, exempli gratia in quo diuidatur humor criſtalloides, viſui minime accommodabitur pro[illegible] vnitatem amiſſam in parte ſimplici, ita vt vnitas ad eius ſanitatem neceſſaria eſſe videatur. At ſi [illegible] munera, ſed communes actiones omnium ſimplicium partium intueamur, vt ᵏ attrahendi, [illegible]di, concoquendi alimentum, ac depellendi, quæ ſuperant, intelligemus eas quoque non poſſe ſine [illegible] ſeruari, ita vt ſimplices partes exequantur æque eiuſmodi munera, ſed neceſſario a[illegible] vnitate [illegible]untur non tamen ita, vt etiam in parte vulnerata natura non gignat nouam carnem.

Requiri[illegible] ad ſanitatem partium tam ſimplicium, quam multiformium, vnitas vera in illis, [illegible] continuæ ſint, non vera in his, cum non ſint continuæ, ſed contiguæ. Quæ de ſanitate dicenda erant, habeant hunc terminum.

ᵈ Gal. de diff. mor. 11. Gal. de arte medic. 8.

ᵉ Gal. de diff. morb. 11.

ᶠ Ari[illegible] de animorum. 7

ᵍ Ariſt. 5. phyſic. c. 3.

ʰ Ariſto. 5. phyſic. 26.

ⁱ Ariſt. 6 phyſic. tex. 1.

ⁱ Ioan. Argenterius li. de arte med. com. 8. & lib. de ſua diff. morb. c. 13.

ᵏ Gal. de nat. fac. c. 9.

Finis primi libri de Tuendi Valetudine generatim.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALE-TVDINE GENERATIM
Liber Secundus,

Qui eſt de cauſis ſanitatis.

Quot ſint genera cauſarum ſanitatis. CAP. I.

QVot ſunt res ſecundum naturam in nobis, [illegible], quæ conſeruari debent. Illas autem tres [illegible] eſſe declarauimus, [illegible], & effecta eiuſdem. Egimus de ſanitate, ſequuntur cauſæ, quæ [illegible] ſeruentur, neceſſe [b] eſt, vt cognoſcantur. Quamobrem ad ea[illegible] nem nunc aggredimur inde exorſi, quod nomine cauſarum ſignificant [illegible] [c] Medicos potiſſimum effectrices, non quo non itaſcent etiam alias, vt finem, materiam, formam; definiunt enim ſanitatem, quæ forma eſt, eandem monſtrant eſſe [d] finem [illegible] artis, contemplantur corpus humanum, & eius naturam diligenter perquirunt, quod eſt [illegible] [e] materia, in qua ſanitas accipitur, ſed quod ſub aliis nominibus contineantur aliæ cauſæ. Pr[illegible]ne igitur effectrices cauſarum nomine Medici intelligunt, ſed ſub effectricibus complectuntur [illegible] conſeruatrices: illæ enim, quæ conſeruant, neceſſario etiam efficiunt, cum [f] vel adiiciant, vel auferant aliquid. Quamobrem cauſæ ſanitatis, quæ nunc nobis proponuntur, diducuntur in eas, quæ ſanitatem noſtri corporis faciunt, & eas, quæ deinde factam, vbi præſens, tuentur, vbi apſa [illegible]uunt.

a Galen. 1. meth. 8. b Gal. de tuen. val. 1. c Galen de cau. morb. & de cauſ. ſymptom. d Gal. lib. de [illegible] e [illegible] f [illegible] Thraſ. c. 3

De cauſis, quæ à principio ſanitatem efficiunt. CAP. II.

SP[illegible]ctemus ante cauſas, quæ initio ſanitatem effecerunt, huiuſmodi ſunt principia noſtræ procrea[illegible], mas videlicet & [g] fœmina, quæ vbi ſana ſunt, ſanum eff[illegible] fœtum, vbi male affecta, n[illegible] queunt ſanum fœtum gignere: quales enim fuerint cauſæ, talia neceſſe eſt ſequi effecta. Concurrunt autem ad gignendum, mas quidem per ſemen, fœmina etiam per ſanguinem illum, qui [illegible] menſibus purgari ſolebat, & præterea per vterum, in quo primum ſemen, deinde fœtum retinet, [illegible]. Hæc ſecundum naturam ſe habent, & fœtum ſanum efficiunt, vbi mas & fœmina [illegible] Tunc enim recte mutatur ſanguis in partes ſimplices, quæ te[illegible] potentia in eo non erant, ſed [illegible]ntur: exprimuntur autem, cum mutatur a primis qualitatibus elementorum, ope [illegible] [k] [illegible] qui moderatione [illegible] ipſarum in ſimplicibus partibus conſti[illegible], per hanc [illegible] vim fingendi partes multiformes, quod ſibi voluit [l] Ariſtoteles, cum dixit, ho[illegible] & hominem procreari: porro ſemen & ſanguis tunc maxime ſanum fœtum efficiunt, [illegible] [m] & qualitate moderata fuerint, id quod ad ſanitatem parentum maris & fœminæ [illegible], quibus cum bene valent, tanquam a cauſis ſanitas oritur tatu ſimplicium partium quam [illegible] neque enim eſt opus Medici, neque de [illegible] fit ab ipſo, [illegible] a natura [illegible]taxat: nam Medicus [illegible] conſeruat eam, quæ facta eſt, aut lapſam [n] reſtituit, & quodammodo reſarcit [illegible] per inſtrumenta, & cauſas, quibus vtitur ad ſua opera efficienda. Cæterum cauſæ [illegible] ſanitatem efficere diximus, cum iam tranſierint, non eſt, quod conſeruentur. Intueamur nunc eas [illegible] cauſas, quæ vel lapſam reſar[illegible]unt, vel integram tuentur.

g Ar[illegible] gen. animal. [illegible]

De cauſis ſanitatis ad naturam ſpectantibus. CAP. III.

ERgo [illegible] iam in lucem editus eſt infans, & de integro facta eſt ſanitas, cauſæ, quæ [illegible] [illegible] aut ad naturam ſpectant, aut ad Medicum, [o] qui eſt na[illegible] [illegible]vare [illegible] quod pat[illegible] fiet, ſi quales [illegible] amus, [illegible]

A [illegible] & co[illegible] omni[illegible], vt & ſpi[illegible] in [illegible] princip[illegible] [illegible]ſtos eſt, & procuratrix. [illegible] [illegible]ratam [illegible]piorum, ſ[illegible] videlicet, & ſangui[illegible] [illegible]is ac ſang[illegible]is mediocritas ſeruatur. Vbi partus in lucem [illegible] ſanguis, ſed mutentur in partes noſtri corporis, nequit [illegible] [illegible]ſiſtere, ſed ad [f] moderatam temperationem ſpectat ſimpli[illegible] [illegible]tum tam inſitum, quam influens. Hoc continetur idonea ipſa[illegible] [illegible] etiam natura, quæ facultas eſt à ſanitate ac moderata [g] temperatione [illegible] ipſam conſeruat, non tamen per ſe, ſed quatenus tuetur moderatam [illegible] [illegible] emanat. Manente autem vita, numquam tantis poteſt eſſe morbus, [illegible], moderationis ad retinendam aliquis ex pa[illegible] huiuſmodi facultatem. [illegible]

B [illegible] ſeruat ſeipſam, ſed moderatam compo[illegible] illius ſubſtantiæ, q[illegible] [illegible] autem poſſit ſanitatem vel reſtituere, vel tueri [illegible] tur. ſi ea repetemus, [illegible] non quidem fortuito, ſed neceſſario mutantur. Cum in ipſa temperatione m[illegible] [illegible]ſiſtit, ſuperet aliquantulum calor, & humor, quod [illegible] diximus e[illegible] du[illegible] [illegible] neceſſarius eſt perſpiratus, alioquin extinguetetur, quoniam aſſidue nu[illegible] [illegible] fuliginem, quæ niſi exhalet, calorem [illegible] ſuffocabit, quem ſimul etiam opus eſt refrige[illegible] [illegible] utrumque præbet perſpiratus: nam per ipſum & expellitur fuligo, & attrahitur [illegible] aer, quod [illegible] corde quidem fit [k] per anhelitum, in aliis partibus corporis per pulſum. Efficit [illegible] [illegible] que cum ipſo etiam dilatari ſimul, & [illegible] arterias ad anhelitum, [illegible] [illegible] eſt facultas [m] cerebri, quæ motum voluntarium præſtat. Facultas igitur, ſeu natura tam cerebri, quam cordis pe[illegible] tum præbet, & hoc pacto tuetur calidum innatum, & moderatam partium ſim[illegible] [illegible] temperationem, in qua conſiſtit ſanitas. At poſtulat etiam innatum calidum, vt conſeruetur [illegible]tum, [illegible] aſſidue enim [n] paſcitur humore, qui [illegible] abſumitur, neceſſe [illegible] ſimul & [illegible] deficere. abſumitur autem humor non ſolum à [illegible] calore interno, ſed etiam ab externo. [illegible] tatem inſita [illegible] eſt ſingulis partibus facultas, qua alimentum attrahunt, retinent, co[illegible] [illegible]unt, [illegible] conſ[illegible] mutant, depelluntque quod ſuperat, & quod conuerti in alimentum [illegible]. [illegible] facultatibus accipiunt partes noſtri corporis alimentum, quo cum adhuc ætas tenera e[illegible] antequam [illegible] durefcant, etiam augentur. Eædem facultates pertinent quoque ad depellendos mor-

C bos. [illegible] ea, [q] quæ concoquit, & ea, quæ expellit, plurimum etiam conducit facultas ſenti[illegible] [illegible], per quam partes noſtri corporis cognoſcunt, quæ commoda ſunt, & quæ noxia, hæc declinant, illa per[illegible]. Ad quia etiam per has facultates nequit natura nos [illegible] reddere immortales, neque enim poteſt [illegible] alimentum, quin in dies [illegible] ſicciores reddamur, prouidit conſeruationem ſpe[illegible] ne intereat deficientibus ſingularibus, ſed per propagationem [t] perpetuo ſeruetur. Natura ig[illegible] [illegible] per [u] pulſum, per anhelitum, per ſenſum, per alimentorum, moderatam corporis temperationem, & [illegible]itatem tuetur, & hoc pacto ſeipſam conſeruat: ſed quia calidum innatum, in quo verſatur, non ſolum eſt in[illegible] in partibus ſolidis, ſed etiam [illegible] [x] per ſpiritus & ſuccos, requiritur horum [y] tri[illegible], ſcilicet, ſuccorum, & partium ſolidarum moderata qualitas, & quantitas, vt natura vali[illegible] [illegible] & moderationem, ac ſanitatem, & ſe ipſam tueri. Sunt etiam aliquo pacto ſpiritus ſu[illegible] & [illegible] ſanitatem conſeruantes, quatenus ſcilicet moderationem retinentes reddunt na[illegible] [illegible] hæc vero præſtat [illegible] omnia, quæ iam diximus, de ſingulis autem, in quibus conſiſtit o[illegible] [illegible] eſt ſeorſum agere ſumpto [illegible] ſpiritibus.

Galen. de nat fa. 14. ... *ale 1. de motu mu. cap. 5. & de ... in val. de ... ale 1 lib. de nat fa. ... 46. & Gal. 11 meth. c. 9. Gale ... de part ... alen de in val. ... ale 4 de ... ale ... 6 ... ale li de ... C... met... c. 3.*

De ſpiritibus. Cap. IV.

D

SVnt igitur ſpiritus tenuiſſima [a] pars omnium, quæ in nobis reperiuntur, ita vt vix ſenſui ſubiici [illegible], ſubiiciuntur tamen, & corpus ſuo[illegible] neque tanquam ficti, & vani a rerum natura auferri [illegible]. Senſui enim ſe oſtendunt; nam cum mittitur ſanguis, vna cum eo exeunt vapores, & exha[illegible], quæ non aliud ſunt, quam ſpiritus: [a] multo autem plures apparent, cum mittitur [illegible] quam cum ex vena; ſed & ratione firmantur [illegible] ſpiritus, ita vt auferri minime p[illegible] ſiq[illegible] quæ corporis expers eſt, exercere ſua munera debet in corpore quam [illegible] tium [illegible] quaſi medium inter ipſam & corpus, per quod [illegible] munera [b] [illegible]antur. Huiuſmodi [illegible] ſpiritus, qui omnium, quibus corpus continetur, vt diximus, tenuiſſimus eſt, ita celerrime mou[illegible] huc atque illuc per corpus ab anima [illegible]: id, quod [illegible] opere [illegible] [illegible] eſt, [illegible] facultat[illegible] animæ non ſit æqualiter [illegible] corpus, [illegible] ſiue vna tantum, [illegible] placuit Ariſtoteli, [c] ſiue triplex, velut cerebrum, cor, iecur, [illegible] voluit Plato. [d] Animæ igitur [illegible] in certa ſede reſident, vnde gubernant vniuerſum corpus, [illegible] quam princeps ea [illegible] ſed vt hic indiget mini[illegible] quos [illegible] mittat, [illegible] illæ: ſunt autem mini[illegible] animæ ipſi ſpiritus [illegible] quos [illegible] ſuis muneribus funguntur [illegible] autem partes noſtri [illegible] [illegible] recipiunt, cum hi aut [illegible]untur, aut aditu inte[illegible] ad [illegible] ferri pr[illegible] [illegible] ſua officia facere, & omni[illegible] deſtituuntur. [f] Ad hunc igitur [illegible] [illegible] effinxit, per quos [illegible]. Vt autem [illegible] calidum innatum [illegible]

a Galen. de nat fa. 14. b ... ale ... c ... de loc ... af ... A... de iuuent. & ... C... ... Hipp. ...

[illegible]

[illegible] non ita euenit [illegible] se [illegible] a [illegible] quorum ſtirpes [illegible] um partes [illegible] con [illegible] minus proptie [illegible] bus [illegible] definiamus tenuiſſimam partem corp[illegible] [illegible] placet, adſic [illegible] oportet [illegible] autem [illegible] quod ſit anima, vt [illegible] nici crediderunt, alteta, [illegible] quod [illegible] animæ [illegible] ſtrum [illegible] eiuſdem. nobis arridet magis ſententia eorum, qui exiſtimant [illegible] animæ inſt[illegible] ,hæc enim no[illegible] us, ac quæuis alia fa[illegible] natura, qua [illegible] ab [illegible] eger [illegible] ne qui[illegible] quam effi[illegible] , & vbi [illegible] , de [illegible] curatem, v[illegible] à ſuis operibus deſiſtere oportet. E[illegible] igitur ſpiritus præcipuum animæ [illegible] rumentum, per quod ſua munera exercet. Genera [illegible] quæ ſub ſpiritu comprehenduntur, tot [illegible] ſunt, quot facultates quibus deſeruit [illegible] & quibus noſtrum [illegible] orpus gubernatur, [illegible] facultates, [illegible] vt ſuo loco demonſtrauimus, [illegible] tria genera reducuntur [illegible] ales [illegible] vitales, vel naturales: ſub animal[illegible] comprehen[illegible] tur [illegible] & motus voluntarius, ad vitales pertinent cordis & arteriarum pul[illegible] ad naturales [illegible] , [illegible] la, quæ gignit, illa, quæ auget corpora noſtra: quamobrem tria quoque [illegible] genera ſpiri[illegible] um ponenda videntur, ita vt alius ſit animalis, alius vitalis, alius naturalis. [illegible] ſtribuitur autem q[illegible] er vniuerſum corpus, [illegible] animalis [illegible] cerebro per neruos, vitalis à corde per arterias, [illegible] atur[illegible] [illegible]. Sun[illegible] qui exi[illegible] ſpiri[illegible] um naturalem non eſſe neceſſarium [illegible] ſi[illegible], qu[illegible] naturalis [illegible] nutri[illegible] inſita ſit omnibus partibus, & non impertiatur aliunde; quod que in ſtirpibus, quæ ha[illegible] vi p[illegible] ditæ ſunt, non ſunt ſpiritus. [illegible] erum eadem ratio eſt naturalis facultatis, at[illegible] arum, ac veluti hæ ſpiritibus vtun[illegible] ,tanquam inſtrumentis, ita etiam naturalis debet [illegible] ſdem [illegible] perf[illegible] te in[illegible] ta eſt partibus, ſed perficitur per ſpiritus à iecinore tranſm[illegible] os: [illegible] in ſtirp[illegible] is vero dicemus aut reperiri [illegible] ſpiritus naturales, aut ſi non reperiuntur, non propr[illegible] rea etiam non reperiri in animalibus, quos aperta vena manifeſte videmus vna cum ſanguine effluere. Horũ maxima copia eſt in ſemine, per quos & [illegible] urget, & calidum eſt. Statuamus igitur tria genera ſpirituum, anima[illegible] e, vitale, & naturale, & ſub vnoquoque tot ſpecies [illegible] quot ſub facultate, cuius [illegible] inſtrum[illegible] [illegible] rus a[illegible] malis alius accommodatur ad motum voluntarium, alius ad ſenſum, rurſus qui ad ſenſum pertinet al[illegible] ctat ad v[illegible] m, alius a[illegible] au[illegible] tum, alius ad olfactum, alius ad guſtatum, alius ad tactum. [illegible] gignuntur au[illegible] m vt genera, ita etiam ſpecies ſpirituum in diuerſis partibus; nam animalis [illegible] in cerebro, [illegible] alis in corde [illegible] naturalis in iecinore. [illegible] ſpiritibus animal[illegible] bus illi, qui ad motum ſpectant, gignuntur ma[illegible] me in poſteriori parte cerebri, il[illegible], qui ad ſenſum in priori, & ali[illegible] in al[illegible] is particulis anterioribus cerebr[illegible]. Natu[illegible] ales ſpiritus, qui ad alendum, & augendum pertinent, perficiuntur in iecin[illegible] re, [illegible] ad [illegible] gnendum, in teſtibus. Su[illegible] ſtantia, [illegible] ea qua [illegible] gignuntur ſpiritus omnes, maxime ſpectat ad ele[illegible] ae[illegible] & ignis, quorum ſubſtantia eſt tenuiſſima, & facile per totum corpus penetrare po[illegible] neuen[illegible] materiæ terreſtri aut aqueæ. Neceſſe autem e[illegible], quod ignis, ex quo gignu[illegible] ur [illegible] temperetur, ne exurat partes, in quibus verſatur. Ex eadem vero materi[illegible] ignis & aeris, [illegible] ur ſpiritus, eti[illegible] [illegible] untur [illegible] am refectio, pro[illegible] reatio quædam eſt. Vis aeris [illegible] penetrat, & per [illegible] nas arterias [illegible] hitur [illegible] vis ignea maxime profici[illegible] tur [illegible] ſiniſt[illegible] [illegible], vbi ex feruenti ſanguine tenuis quædam exhalatio maxime ignis naturam [illegible] ns [illegible] hæc [illegible] temperata ab aere, qui per [illegible] ad pulmonem fertur, præbet mat[illegible] iam ſpiritu [illegible] ſpiritus igneam materiam obtinet à vitali, [illegible] qui [illegible] rde ad ple[illegible] um [illegible] [illegible] ſed à [illegible] eam, ea aere, qui [illegible] nares [illegible] ad vent[illegible] [illegible] igne a ma[illegible] ſimi[illegible] ſpiritu vitali [illegible] corde per a[illegible] [illegible] natur [illegible] in iecin[illegible] ſe [illegible] nitur, ade[illegible] vitalis [illegible] & [illegible] malis, in iecinore miſcetur [illegible] halante [illegible] ita fiat na[illegible] [illegible] vap[illegible] excitatur, [illegible] in iecinore magis pe[illegible] & [illegible] itum natu[illegible] vitalem, maxime [illegible] in cerebro, & [illegible] animal[illegible] [illegible] nea [illegible] ma[illegible] quæ [illegible] nitur ac[illegible] ſpi[illegible] [illegible] cerebro. Eſt autem [illegible] [illegible] quan[illegible] & [illegible] moderatu[illegible] verum q[illegible] [illegible] & humi[illegible] eſt, v[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vitalis, ſed minus cal[illegible] [illegible] ſpecies [illegible] [illegible] atque [illegible] diuer[illegible] dior [illegible] [illegible] aeris, atque ali[illegible] [illegible] moderatio[illegible] [illegible] diore, ſecu[illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] Cap. V

P[illegible] ta, [illegible] quantitate m[illegible] ſint, [illegible] et ſanitatem eſſe [illegible] humores [illegible] primo conu[illegible] ta & pocule-ta, [illegible], cum pro[illegible] ſium elementa pe[illegible] hos quatu[illegible] eſſe de[illegible], pituitam, [illegible] m, humorem melancholi[illegible] adieci [illegible] n guin[illegible] b. quatuor [illegible], & in ipſo atque in ſpiritu [illegible] e c[illegible] u n innat[illegible] aut[illegible] ex quatuor ſuc[illegible] uam ex elementis, ita ex iiſdem [illegible] ng ver[illegible] cauſa [illegible] ſanit[illegible] q[illegible] atis & quantitatis debitam moderationem retineant, alioq[illegible] m[illegible] un effi[illegible] unt. Verum [illegible] ipimus moderationem, vt debeat eſſe par quantitatis, & eadem qualit[illegible] o mnium, ſed iuſt[illegible] uenientem vnicuiq, intel[illegible] gimus. Sanguis enim [illegible] quantitate ſuperare d[illegible] be[illegible] quemuis al[illegible] cum ſit calidus. & [illegible] midus, præcipue vita [g] continetur: poſt ſanguinem pl[illegible] s eſt pituitæ in [illegible] orpore ſano, quam flauæ bilis, deinde huius copia ſuperat copiam humoris melancholi ci: portio [illegible] eius parua admodum neceſſar[illegible] a eſt. Erit ergo iuſta quantitas ſuccorum, vbi & deb[illegible] tam propor[illegible] m [illegible] ſeruent inter ſe, & non nimium omnes [h] redundent. At debet etiam ſuccorum qualit[illegible] s mod[illegible] rat[illegible] nte[illegible] gi illa, quæ vnicuiq. conuenit, ſiquidem ſanguis [i] calidus eſt & humidus, pituita frigida & hu[illegible] ida, [illegible] flaua [illegible] bilis calida & ſicca, humor melancholicus [m] frigidus & ſiccus: non d[illegible] betur ergo

B eadem qualitas vnicuiq, [illegible] ucco, ſed [illegible] nuſquiſq; ſuam poſtulat, atq; illam moderatam, & non ex[illegible] ede[illegible] tem, v[illegible] ſit cauſa ſanitatis; neq; enim debet eſſe ſummus calor, aut ſummus humor in ſanguine, aut ſum-mus [illegible] & ſumma ſ[illegible] tas in flaua bil[illegible], ſummum frigus, aut ſumma ſiccitas in humore m[illegible] elanch[illegible] ſummum frigus aut ſummus humor in pituita. ſed retinere moderationem quandam debent, a qua vbi recedunt, m[illegible] rbum afferunt, & non ſunt amplius [n] cauſa ſanitatis, modo receſſus tantus ſit, vt lædat a-ctiones: nam [illegible] uni paruo receſſu à debita moderatione, ſiue in qualitate, ſiue in quantitate adhuc ſani tas [illegible], ſed cum ſucci contrahantur in corpore noſtro, nece[illegible] e eſt, vt ſit cauſa effectrix; materiam enim ſuppe[illegible] ditan[illegible] c[illegible] ulenta & [o] poculenta, quæ ſimi[illegible] ter ſunt cauſa ſanitatis, [p] externa tamen, & non intern[illegible] nunc tractamus. Eſt autem interna cauſa temperatio viſcerũ, quæ vbi moderata ſit, mo-dera[illegible] & [illegible] & qualitatem cuiuslibet ſucci, à quo deinde conſeruatur ſanitas, quæ in ea c[illegible] a v: hoc pacto per ſuccos, quos gignit, ſe ipſam tueatur: at ſi immoderata ſit, pro ſanitate mor-bum eliciat, [illegible] am ſuccos g[illegible] gnat qualitate vel etiam quantitate immoderatos. Spectat autem modera-ti[illegible] te [illegible] peratu[illegible] nis neceſſaria moderationi ſuccorum ad iecur, in quo gignuntur, ſed ſpectat etiam ad [q] ve[illegible] ulum, in quo contrahitur pituita: quod ſi ventriculus debitam moderationem non retineat, n[illegible] ſuppedi[illegible] bit et[illegible] am idoneam materiam iecinori ad ſuccos procreandos, ita vt cogatur hos qualita-te vel quantitate [illegible] mmoderatos producere. Succ[illegible] igitur in vniuerſum, ſi quantitate & qualitate [r] mode-

C rati ſint, ſunt cauſa ſanitatis, ad quam ſimiliter referri poſſunt cauſæ illæ, quæ ſuccorum moderationem efficiunt. hæ autem vel internæ ſunt, de quibus nunc loquimur, & ad viſcerum temperationem perti-nent; [illegible] l externæ, quas ſequentib. tractabimus. Nunc autem præſtat ſeorſum vniuſcuiuſq; ſucci mode-ratione [illegible] & moderationis cauſam perſequi ſumpto initio à ſanguine. Sanguis igitur, vbi quantitate & qualitate moderatus fuerit, naturam [s] validam reddit, & idcirco eſt cauſa ſanitatis. Moderatio autem tam qualitatis quam quantitatis in ſanguine oritur vel à cauſis externis, vt à cibis & potionibus mode ratis, de quibus alibi loquemur; vel ab internis, vt à [t] moderata temperatione iecinoris, & ventriculi. Im[illegible] moderata quantitas & qualitas ſi lædat actiones, iam eſt cauſa morbi, alioqui retinet ſanitatem, le[illegible] minus perfectam: redditur autem immoderata ab immoderatis cauſis tam externis, quam inter-nis, quantitas enim vel nimia eſt, vel pauca: nimia quantitas [u] boni ſanguinis maxime oritur à cibis & [x] potionibus multis, & boni ſucci, & ſimul à bona temperatione viſcerum. Neque enim fit a cauſa præter naturam interna, niſi vbi retineatur ſanguis, qui vel fluere ſolebat, vel abſumi. Parua quantitas ſanguinis oritur vel a parua quantitate eorum, quæ ſumuntur, vel ab immoderata temperatione [illegible] te cinoris pro ſanguine gignentis copiam pituitæ, aut bilis. Poteſt autem & nimius & paucus ſanguis et-iam cum ſanitate conſi[illegible] tere in corpore noſtro, vbi non magnus ſit receſſus a natura, & ita erit cauſa ſa-nitatis, licet minus perfectæ, quod naturam vel oneret, vel imbecillam reddat. Quod ſpectat ad qua-litatem, ſanguis tunc naturam validam reddit, & eſt cauſa ſanitatis perfectæ. cum [z] moderate calidus

D [illegible] ſt & humidus, tum medius inter craſſum & tenuem. Hanc qualitatem interdum amittit aliqua[illegible] ex parte, & tunc eſt cauſa vel morbi, vel ſanitatis minus perfectæ. Amittit autem qualitatem natura-lem [illegible] el ob mutationem in contrariam, vel ob mixturam alterius ſucci: vtrumque proficiſcitur vel a [illegible] & [illegible] ion bus, [a] vel ab immoderata temperatione iecinoris, nimis calida, humida, vel ſicca; talis e[illegible] mutat qualitatem ſanguinis in contrariam, vel alterius ſucci nimiam copiam efficit, cum qua ſang[illegible] mixtus non retinet amplius priſtinam qualitatem, & hoc pacto naturam reddit imbecillam, & ſanitate[illegible] us perfectam.

Pitui[illegible] Latinis ille ſuccus, qui à Græcis appellatur [b] phlegma, frigidus & humidus, colo-re albo, ſapor[illegible] ulco, qui ſecundum naturam gignitur in corpore noſtro, neque tanquam res præter naturam ex alimen[illegible] partium redundat, veluti humor ille, qui à cerebro per nares deſtillat, [c] βλέννα græci dicunt. E[illegible] autem pituita ſemicocta, [d] & propterea differt à ſanguine, qui ex toto coctus eſt, vbi vlterius concoquatur pi[illegible] ta [e] in iecinore, vertitur in ſanguinem; nam ante gignitur per eam co-ctionem, quæ fit in ventriculo, & quod ex ea neceſſarium eſt, fertur cum materia aliorum ſuccorum ad iecur; quod ſuperat, deſcendit vna cum deiectione ad inteſtina. Illa autem pituita, quæ ad iecur fertur [illegible] aliqua ex parte conuertitur [illegible] nguinem, ſed aliqua ex parte etiam [f] manet pituita, & cum ſanguine mixta per venas diſtribuitur [illegible] vniuerſum corpus ad alendas [g] partes illas, quæ pituitoſo [illegible] a[illegible] ine nutriuntur: quod ſi quantitate & qualitate moderata ſit [illegible] ipſa quoque eſt cauſa ſanitat[illegible]; nat[illegible] æ enim robur tuetur; ſin immoderata, adhuc poteſt eſſe cauſa ſanitatis; non tamen perfect[illegible]

ſed

[illegible] al. [illegible]
[h] [illegible] al. [illegible] epid. [illegible]
& [illegible] nat. hum. [illegible]
[illegible] 2 ad [illegible]
[illegible] al. 2. de nat. fac. 9
k Gal. ibid.
l Gal. [illegible]
& 1 ad [illegible]
m Gal. 2. de nat. fac. c. 10.
[illegible] Gal. [illegible] epid. com. 4.
[illegible] al. 2. de nat. fac. 8.
p [illegible] al. li. ar-tis med. 85
q [illegible] al. 2. de nat. fac. vlt.
r Gal. de atra bile 8.
Gal. 1. 3. epid. com. 4.
& Hip. [illegible] de [illegible] tex. 15. ad 23.
[illegible] Gal. lib. de plenitudine c. [illegible]
t [illegible] al. 2. de nat. fac. 8. & 9.
u Gal. 3. de alim. fa. 26.
x Gal. 4. 6. epid. com. 20.
y Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. 2.
[illegible] Gal. [illegible] de nat. huma. com. 36
[illegible] Gal. [illegible] d nat. [illegible] ac. c. 8.
b Gal. 2. de nat. fac. 9.
c Gal. 2. de nat. fac. 9.
d Gal. de nat. huma. com. [illegible]
e Gal. [illegible] com. de nat. [illegible]
f [illegible] al. 2. de na. f[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ad. 3.

[illegible] ſanitat[illegible] [illegible] miſ[illegible] [illegible] amplius c[illegible] [illegible] ed vel a[illegible] a eſt, vel ſapo[illegible] [illegible] ceſſus frigoris. poteſt ad[illegible] [illegible] Cum[illegible] [illegible] tur pitui[illegible] eſt externa, [illegible] interna [illegible] peratio [illegible] ventriculi & iecinoris frigidior. Bilis [illegible] da conſpic[illegible]tur, & humida appareat: habet hæc ſaporem,[i] amar[illegible] [illegible] minatur. Eſt autem neceſſaria ad alendas partes biliosas: nam vbi g[illegible] [illegible] eius [illegible] tio.[k] miſcetur cum ſanguine, & per venas fertur, vt nutriat[l] eas pa[illegible] [illegible] ſanguin[illegible] poſtulant, ſed quod ſuperat ex ea, fertur ex[m] [illegible] inore ad veſicam fellis, [illegible] quæ cum ſanguine miſcetur, ſi moderatam qualitatem & quantitatem ten[illegible], & [illegible] cauſa ſan[illegible]tatis: vbi recedat [illegible] moderatione, ſi rece[illegible] magnus ſit, efficit morbum [illegible] [illegible]re tinet ſanitatem. [illegible] ſpectat ad quantitatem, flaua bili[illegible] interd[illegible]m nimis m[illegible] [illegible] pauca. [illegible]ultam g[illegible]nit parti[illegible] cauſa externa, vt cibus &[n] pot[illegible] vim [illegible] cal[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] temper[illegible] iecinoris calidior ac ſi[illegible]ior. Paucitas ver[illegible] [illegible] ex [illegible] & p[illegible] [illegible] lid[illegible] & [illegible] coortahitur a iecinore minus calido & ſicco, quam [illegible] [illegible] er debet eſſe calida & ſicca, cum quadam moderatione tamen [illegible] eſt. Gignitur omnis calida & ſicca ex calidiore & [illegible]ciore materia [illegible] iecinore ſimiliter nimis calido & ſicco. [illegible] vero bilis, quæ minu[illegible] [illegible] ſim[illegible] tem pera[illegible]ione oritur tum iecinoris, tum ciborum & potionum. H[illegible]m[illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] gnitur vna cum ſanguine, vbi quod ex eo ſuperfluum eſt a liene a[illegible] & [illegible] tur, & cum deiectione detruditur: quod vero neceſſarium eſt ex[illegible] [illegible] fer[illegible] venas ad eas partes alendas, quæ nutriuntur ſanguine melanch[illegible] [illegible] melanch[illegible] ccus ſuccus ad naturæ robur & ſanitatem confert, vbi copia & qualitate m[illegible]deratus fue[illegible], [illegible] arum ex dat. nam magna eius[f] immoderatio morbum affert: cauſa ve[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]itate contrahatur, eſt moderata temperatio iecinoris [illegible]na cum m[illegible] rata [illegible] borum & potionum. vbi vero iecinoris temperatio humidior fuerit & frig[illegible]or [illegible] copiam melancholici ſucci, præſertim vbi dentur cibi & potiones minimum habentes [illegible] ſtaotiæ. Contra vbi ſumantur ea, quæ valde[t] terreſtria ſint, & [illegible]ecinoris temperatio [illegible] ſiccior[u] fuerit, nimium contrahitur eiuſmodi humoris. Naturalis qual[illegible]tas humoris m[illegible]lan[illegible] frigida eſt & ſicca, cum ſapore ex dulci auſtero. Mutatur hæc qualitas, cum [illegible] [illegible]nore nimis c[illegible] ſicco vritur hic humor, & in atram bilem[x] vſtam vertitur, cumque dantur eſcule[illegible] & pocu[illegible] quæ non ſolum ſicca ſint, ſed etiam calida, & ſimul terrena: quamquam materiam atræ b[illegible] præ[illegible] etiam alii ſucci, cum à nimio calore in[y] corpore noſtro vruntur, vt ſanguis, humor mel[illegible]n[illegible]hol[illegible] flaua bilis: habet autem atra bilis vim quandam igneam, quam ab vſtione adepta eſt [illegible] & ob q[illegible]m [illegible]lende[illegible] [illegible]rcipitur tunc guſtu acida, terram tumefacit quaſi fermentum, a que ab[illegible] ad [illegible] quam [illegible]ffunditur. ſed eiuſmodi humor omnino præter naturam eſt, neque poteſt cum [illegible] [illegible]opia ſanitas ſeruari, ſed proceſſu temporis in morbum vertetur. [illegible]æc de quatuor ſuc[illegible]is, qui ſi qu[illegible] tate & qualitate moderati fuerint, tamquam cauſæ ad naturæ robur perficiendum, &[a] ſanitatem [illegible] currunt. Si fuerint immoderati, vbi paruus à moderatione receſſus ſi[illegible], adhuc ſunt cauſæ [illegible]nitat[illegible] minus perfectæ. Contra ſi magnus ſit,[b] morbum efficiunt, qui futurus præſagitur, vbi t[illegible] appar[illegible]t in bo[illegible]ine ſano.

De partibus ſ[illegible]dis. Cap. VI.

C[illegible]m tria eſſe dixerimus, quibus [illegible]ntinetur naturæ robur, quod eſt ca[illegible] ſani[illegible]atis, ſpiritus[c] ſuc[illegible], & part[illegible] ſolidas, de duobus iam [illegible]imus, de[d] ſpiritibus & ſuc[illegible], [illegible] enim, [illegible]uo pacto quantit[illegible]e & qualitate moderati fiant, & ſanitatem tueantur: idem n[illegible] [illegible] m e[illegible] de partibus ſ[illegible]idis, de ſimplicibus ſcilicet, ex quibus componuntur multiformes. Su[illegible] a[illegible] m [illegible] dæ, au[illegible] n[illegible] vere, [illegible] ex [illegible]omparatione ſuccorum, quæ vere [illegible] ſolidæ ſunt, albæ con[illegible]piciu[illegible]tur, & proptere[illegible] e[illegible] ſemine, [illegible] oſſa, nerui, car[illegible] [illegible]nes, mem[illegible]anæ, ligamenta, tunicæ vaſorum. Q[illegible]æ aut[illegible] non ſu[illegible] vere ſ[illegible]æ, oriuntur ex ſa[illegible]ne, veluti[f] caro & adeps. Robur autem naturæ, q[illegible] [illegible] ſam ſanitatis eſſe declarauimus, conſiſtit in[g] quantitate, & qualitate moderat[illegible] [illegible] par[illegible]m, perinde ac ſpirituum, & ſuccorum: imo ſpiritus & ſuc[illegible] pertinent ad h[illegible]s, [illegible]uæ v[illegible]e [illegible] & [illegible] par[illegible]es [illegible]ſtri corporis [illegible] & quibus proprie[h] conuenit ſanitas & morbus [illegible] neq[illegible] [illegible] tus di[illegible]ntur [illegible]roprie [illegible] [illegible]tate, aut ſani [illegible]e, cum neque viuant, ne[illegible], nutriantur [illegible] [illegible] cr[illegible]en[illegible]r, atque ab [illegible]m[illegible]r. Moderat[illegible] igitur [illegible]ualitas & quantitas partiu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]re[illegible]neatur robur naturæ, & propterea vt ip[illegible] ſarum [illegible] [illegible]ſer[illegible]tur [illegible] [illegible] vere [illegible] [illegible]arum augetur a natura per [illegible] totam adole[illegible] [illegible] natura valida ſit, & non deſit idoneum alimentum exte[illegible]um. [illegible]agn[illegible]udo [illegible]

[illegible] & a [illegible] moderat[illegible] & natura va-
[illegible] ata lumit [illegible] atque immoderata lumatur, moles
[illegible] tius n[illegible] quam nimium increſcat. Naturæ vires cuius
pa[illegible] nimia magnitudine opprimuntur, ſeruatur tamen ſanitas, ſi
par[illegible] citate: nam vbi magnus ſit, morbum [a] af[illegible]t. At neceſſaria a Gal. [illegible]
etia[illegible] nat[illegible] qualitas moderata vtriuſq; generis partium, & vere, & non ver[illegible] d [illegible]
[illegible] tes [illegible] mæ & ſecundæ moderationem requirunt, neque enim debent eſſe
pa[illegible] dæ, humidæ, frigidæ, ac ſiccæ, ſed etiam moderate duræ ac molles, raræ ac
[illegible] quod [illegible] eadem moderatio ſiue primarum, ſiue ſecundarum qualitatum [illegible] mni
[illegible] tæ part[illegible] p[illegible] ſtulent, ſed quod vnaquæque qualitatem ſibi aptam deſideret modera-
[illegible] Cæterum vbi [illegible] primæ qualitates moderatæ, neceſſe eſt etiam ſecundas eſſe moderatas, quæ [illegible]
[illegible] as ſequ[illegible] ur [illegible] et vbi primæ ſint immoderatæ, neceſſe eſt & ſecundas quoque [d] immoderatas eſ-
[illegible] . [illegible] mæ autem qualitates ſpectant ad temperationem, quæ vbi in partibus ſolidis [b] moderata ſit, b Gal. de
naturæ firmitatem præſtat, per quam ſe ipſam, hoc eſt, ſanitatem [c] tuetur: vbi immoderatio ne recedat, temp. [illegible]
[illegible] e[illegible]us ſit paruus, ſeruat adhuc ſanitatem. ſed minus firmam, ſi magnus, morbum efficit: oritur c Gal. 2 de
moderata te[illegible]peratio noſtrarum partium ex principiis, ex quibus illæ componuntur, vt ex ſemine, & temp. c. 4.
ſanguine, quo plurimum ſpectat ratio victus idonea; Immoderata ſimiliter vel à principiis oritur im- d Gal. ibid.
moderatis, vel talis redditur ex immoderata ratione victus.

De cauſis externis ſanitatem conſeruantibus. CAP. VII.

PRæter cauſas ſanitatis internas, naturam videlicet validam vna cum moderata quantitate & quali-[illegible] ſpirituum, [illegible]orum, & partium ſolidarum, concurrunt ad ſanitatem conſeruandam etiam externæ, quas [e] ſupra attigimus, ſed nunc vberius perſequemur. Voco autem externas illas, quæ ſitæ ſunt [illegible], veluti opera, & inſtrumenta, quibus vtimur, dum ſecundam valetudinem tuetur. Sunt autem opera conſeruatio eorum, quæ ſecundum naturam ſe habent per ſimilia, & curatio eorum, quæ à natura recedunt per contraria. Hæc duo genera operum in tot diſtribuuntur ſpecies, quot ſunt diſpoſitiones partium, quas tueri vel [f] mutare oportet. Inſtrumenta vero neceſſaria ſunt, ſine his enim nequeunt opera aut ab arte, aut à natura fieri; quælibet enim facultas, vt ſuum munus exequatur, certa quædam poſtulat inſtrumenta. Ea vero, quibus proprie vtitur Medicus, ex quatuor [g] locis depromuntur, ex his, quæ fiunt, quæ offeruntur, quæ extrinſecus incidunt, quæ retinentur ac depelluntur. quæcunque enim adhibet Medicus ad conſeruandum, vel corrigendum, ab aliquo horum quatuor petuntur. Ab his, quæ fiunt, ſumuntur varia exercitationum genera, animi perturbationes, operæ, quas Chirurgicus præſtat. Ab his, quæ offeruntur, cibi, potiones, & medicamenta illa, quæ intus dantur. Ab his, quæ extrinſecus incidunt, aer, in quo verſamur, & medicamenta, quæ extrinſecus imponuntur: Ab his, quæ retinentur, ac depelluntur, illa, quæ quauis parte corporis contineri aut effundi conſueuerunt. Huiuſmodi igitur ſunt opera, & inſtrumenta, quibus vtitur Medicus ad ſanitatem tuendam & comparandam. Numerantur autem in cauſis ſanitatis, vt diximus: quas dicet quis non pertinere ad hunc librum, in quo tractamus cauſas conſeruandas, ſed ad alium, in quo agitur de ratione conſeruandi per opera & inſtrumenta; neque enim conſeruanda hæc videntur ſicuti cauſæ internæ, quæ ſunt res naturales, cum ſint magis numeranda in rebus non [h] naturalibus: nam ſi recte vtentem nacta fuerint, fiunt naturalia, & cauſæ ſanitatis, ſi male adhibeantur, fiunt præter naturam, & efficiunt morbum, non debent ergo conſeruari vt res naturales. Verum ſi diligenter rem intueamur, iudicabimus rectum vſum operum & inſtrumentorum eſſe ſecundum naturam, & conſeruari debere, non tamen perpetuo, ſed vbicumque requiratur. Arti enim idem vſu venit, quod [i] naturæ, quæ cum materiam effinxit, aut mutauit, non amplius effingit, aut mutat, ſed ab opere ſe recipit, quare non eſt perſeuerandum in his, quæ ſanitatem corrigunt, vbi iam correcta eſt, neque etiam in alendo, aut exercendo corpore, aut in depellendis, quæ ſuperant, ſed eiuſmodi opera vna cum ſuis inſtrumentis tunc adhibenda ſunt, & conſeruanda, cum requiruntur. Illa autem, quæ ante profuiſſe comperimus, iterum profutura eſſe credendum eſt, quamobrem conſeruanda ſunt, hoc eſt, ad eorumdem vſum reuertendum eſt, vbi rurſus res poſtulet. Statuamus igitur internas cauſas ſanitatis perpetuo conſeruandas eſſe, cum ſint [k] omnino ſecundum naturam: externas vero, vt opera & inſtrumenta, conſeruari debere, non tamen perpetuo, ſed cum res poſtulat; tunc enim conuenit rectus eorum vſus, qui qualis ſit, trademus quadam ratione conſeruandi, nunc enim proſequimur res conſeruandas, & vt in ſuperiori libro ſanitatem, ita in hoc ſanitatis cauſas abſoluimus. Reſtant effecta ſanitatis, quæ tractabimus in proxime ſequenti.

e Supra c. 1.
f Galen. 1. meth. [illegible]
g Gal. [illegible] de tu. val. vlt. Galen. ad Thraſ. 40.
h Gal. de arte med. 81.
i Ariſt. lib. 1 de ortu & interitu tex. [illegible]
k Galen. 1. meth. 7. 8.

Finis ſecundi libri de Tuenda Valetudine generatim.

VIDI

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE GENERATIM
Liber Tertius,

Qui eſt de [illegible] ſanitatis.

Qua[illegible]*ſanitatis.* C[illegible]. I

[illegible] Hecta ſanitatis, [illegible] loco [illegible] ſe-cundum naturam æque [illegible] ſani[illegible] & ſanitatis ca[illegible] conſectuat[illegible] [illegible] natura, hoc e[illegible] ſtium [illegible] [illegible] id procreat, atque effingit, ſed etiam auget, ac nu[illegible] cu[illegible] tuetur ac ſuſtinet, neque vnquam ipſum de[illegible]. [illegible] cum naturæ [illegible] tia[illegible] ſtat in bona compoſitione, & idcirco in ſan[illegible] quæ à facu[illegible] ac [illegible]natura [illegible], mer[illegible] ſanitati tribuuntur. Quæ cum multa ſint, [illegible] gen[illegible] quibus omnia ſubiiciantur, ſic enim erit facilis & expedita tracta[illegible] [illegible], communia [illegible] propriis, ſimilia a diſſimilibus diſtinguere mus, quemadmodum [illegible] [illegible] erraremus vel [illegible] per cæcum lab[illegible]inthum. [illegible] eſt [illegible] ſingulas [illegible] [illegible] commode autem omnes ad quatuor referuntur, ad a[illegible] tiones, ad opera, ad ea [illegible] [illegible] po[illegible] noſtro h[illegible] vel [illegible] percipiuntur, ad ea, quæ ex[illegible] retinen[illegible] [illegible] genera [illegible] ſanit[illegible]. Sunt autem act[illegible]nes propriè quidam [illegible] latius acceptæ [illegible] complectantur etiam ſeoſuum comprehenſiones, & præterea [illegible] quæ cogitatione magis, quam re differunt ab actionibus. Idem enim eſt [illegible] [illegible], atque in perpetiente, ſed in efficiente appellatur actio, in perpetiente perturbat[illegible] [illegible] a facultat[illegible] proficiſcitur, eſt actio, ſed quatenus animum & corpus [illegible] [illegible]. Sed per[illegible]amus ad opera, quæ ſunt genus alterum eff[illegible]torum [illegible] autem [illegible] facultatibus [illegible] per actiones. nam vt vſu venit artificum operis, quarum [illegible] ſiſtunt, vt palæſtra, ars tibicinum & fidicinum [illegible] à quibus cum ceſſant [illegible] opus [illegible] aliæ per operas opus aliquod efficiunt, vt fabrilis, & ſutoria; ita etiam ex act[illegible] facultatibus noſtrum corpus gubernantibus, aliæ nullum opus relinquunt, [illegible] [illegible] mouendi, aliæ relinquunt opus aliquod, vt procreatio id, quod pro[illegible]eatur, [illegible] lac, [illegible]men, ſanguinem, carnem; [illegible] ſtant enim hæc opera a[illegible]tione [illegible] facultatibus per a[illegible]ones. Tertium genus effect[illegible] in qualitat[illegible] [illegible] varijs ſe[illegible]ibus percipiuntur. Sunt autem [illegible] enim ſub viſum cadunt, vt [illegible] [illegible] ſub od[illegible]ratum, vt odores ex corp[illegible] ſecundum nat[illegible] [illegible] potes: [illegible] ſub tactum, vt calor, [illegible]gus, moll[illegible] duri[illegible] audi[illegible] [illegible] & ſimilia inter [illegible] numerantur [illegible] [illegible]ulas par[illegible] [illegible]

D[illegible] [illegible]entibus [illegible] humana [illegible] Cap. II.

E[illegible] emanarei ima facultate acti [illegible] ctum, ita [illegible] antur. E[illegible] facul[illegible] tamen h[illegible] nocat[illegible] ſſentiam [illegible] ia, [illegible] h[illegible] tamen d[illegible] mus eſſe cauſam, [illegible] tam [illegible] ſt cauſa act[illegible] mutuo autem inter [illegible] quam [illegible] rideet [illegible], ſed [d] cum tot ſint actiones, quot facult[illegible] gat[illegible]; quamlibet enim facultatem ſua ſequitur actio. [illegible] d vt facultates, quæ in [illegible] c[illegible] gemus, ſtatuamus ſolis [c] & aliorum ſiderum beneficio cunctis inter [illegible] communi[illegible] [illegible] alus præſtantius, aliis ignobilius, hominem vero ex his, quæ g[illegible] & intereunt, [illegible] biliſſimum eſſe, & præſtantiſſimum: quamobrem non ſolum omnibus prædìtus facultatibus, quæ in [illegible] aliis quantumuis præſtantioribus reperiuntur, ſed alias etiam continet, per quas prope [illegible] numus [illegible] citur. Mitte inanima corpora tanquam longe imperfectiora his, quæ animam habent, ſpecta ſingulas horum facultates, ad vnam omnes in homine reperies; ſic enim ex ſimilium ac diſſimilium inſpectione, non ſolum quæ communes ſint facultates, ſed etiam quæ propriæ, per quas a bel[illegible], nullo negocio inueſtigabis. Veniant primo in medium facultates illæ, quæ procreant, au[illegible] non [illegible]um belluis, ſed ſtirpibus quoque impertitæ, has homini datas eſſe, rudes quoque & in[illegible] telligunt, qui cum cernunt nos procreari, augeri, ali, facultatem eſſe in homine iudicant, quæ pro[illegible] et, augeat, alat. Huiuſmodi [g] tantum conſtat eſſe in ſtirpibus; nam belluæ [illegible] aliis etiam præd[illegible] ſunt, vt illa, per quam iraſcuntur, vindictam expetunt, perſpiratum præbent calori, & vitam [illegible] tem, per quam percipiunt, quæ ſub ſenſum cadunt, cum illa, per quam voluntario motu mouentur, & locum mutant, [illegible] quas omnes in homine etiam reperies: nam iraſcitur, calorem & vitam [illegible] ſpiratu retinet, percipit, quæ ſub ſenſibus ſubiecta ſunt, & quo vult, mouetur. Sed hactenus non d[illegible] a ſtirpibus aut belluis, quamobrem factus eſt cogitationis [k] & mentis particeps, cuius cætera animalia ſunt experta. Ratione ergo illis præſtat, cum prouidus ſit, ſagax, & conſilii plenus: neque aliud ſib volunt fabulæ, cum fingunt Prometheum dediſſe homini rationem ac ſapientiam a Minerua ereptam, ni ſi quod rationis munus diuinum eſt, per quod homo fit Diis [l] immortalibus ſimilis. Multiplex igitur apparet in homine facultas, cum quædam ſit propria [m] ipſius, quædam communis ei [illegible] m belluarum, quædam in ſtirpibus quoque ſe oſtendat. Sed ſint ne re vera plures facultates, an vna tantum: & ſi plures, [illegible] ecie ne differant, an ſint eiuſdem ſpeciei, & in vno ne atque eodem domicilio, an in pluribus collocentur, operæ pretium eſt explicare. Placuit [n] Poſſidonio, Zenoni, Chriſippo, & reliquis Stoicis vnam eandemque eſſe facultatem, quæ omnia hæc munera præſtat; nullum enim incommodum ſe qui arbitrantur, ſi ab eadem facultate varias actiones dicamus proficiſci, eadem enim iuxta eorum decreta in oculis videt, in auribus audit, in lingua percipit ſapores, in muſculis mouet membra motu voluntario, & in vnaquaque parte proprium munus exercet, atque omnes procreat, auget, alit. Ad hãc vnam & eandem facultatem viſum eſt [o] Ariſtoni vnum vitium, nempe ignorationem, & vnam virtutem, nempe ſcientiam pertinere, atque hæc cum referuntur ad alias res, aliis nominibus nominari, vt iuſtitiam, iniuſtitiam, fortitudinem, timorem, continentiam, incontinentiam. Sed quam abſurdum ſit vnam tantum in nobis inducere facultatem, facile probauit Plato [p] in quarto libro de republica, eo ſtabilito fundamento, quod omnium conſenſu firmatur, non poſſe eamdem facultatem idem ſimul velle ac nolle, appetere & reiicere: at ſæpe vſu venit, vt eadem velimus nolimus, expetamus, recuſemus. Quod cum non poſſit ab eadem facultate oriri, relinquitur, vt non vna ſit, ſed plures animæ facultates. Quod autem [q] eodem tempore idem à nobis expetatur & recuſetur, quotidie experimur, veluti cum febre oppreſſi, vt à ſiti vindicemur, aquæ frigidæ potum percupimus, cuius copiam, quan[illegible] s præſto ſit, reſpuimus, ſuadente ita Medico: abſtinemus ſæpe à venere, quã expetimus, cohibemus iram, qua vehementer commouemur, ita vt eodem tempore idem manifeſte velimus & nolimus. Hoc [illegible] prime exprimunt Poetæ, qui egregie actiones vitæ, & quaſi ludicra pingentes imitantur, [illegible] Hector & Achilles apud Homerum iracundiæ ſuccumbunt, quam Vlyſſes [r] coercet. Medæa cum cædem liberorum aggreditur, video, inquit, meliora, proboque, deteriora ſequor. Trahitur animus Phædriæ apud Terentium [f] in diuerſas partes, cum ait: Quid faciam, non eam ne nunc quidem cum acceſſor vltro? an potius ita me comparem non perpeti meretricum contumelias. Declarant hæc exempla a nobis e[illegible] o[illegible] m tempore ſæpenumero contraria deſiderari repudiarique, quod experimus, quod cum non poſ[illegible]a per [illegible] eandem facultatem, ſequitur, vt pluribus prædita ſit, quarum vna velit, altera nolit, v[illegible] lineat, altera perſequatur, quod in ſapientem non cadit, in quo ratio domina eſt, aliæ faculta[illegible] tent[illegible] ita vt ſit ſummus conſenſus omnium. In aliis manifeſta diſſenſio percipitur ob faculta[illegible]um c[illegible]tem, quod non eſt optabile, ſed ab opinionis arbitrio ſeiunctum, ſcientiaque com[illegible]prehenſ[illegible]m [illegible] que abhorret à Peripateticorum decretis: nam Ariſtoteles [u] licet non diſtribuat animam in plures p[illegible], plures tamen in illa facultates agnoſcit. Plato [x] autem omnes ſu[illegible] bus c[illegible] m[illegible]ſtitur, [illegible] ea, quæ ratione vtitur, ſub ea, in qua irarum eſt ardor, ſub ea, quæ [illegible] tium atque ap[illegible]tionis cauſa eſt. Comparat autem totam animam fabuloſis quibuſdam, vt Scyllæ, Cerbero, Chi[illegible]æ, in quarto [illegible] libro de republica. In Phædro [z] autem ſimilitudinem affert aurigæ & equorum, [illegible] in comparatione cu[illegible] is [illegible] coniungat temerarias illas duas animæ facultates, appetentem vi[illegible] et & iraſcentem, ambæ enim ſunt rationis expertes, ſed rationem comparet aurigæ; Addit & [illegible] s e[illegible] e has tres facultates certis animalibus, vt iraſcentem leoni, appetentem belluæ multorum [illegible] m eam in qua ratio elucet, homini. Conuenit igitur inter omnes Philoſophos, exceptis Stoicis, [illegible] facultates, quas [a] Medici quemadmodum [illegible] Plat[illegible] ad[illegible] [illegible] us appellant, eam, quæ ratione vtitur, dicunt animalem: eam, qu[illegible] ira[illegible] ur [illegible]

[illegible] Ariſto. [illegible] [illegible] Gal. de placi. [illegible] Gale. de vſu par. [g] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. [illegible] 1. [illegible] Gal. 9 de plac. ca. [illegible] Gal. de plac. 6 [k] Gal. ibid. & in exhorta. ad artes Gale. 9. de plac. c. 6 [m] Gale. ibi. [n] Gal. 6. de plac. ca. 2. [o] Gal. de plac. ca. 2. [p] Plato 4. de repu. & Gale. 5 de plac. ca. 7. [q] Gal. ibid. [illegible] Gal. de plac. [f] Terentius in eunucho actu 1. ſce. [illegible] Plato lib. 4 de repu [illegible] Gale de plac. [u] Ariſto. de anima tex. 24 [x] Plato in 4 de rep. [illegible] Gale de plac. [illegible] Plato in 4 de rep. Plato in Phædro. [illegible] de [illegible]

[illegible] viſcerum [illegible] propterea tres erunt formæ [illegible] nes tres ad vnam [d] referantur [illegible] : nam vt omnia membra [illegible] facultates [illegible] animam conſtituunt quaſi partes [illegible] eſt [illegible] priores enim perficiuntur ſuperuenientibus poſteri[illegible] viui. vita ſtirpium, deinde bellnarum, poſtremo rat[illegible] eſt part[illegible]eps [illegible] etiam ne[illegible]eſſe eſt dare, vt ciuitatem, ita corpus [illegible], quam à pluribus gubernari, cum omnium vnus ſit conſenſus, [illegible] vna conſpiratio ad ſalu[illegible] nis tuendam. Statuamus igitur nunc tres eſſe animæ facultates, animalem, quæ reſidet i[illegible] vitalem, quæ in corde, naturalem, quæ in iecinore; de quibus vberrime differemus ſuo lo[illegible] [illegible]pere de [illegible] da valetudine membratim, vbi vniu[illegible]ſque facultatem perſequem[illegible] em quæ ſub[illegible]antur vnicuique harum trium, de[illegible]arabimus, vt [illegible]mmatim actiones noſt[illegible] pa[illegible]m colligamus: quamquam animales & vitales magis pertinent ad [illegible]ractationem me[illegible] [illegible] naturales ſunt communes omnium partium corporis, & pertinent ad conſeruatione[illegible] [illegible]tatis generatim, de qua nunc agimus. In his igitur proprie iuſi[illegible]temus, vbi illas breui percurreri[illegible]mus.

De facultate animali. Cap. III.

FAcultas, quam in cerebro reſidere diximus, ab anima animalis dicitur à Medicis; neque enim ad naturam pertinet, quemadmodum illa, qua præditæ [g] ſunt etiam ſtirpes, quæ è terra naſc[illegible], ſed ad animam. Subiciuntur facultati animali vis ſentiendi & mouendi motu voluntario, quas [illegible]tura etiam tribuit belluis: præterea mens, [h] qua vna homo à cæteris animantibus differt [illegible] ub men[illegible]te [illegible] comprehenditur rati[illegible], intelligentia, memoria, mente enim homo intelligit, ratiocinatur, me[illegible]minit. Quamquam Ariſtoteles alia eius quoque munera ponit, ſed ille facit, quod phyloſophum [illegible]cet [illegible]um exquiſite omnia eius [illegible]unera perſequitur; Medico, qui hæc propter ſanitatem ſ[illegible]lumm[illegible] intuetur, ſatis eſt mentem [k] in intelligentiam, rationem & memoriam dumtaxat diſtinguer[illegible] [illegible] quibus omnes aliæ ipſius facultates comprehenduntur [illegible] neque enim aliud facit mens, niſi quod a[illegible]prehendit, quæ proponuntur, apprehenſ[illegible] componens ac diuidens ratiocinatur & in memoria ret[illegible] tanquam in theſauro. Sed reuertamur ad alias duas facultates animales, quæ belluis quoque i[illegible], [illegible]d eam ſcilicet, quæ ſent[illegible], & ad eam, quæ mouet motu voluntario. Ea, quæ ſentit, duplex eſt, com[illegible]es, & [illegible]opria. Communis ſentiendi [l] facultas reſidet in cerebro, vbi percipit imagines rerum i[illegible]rum, quæ [illegible]roprius ſenſibus ſubiciuntur, & inter diuerſorum ſenſuum obiecta diiudicat, inde ſen[illegible] [illegible]at[illegible]us [illegible]nentibus impertit ſenſum tangendi, ſed præter hunc nonnullis alium quoque, vt vi[illegible]m [illegible] um auribu[illegible], guſtatum linguæ [illegible] verum alii ſenſus propt[illegible] ſunt certi inſtrumenti, & id[illegible] om[illegible] [illegible] ent ad tractationem membratim, tactus vero cōmunis eſt omnium partium ſentien[illegible] [illegible] magis ſpectat ad tractationem generatim, quemadmodum & motus voluntarius, cuius uis[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ebr[illegible] præcipue reſideat, [m] impertitur tamen omnibus muſculis, & idcirco omnibus partibu[illegible] quæ [illegible] u[illegible] tar[illegible] motu mouentur, [n] animales enim ſpiritus à cerebro emanantes, vt vim tactus, ita [illegible] m[illegible] voluntarii impertiunt, nā vbi ad muſculos feruntur, ipſos contrahunt verſus ſua initia, hoc e[illegible], [illegible] à quibus [illegible]unt. Sic fit, vt moueamus vnamquamque noſtri corporis pa[illegible]em, [illegible]uo v[illegible]s, flectentes, contor[illegible]uentes, porrigentes, pronam, ſupinam, obliquam collocantes. Huiuſmodi erg[illegible] ſunt facultates atque a[illegible]nes animales.

H

De facultate vitali. Cap. IV.

VI[illegible]alis facultas ita à Medicis dicitur, quod vitam in omnibus corporis partibus tueatur: hu[illegible] [illegible]am [illegible] tribuit & appetitum imperii, honoris, & gloriæ, eadem enim vis, quæ ira[illegible] u[illegible] [illegible] appetit: [illegible]mparat enim ipſam leoni, qui non ſolum vindictæ, ſed etiam [illegible]bertatis & [illegible] [illegible] quo p[illegible]o autem [illegible]itam con[illegible]eruet in omnibus partibus corporis, patefi[illegible] [illegible] o conſi[illegible]at vita; id enim ab hac facultate conſeruatur. Conſi[illegible]it autem [illegible] [illegible] corp[illegible]ra poti[illegible]imum d[illegible]fferunt [illegible] mortuis [illegible] nam [q] hæc frigida, illa calida [illegible]ntur, [illegible] autem [illegible] ad mortem accedant, frigidiores ſunt, iuuenes, qui magis ab ea [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ciuntur. Præclare autem traditum eſt à philoſophis, [illegible] cali[illegible], m[illegible] [illegible]eſt [illegible]s vitæ, quam caloris extinctio. Stirpes etiam, quæ [illegible] [illegible] quamuis frigi[illegible]æ ſentiantur, ſi cum animalibus [illegible] [illegible]pium, vbi [illegible]atur earum calor, quemadmodum ſæpe euenit [illegible] [illegible] ima [illegible]

tan[illegible]

A [illegible] atur calor, [illegible], cum [illegible], altero, cum [illegible] & aqua frigida [illegible], [illegible] ob paol[illegible] ſu- pectorem [illegible] m. [illegible] is noſtri, [illegible] ca- [illegible] uatur [illegible] ſu[illegible], [illegible] ipſu[illegible] in [illegible] partibus [illegible] de colloca[n]s; [illegible] nt [illegible] ecta tegmenta ne frigus aſpirare [illegible]. At [illegible] at inopia alimen[illegible], inſeruit præter [illegible] atem altricem, alteram, quæ perſpiratum [illegible] præ[illegible] per quem calor frangeretur: nam niſi remittatur, nimium [d] incre[sc]it, & totum id alimentum, quod [illegible] ſ[illegible] eſt, abſumſit, quo de[illegible] utus deficit. Hoc non ſolum accidit corporibus noſtris, ſed reb[us] [illegible] m cæteris, quarum [c]alor cum caret perſpiratu augetur, & præparatum alimentum ſtatim totum abſu mit, atque ita ſtrangulatus deficit. Eo igitur ſpectat perſpiratus, vt remittat calorem, quam [illegible] maior requiritur, vbi maior eſt calor: ſtirpes, quæ minus calidæ ſunt, quam animalia, ſatis refrigeran- tur ab alimento, [f] & ab aere circumfuſo, neque alio perſpiratu egent, quo remittatur ipſ[a]rum calor animantes vero quanto calidiores ſunt, tanto maiorem caloris remiſſionem ac perſpiratum deſide rant [illegible], quæ modico calore prædi[t]a [g] ſunt, ſufficit motus ſepti tranſuerſi, quem ab [illegible] au[illegible] per[illegible]mus. Pi[s]ces [h] refrigerantur motu branchiorum: terrena animalia, quæ ſanguine præ[d]ita ſ[un]t, [illegible] m multo magis [c]alida ſint, reſpirationem poſtulant, per quam externum aerem frigidum [k] hauriunt, & eum, quem intus habent, calidum depellunt, atque hoc pacto vim caloris remittunt,
B pr[o]hibentque, ne retineatur, & auctus ſtatim deuoret totum alimentum præparatum, à qu[o] deſti- tutus deficiat. Sed cum calor noſter [à] corde, tanquam a fonte emanans diſtribuatur per arterias in omnes partes corporis, neceſſe eſt perſpiratu ſeruetur & in corde, & in omnibus partibus corporis. Facultas, quæ huiuſmodi perſpiratum efficit, reſidet in corde, tanquam in domicilio, & inde [l] imper- titur omnibus partibus corporis: dilatat autem & contrahit tam cor [m] quam arterias, & pulſus mo- tum atque actionem efficit, quam tactu ſentimus. Dilatando attrahit [n] externum frigidum, con- trahendo expelit [c]alidum ac veluti fuliginem, & ita vim caloris remittit, & quia hoc pacto vitam ſuſtinet, eius actio appellatur vitalis. Sunt tamen, qui velint hanc facultatem referendam eſſe ad natura- lem, cuius propri[um] eſſe dicunt allicere, quod commodum eſt, detrudere, quod incommodum: quod ſi detur, non erit ponen[da] facultas vitalis, ſed ſufficiet animalis & naturalis, ad quam omnes aliæ redu- cen[tur]. Ego [illegible] ſubſcribo Galeni [o] ſententiæ, qui vitalem facultatem inducit diſtinctam à naturali, [illegible] vitalis al[it] alimentum, & expellit, quod ex eo ſuperat, atque alienum eſt, & ad alendum ſpectat, quo non vergit vitalis; neque enim alit, aut ſubſtantiam reficit ſolidarum partium n[oſt]ri corporis, ſed calorem [p] vitalem impedit, ac ſpiritus hos recreans illum remittens, ac tempe- rans, ne auctus, vt ante dictum eſt, continuo vniuerſum alimentum abſumat, & ita deficiat calor ac vita. Spectat igitur hæc facultas, quæ motum præſtat cordis & arteriarum ad conſeruandam vitam, quamobrem merito vocata vitalis eſt, & ſeparata à naturali; quamuis autem habeat domicilium [q] in
C corde, & ideo videatur pertinere ad tractationem membratim, quia tamen neceſſario diſtribuatur [r] omnibus partibus corporis, ſpectat etiam ad tractationem generatim, ad quam magis [s] adhuc ſpectat naturalis nunc proxime ſubiicienda.

De facultatibus naturalibus principalibus. Cap. V.

Tertia igitur facultas maxime communis eſt, cum non ſolum homini, aut belluis inſit ſed etiam ſtir- pibus. Hanc Plato proprie [t] concupiſcentem appellat, non quo non concupiſcant etiam aliæ duæ, animalis ſcilicet & vitalis, ſed quod hæc plura, & vehementius concupiſcat, quamobrem dixit eam eſſe [u] ſimilem belluæ multorum capitum, uſque adeo varia ſunt, quæ temere & citra omnem rationem expetit: cupit enim animalis ſcientiam, & virtutes, cupit & vitalis vindictam, honores, imperia ſed tertia hæc propter excellentiam, veluti poetarum Homerus, ita concupiſcentium commune no- men ſuum efficit, & ſola poſſidet. appetit enim cibum, potionem, venerem, rabide & cum in- explebili cupiditate, prorſuſque voluptuaria eſt, ita vt voluptate quodammodo alatur. Eadem cum ſit [x] communis etiam ſtirpibus, quæ è terra naſcuntur, à medicis φυσικὴ, hoc eſt, naturalis nominatur nam ſtirpium anima dicta eſt φύσις, id eſt, natura, non ſolum à Stoicis, qui animæ vocabulo indig- nam ipſam putarunt, ſed interdum etiam ab Ariſtotele, [z] veluti 2. *libro de anima*, cum ait, omnium naturâ conſtantium definitam eſſe magnitudinem, intelligit conſtare natura, quæcunque prædita
D [illegible] anima illa, quæ communis eſt etiam ſtirpium; quamuis idem Ariſtoteles ipſam [a] animam eſſe ex[iſtim]et, cum ſit perfectio corporis potentia vitam habentis & præditi inſtrumentis. Sed abu tuntur [t]am Medici, quam Philoſophi interdum nominibus, modo animam, modo naturam dicentes quamlibet facultatem noſtri corporis; proprie tamen Medici vt ſuperiores duas, animalem & vita- lem, ita hanc naturalem nominarunt. Vocatur hæc eadem non ſolum concupiſcens & naturalis, ſed etiam θρεπτικὴ, hoc eſt, nutriens, ſiue vt recentiores dicunt, vegetans: nam præter vim appet[e]ndi ac perſequendi, quæ commoda ſunt, declinandi, quæ contraria, alia quoque ſunt eius [c] officia, quorum maxime præc[ipu]um eſt nutrire: per alimentum enim conſeruatur id, quod vi[uit], [d] ſine quo celerrime deficeret, cum aſſidue abſumatur [e] à calore: reficere autem al[i]mento id, quod aſſi due detrahitur, & ita conſeruatur ſubſtantia corporis viuentium; Non quo propterea perpetua ſint; quia cum deterius ſemper ſit, quod reſtituitur, quam quod prius erat, tandem [f] ad ſenium & interitum perueniunt, vt ſeruetur [g] ſpecies immortalis, quando ſingularia caduca ſunt, & mor- talia, habet naturalis facultas alterum officium, procreandi videlicet, & noua ſingularia gignendi, quæ cum oriri perfecta non poſſint, neceſſe eſt ætate augeſcant ac perficiantur, Quamobrem ne- ceſſarium fuit tertium eiuſdem facultatis officium, nimirum augendi. Tres ergo ſunt facultates,

E 2 & tria

[e] [G]alen. 1. de tuen. val. 2. & Gale. de marcore 4. [f] Gal. 14. de vſu part. c. 2. & 4. [g] Gal. 1 de natu. fac. [illegible] & 7.

[illegible] tatem nat[illegible] [illegible] inſerui[illegible] [illegible]era, & aliæ facult[illegible] [illegible] dixerimus; ex p[illegible] autem id, quod ſpe[illegible] [illegible] eſſe poſſit, alia [illegible] non ſint ſine ipſo · quam [illegible] mirum [illegible], ſi tot[illegible] [illegible] nnis eſt ſtirpium ac [illegible] uatum [b] nutri[illegible]ns appellata[illegible] [illegible] igitur ſumemus [illegible] alimento, vt ante dictum eſt, nece[illegible] eſt vi[illegible]entia [illegible] corpora conſeruentur, his [illegible] eſt altrix facultas, cuius munus eſt reficere quicqui[illegible] calore ex noſtris corporibus diſſipa[illegible] [illegible] em via cum ratione hunc locum explicemus, tria, [d] quæ ad alend[illegible] munus efficiendum procul[illegible] requiruntur, id videlicet quod alitur, id, quo alitur, & id, quod alit, neceſſe eſt exponamus: nam non opus eſt alimento, niſi ſit, quod ali debeat, niſi ſit materia, [illegible] alatur, niſi ſit vis alens, ita vt tria concurrant vt alantur ea, quæ viuunt: differunt autem inter ſe; nam [illegible]od alitur, cum moueatur, neceſſe eſt, ab altero alatur, vt a facultate [e] alente, quæ cum debeat [illegible]ere [illegible], quod abſumptum eſt, materiam poſtulat, quæ diuerſa eſt à facultate, & [illegible]beo, quod alitur. A[illegible]ur autem quælibet pars corporis viuentis, ſeu ſtirpis, ſeu beſtiæ, ſeu hominis, cum quælibe[illegible] a calore diſſipetur: magis autem diſſipantur, quæ calidiora ſunt, [f] quocirca magis alimentum deſiderant, ſicuti minus, quæ minus calida, in quibus minus etiam eſt, quod abſumitur: id quod manifeſte demonſtrant alia genera, aliæ ſpecies ſtirpium, & animalium. Quamuis autem in eo, quod alitur, aliquid gignatur, differt tamen [g], quod alitur ab eo, quod gignitur, ſiquidem al[illegible], quod eſt gignitur, quod non eſt: viuentia enim corpora, quibus effluunt aliquæ particulæ, & idcirco neceſſarium eſt alimentum, adhuc tamen ſunt, & propterea non dicuntur gigni, cum [illegible]læ reficiuntur, ſed [h] ali, quandoquidem gignere eſt de integro procreare: contra alere eſt tueri, quod iam procreatum e[illegible] id [illegible]pſum recreando, quod continenter abſumitur. Materia, qua aluntur viuentium partes, eiuſdem eſſe generis debet, cuius [illegible]læ ſunt, cum apponenda ſit loco eius, quod conſumptum eſt. Sed viuentia c[illegible]pora quæ aluntur, ex quatuor elementis conſtant, ea terra, aqua, aere, igne ſimul mixtis. Quamobrem ea, quibus aluntur, ea eadem [k] conſtare mixtura debent, nec ſufficit conuenientia hæc communis materiæ omnium, ſed propria quædam requiritur; neque enim aptatur idem pabulum ſtirpibus, belluis, hominibus, ſed quædam [l] cognatio neceſſaria eſt inter materiam & ea, quæ aluntur: nam ſi plurimum inter ſe diſtarent, non poſſet horum [m] facultas illam conuertere in ſuam ſubſtantiam, & [illegible]ta reficere, quod abſumptum eſt: neque enim ſunt expreſſæ in cibis & potitionibus partes animalium, vt os, caro, neruus, quæ diſiungantur, & ſingulæ ad ſui ſimilem tendant, vt priſci illi philoſophi [illegible] voluerunt; ſed tantum ineſt in cibis & potionibus earum vis, quam explicat altrix facultas, cum panem exempli gratia, vertit in oſſa, in carnem, in ligamenta, quod non ſuccederet, niſi cum eo conuenientiam quandam haberent, quæ tamen nondum eſt perfecta ſimilitudo. Fuit autem [o] magna quæſtio inter veteres philoſophos, eſſet ne id, quo alimur, ſimile nobis, an diſſimile: videtur [illegible] ſimile, cum non [illegible] poſſimus ex quolibet ali, ſed requiratur ſimilitudo quædam: oppoſitum tamen nos do[illegible]e[illegible] altricis facultatis [q] officium, quod eſt reddere nobis ſimile id, quo alimur; hoc ſi prius ſimile eſſet, non oporteret ipſum reddere rurſus tale, & ita inane eſſet altricis officium: ſed cum conſtet ipſum eſſe neceſſarium, ſequitur vt id, quo alimur, diſſimile ſit. Hanc quæſtionem præcidit Ariſtoteles [r] cum oſt[illegible]dit alimentum, vbi iam occuper locum eius, quod interiit, ſimile eſſe, & eatenus non ſimilibus a[illegible]d antequam tale fiat, ſtatuit eſſe diſſimile, ita vt aliud ponat alimentum, quo iam alimur, aliud, quo a[illegible] debemus: illud factum eſt ex toto ſimile, hoc adhuc diſſimile eſt. quæ alimenti diſtinctio prius facta fuerat ab [ſ] Hippocrate; commemorat enim alimentum, & quod eſt veluti alimentum, & quod [illegible]turum eſt alimentum: id, quod vocat alimentum, iam conuerſum eſt in ſubſtantiam noſtram, & [illegible]e effectum: quod eſt veluti alimentum, nondum tale eſt, ſed adhuc diſſimile, veluti humor, qui [t] roris in [illegible] in paruis foraminibus ſingularum partium continetur, & veluti etiam ſanguis qui in eum [illegible] debet, neuter enim adhuc eſt ex toto ſimilis: futurum vero [u] alimentum intelligit Hippocrates ſuccum, qui à ventriculo confectus debet à iecinore mutari in ſanguinem, atque hic longe diſſimili[illegible] [illegible]uam ſanguis, non tamen ex toto diſſimilis, ſicuti neque eſculenta & poculenta, quæ dan[illegible] & [illegible] futurum alimentum, quamuis magis adhuc diſtent à ſubſtantia noſtra; non tamen omnino d[illegible] [illegible]mi[illegible]a [x] ſunt, ſed conuenientiam quamdam neceſſario cum ipſis habent. Quamobrem ea ex quibus [illegible] alimur, neceſſe eſt dulcedine ali[illegible]ua prędita ſint; quæ enim prorſus acria, amara, ſalſa, aut acerba ſunt, nequeunt conuerti in ſubſtantiam noſtram. Ex his, quæ dicta ſunt de eo, quod alitur, & de mate[illegible]a, qua alitur, intelligi iam tertium poteſt, quod propoſitum erat explicandum, altrix videlicet facultas, hæc eatenus alere [illegible]citur, quatenus reficit [z] quod abſumitur: non tamen idem numero: nam hoc cum perd[illegible]tum eſt, reſtitui amplius non poteſt, ſed idem ſpecie: pro eodem autem ſimile adiicitur. Hanc ſimilitudinem [illegible] præbet vis altrix, vt diximus: vtitur hæc [b] calore tanquam efficiendi ſocio & adiuuante: neque enim alit ca[illegible]r, ſe[illegible]d ad alendum vim affert, inſita autem eſt facultas alendi partibus, quæ aluntur, ita vt vnaquæque alatur a facultate, quam habet ſtatim, atque procreatur. Quamobrem d[illegible]ffert naturalis facultas ab animal[illegible] & vitali, quoniam hæ influunt, [illegible] & per ſp[illegible]itus feruntur [illegible] certis ſedibus ad reliquas partes, vt [illegible] cerebro & corde, nutriens, vt diximus, inſita eſt omnibus partibus, & hoc pacto c[illegible]mm[illegible]is eſt, & a[illegible] [illegible]actationem generatim pertinet, quanquam & nutriens alimenti materiam habeat à [d] iecinore, [illegible]guinem videlicet, & cum etiam ſpiritus, qui excitant illam alendi [e] facultatem, quam ſingulę partes i[illegible]nitam habent, quo ſpectant etiam ſpiritus vitales, qui cum tenui ac calido ſanguine [illegible]orde per arterias di[illegible]ibuuntur ſingulis partibus, vt clariſſime oſtendemus in o[illegible]ere De tuenda val[illegible]dine membratim, vbi [illegible]ræcipuorum viſcerum munera explicabimus. Sed ſatis de facultate nutriente.

A[illegible] [illegible]um natur[illegible] [f] facultatis eſt procreare ſingularia corpora viuentia, [illegible] quo expl[illegible]can[illegible] [illegible] perſe[illegible]emur, quod procreatur, ex quo procreatur, & quod procreat. Procre[illegible]a[illegible] [illegible] non ſo[illegible]um, quæ viuunt & animam habent, ſed inanimata quoq, & vitæ experti[illegible]a, & nō an[illegible]

tum

Marginal notes (partly legible): a Gal[illegible] nat. fa[illegible] & 9 · b Gale 1. nat. fac. c. & 9 · [illegible] Gale 2. de tuen. val. c. · 2.de anima 46 · d Ariſt. de anima · e Galen. apho. com. 13 · f Galen 1. de nat. fac. 8 · h Gale [illegible] · i Ari. 2. de gen. & c[illegible] · k Ariſt. ibi. & Gal. 8 de pl. 4 · l Galen 1. de nat. fac. · m Gale. de nat. fa. 4. · n Ariſt. 10. Phyſic. c. 4 · o Ariſt. 2. de anima tex. 44 · p Gale. 1. de nat. fac. 11. · q Gale. lib. de nat. fac. c. 1. · r Ari. 2. de anima tex. 45 · ſ Hip. lib. de alimēt. pro. pe initium · Galen. [illegible] de nat. [illegible] · t Gale. [illegible] · u Gale. [illegible] · x Gale. de nat. [illegible] · y Gal. 4. ſim. pl. ca. 10. & c. 15 · z Galen 1. de tu. val. c. & ca. 12. & 1. apho. com. 11 · a Gale. de nat. · b Ari. 2. de anima tex. 41. · c Galen. de [illegible] · d Gale. 4. [illegible] art. & 5 [illegible] loc. · e Ari. [illegible] · f [illegible] nat. a. 6.

A tum mi[illegible], [illegible] etiam ſi[illegible], & ipſa elementa. In vniuerſum autem quæ ſint, quæ procreentur, patefiet, ſi procreat[illegible]s d[illegible] repetatur. Eſt igitur procreatio mutatio, [a] per quam ſiunt res, quæ ante non erant, ita vt ad ſubſtantiam ſpectet, non ad qualitatem, & quantitatem: neque enim mutantur hæc in re prius exiſtente, ſed gignitur de integro ſubſtantia, quæ prius non erat, vt elementi pars aliqua, lapis, ſtirps, bellua, homo: procreationi aduerſatur interitus, qui ſimiliter mutatio eſt, [b] & ad ſubſtantiam pertinet, per hunc enim fit, vt non amplius ſit illa ſubſtantia, quæ ante fuit. Ergo cum gignitur aliquid, efficitur noua ſubſtantia, quæ prius non erat, hæc neque materia, [c] neque forma eſt, ſed quod ex vtraque componitur: nam ſi dicas materiam aut formam procreari, infinitus erit procreationis progreſſus, quod vbi procreatur materia, [d] requiratur altera materia, ex qua fiat, & vbi forma, altera forma: ita ſemper in procreatione vel formæ, vel materiæ opus erit alia forma, & alia materia, ſequetur que infinitus progreſſus, vt diximus. Quare ſtatuunt philoſophi non gigni [e] materiam, aut formam, ſed compoſitum ex vtroque: huiuſmodi autem eſt ſubſtantia ſingularis. idem vſu [f] venit artibus; neque enim efficitur ſignum aut æs, ſed æneum ſignum: ſubjicitur enim materia, quæ iam eſt, neque gignitur, ſed compoſitum ex ea fit per formam, quam accipit. Sequitur nunc materia, ex qua procreantur, quæ gignuntur; nulla enim res ex nihilo [g] procreatur, ſed quælibet ex aliquo. Hoc autem ex materia, quæ commutatur & efficitur modo hoc, modo illud, vi enim efficientis accipit formam, ad quam prius erat habilis. Gignuntur autem aliæ res ex alia materia; neque enim proxime fiunt ex prima illa & communi omnium formæ penitus experte, quam mente concipimus duntaxat: nam re ipſa nunquam vacat forma, ſed eodem momento, quo vnam amittit, alteram acquirit, ita vt maneat materia, ſed mutetur forma. Ea igitur, ex qua proxime procreantur, tam inanima corpora, quam animam habentia, diuerſa eſt; neque enim fit quodlibet [h] ex quolibet, vt voluit Anaxagoras, ſed idem naturæ euenit, quod arti. Faber ſerram non efficit ex auro, ex plumbo, ſed ex ferro, natura etiam ad procreandum quodlibet materia vtitur idonea, hoc eſt, habili ad formam, quam debet accipere: ſicuti enim materia, quæ in alimentum conuertenda eſt, neceſſe eſt accommodetur, & conueniat [i] ei, quod alendum eſt: ita etiam illa ex qua res procreantur, habilis eſſe debet ad formam ipſarum accipiendam. Reſtat cauſa effectrix procreationis, quæ vel proxime efficit, vel per alias cauſas; cœlum [k] quod primo mouet, eſt prima cauſa, non tamen proxima: Sol cum à nobis recedit, efficit, vt res frigore intereant, [l] ſed cum magis ad nos accedit, calore ſuo procreat omnia, non tamen proxime; nam vtitur alis cauſis minus præcipuis, tamquam inſtrumentis, atque hæ ſunt proximæ cauſæ. Inſita autem eſt omnibus rebus vis, qua ſimilem procreent; neque enim opus [m] eſt ad procreationem rei. Ideis, quas potiſſimum Plato fuerat amplexatus ob ſimilium procreationem, ſed res naturales omnes præditæ ſunt vi, qua ſimile procreent. Omne igitur, quod gignitur, [n] ſecundum naturam à ſimili gignitur; nam ignis ignem procreat, ſtirps ſimilem ſtirpem, bellua ſimilem belluam, homo hominem: id autem, quod non refert ſimilitudinem gignentis, monſtrum eſt. Quid quod artium [o] quoque opera ſimilia ſiunt

C cauſæ effectrici? Lectus enim conficitur à lecto, quem Faber mente conceperat, ſicuti domus à domo, ſignum a ſigno, quæ inſculpta erant in animo ſculptoris & architecti: ſanitas fit ab ea ſanitate, quam Medicus in animum induxit. Quicquid igitur vel ab arte efficitur, vel à natura, proxime fit à ſimili cauſa effectrice. Tria hæc, quod gignitur, ex quo, & à quo, in vniuerſum expoſita de omnibus rebus, facile intelliguntur propre in procreatione noſtrorum corporum; procreatur enim ſubſtantia, quæ prius non erat, cum in vtero matris gignitur fœtus, qui prius non erat; Fruitur autem [p] primo muneribus facultatis naturalis, cum & alatur, & increſcat, deinde incipit ſentire & moueri, & tandem fit mentis & ſcientiæ capax. Non quæuis autem materia idonea eſt, quæ in vtero hominis formam accipiat, ſed [q] ſanguis duntaxat, qui in vteri vaſis redundat: Allicitur hic vi ſeminis, neque amplius ſingulis menſibus purgatur, vt ante conceptum conſueuerat, ſed retinetur, & materiam ſuppeditat fœtui; ſed præter ſanguinem exiſtimant [r] Medici ſemen quoque materiam ſuppeditare noſtris partibus procreandis, & proprie illis, quæ ſolidæ ſunt, & albæ, vt nerui, oſſa, cartilagines, quem locum clariſſime explicabimus, cum veniemus ad tractationem membrorum, ad quam pertinet: [s] nam procreandi vis propria genitalium partium eſt, & non communis totius corporis; hæc autem proxime tribuitur homini, vel potius ſemini, ſed præcipue proficiſcitur [t] à ſole, & ab aſtris, Semen autem ob vim, quam habet ab homine, hoc eſt, à parente, format & effingit hominem, & non modo partes exteriores, vt faciunt qui ſigna fingunt, ſed [x] interiores quoque: neque ſolum formam induit, ſed materiam etiam mutat, vt ſanguinem & ſemen in partes [u] ſimplices, in carnem, oſſa, neruos, quod non euenit artibus; neque enim materiam mutant, licet aliquo modo præparent, ſed figuram artificioſe conſtruunt. Ergo in fœtu gignendo non modo opus eſt formam effingere, ſed materiam quoque mutare, ita vt duplex [x] ſit munus procreatricis facultatis; vnum, quo effingit pariter internas atque externas partes; alterum, quo mutat materiam, Quæ perficere non poteſt ſine auxilio facultatis nutrientis; nam ſemen, in quo eſt vis procreandi, & muliebris ſanguis, qui materiam ſuppeditat, non aliud ſunt, quam redundantia [y] alimenti illius, quo ſolidæ partes nutriuntur, quod cum ab [illegible] nce facultate con[illegible]ciatur, ſequitur, vt ipſa opem ferat procreatrici: fœ[illegible]i etiam cum viuat, ſtat m [illegible] concepto neceſſarium eſt alimentum, ita vt indigeat [z] ope altricis, non ſecus atque auctricis, vt p[illegible]ficiatur quantum in vtero perfici poteſt, ad quam tranſire iam oportet. Auctricis igitur facultatis munus eſt inchoata [a] augere, ac perficere; neceſſe enim eſt, quæ naturam habent atque animam appetentem cuncta augeſcere, cum parua & imperfecta procreentur; quod ex principiis admodum [illegible]igu s oriantur: quamobrem ſi perfici debent, neceſſe eſt augeantur, vſque ad vigorem, & cum in [illegible]tura ſint, poſt hunc decreſcant, [b] & minuantur: vtrque enim motus & augendi, & minuendi ſecundum naturam eſt, quod in ſuperioribus [c] memoriæ prodidimus, qua de ætatibus [illegible] has enim te[illegible] poſuimus; vnam, qua creſcunt, quæ procreata ſunt; alteram, qua vigent; tertiam, qua minuuntur ac decreſcunt; Si quando tamen ſcriptum legimus apud Phyſicos ſecundum naturam

E 3 eſſe,

[a] Ariſt. 5. phy. & Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. 8 2.
[b] Ariſt. 5. phyſic. & Ariſt. de gen. & cor. 23.
[c] Ariſt. 7. Metaphyſ. tex. 26 27 & 51.
[d] Ariſt. ibi.
[e] Ariſt. ibi.
[f] Ariſt. ibi.
[g] Ariſt. 1 phyſic. 34.
[h] Ariſt. 1 phyſic. 37
[i] Gal. 1. de na. fa. c. 10.
[k] Ariſt. cœli & 2. de gen. & cor. 5.
[l] Ariſt. 2 de gen. & cor. 56.
[m] Ariſt. 7. diuinorum tex. 18. & lib. 12. diuin. text. 18.
[n] Ariſt. de gen. & cor. text 10. & 7. diui. tex. 28. & 12 diuin. tex 18.
[o] Ariſt. 7. diuin. tex. 23.
[p] Galen de form fœ. 2 & c. 3.
[q] Ariſt. 2. de gen animalium c. 1.
[r] Gal. 1. de ſem c. 1.
[s] Ariſt. 2. de gen animalium 3.
[t] Gal. 1. de nat fac. c. 3.
[u] Gal 1. de nat fac. c. 6.
[x] Gal. 1. de nat fac. c. 6.
[y] Gal. 1 de ſem. c. & Ariſt 4. de gener. animalium 4. & 1. de gen animal 18 & Gal. 1 de ſem. c. 16
[z] [illegible] de nat fac c [illegible]
[a] [illegible] 1. de natu fac &
[b] Galen de marco c. 4 & de tuen.
[c] Sup lib cap 8.

[illegible] augea[illegible] [illegible]ram, quod decreſcant ita acc[illegible] [illegible] abſolute inte[illegible], ac p[illegible], ſed contra formam, non tamen contra [illegible] [illegible]ria eſt; neceſſitati enim materiæ tribuitur, vt minuantur, quæ antea increſ[illegible] na-[illegible]formæ, vt creſcant, abſoluantur, ac vigeant. Spectat opus hoc auge[illegible] [illegible]am ad ſpeciem: in ipſo autem perſcribend[illegible] eadem tria capita perpendemus, [illegible] mus in alimento ac procreatione; intuebimur enim, quod augetur, quo augetur [illegible] [illegible]mo autem, et per [illegible] [illegible] quod ag[illegible] ang[illegible], quod certe non aliud eſt, quam in omnem dimenſionem longitudinis, lat[illegible] nis ſimili adiecta materia ſeruata eadem forma omnibus particulis ampl[illegible]. Ex h[illegible] oteſt, non idem eſſe procreari atque augeri, nam procreatur, quod antea non fuit, amplificatur, quod antea erat, quo increſ[illegible]endi motu maiorem mo[illegible]m acquirit, ſicuti contra [illegible] [illegible]em mutu decre[illegible]endi; ſun. enim contrarii, & ambo pertinent ad quantitatem. Manet autem in ſua ſpecie tam quod aug[illegible], quam quod minuitur, quamuis magnitudinem commutet, ex quo intelligi poteſt [illegible] [illegible]tum augeri [illegible] nondum perfecta ſi[illegible]nt, o[illegible] autem viuunt, ſeu animantia ſint, ſeu ſtirpes, quæ [illegible] naſcan[illegible]. nam ſola hæc in longitudinem, altitudinem, atque latitudinem increſ[illegible] manif[illegible] eſt inanimata enim quamuis ma[illegible] fiunt, non tamen æquabiliter augeſcunt, ſed quaſi catenæ adiectis omnibus annulis producuntur, quomodo exiſtimauit Eraſiſtratus augeri corpora noſtra, ſed [illegible] ipſe [illegible]darguitur. Quæcunque igitur anima prædita ſunt, omnibus particulis in omnem dimenſionem æquabiliter augentur; p[illegible] llunt enim ſola hæc materiam præparatæ, quæ omnibus particulis æqua-[illegible] [illegible]buatur, non augentur autem perpetuo, dum viuunt, ſed dum ad ſuum [illegible] [illegible]orem perue-niunt [illegible] adepta ſunt, deſinunt augeri; omnium enim natura conſtantium ſtatuta eſt magnitudo: id, quod facile cognoſces, ſi ſingulas viuentium ſp[illegible]es intueatis. Verum non ſatis eſt natu-tam contemplari tibus id, quod accidit, & cuius gratia accidit, intelligere, niſi neceſſitatem quoque in-ueſtigetur, ob quam accidat. Non ſufficit ergo id ſcire, quod tandiu expedit augeri, quæ [illegible] quandiu perficiuntur, & non vltra, ſed inuenire certam cauſam oportet, cur non poſſint res, quæ im-perfectæ ſunt, vlterius increſcere. Ea autem huiuſmodi eſt. Poſt vigorem quæ antea increuerunt, [illegible]unt, & duriora fiunt, ita vt nequeant diſtendi amplius, aut augeri, ſed antequam perf[illegible] eſſent, [illegible] molliora erant, & facile diſtendebantur, cum a calore nondum fuiſ[illegible] exſiccata. Si quis [illegible] obiiciat, poſt perfectam magnitudinem & conualeſcentes & ſenes aliquando augeri, cum hi [illegible] pingues, et opulenti, ac ventricoſi, illi vero ex gracilibus, & macilentis, habitiores fiant, reſpondebimus te v[illegible] [illegible] augeri, cum ſolidæ partes neutris in omnem dimenſionem amplificentur, immo [illegible] tantum abeſt, vt omnibus partibus augeantur, vt ſolidioribus [illegible] etiam minuantur ac dureſcant, licet pinguiores euadant, & craſſi magis. Illi etiam, qui ex morbo recreantur, cum implentur, non diſtenduntur æquabiliter omnibus particulis, ſed conſumptam carnem, aut adipem inſtaurant, tantum [illegible] augentur partes noſtri corporis ante vigorem, [illegible] cum molles atque humidæ manent; vbi eſſa indu-ruerunt, nequeunt amplius in omnem partem diſtendi atque augeri, quod poſt vigoris init[illegible] ac-cidit, tunc enim magis ſiccæ ſunt partes & duræ fiunt: prohibet etiam intempeſtiua duritiei augeri illas, cum adhuc [illegible]perfectæ ſunt, d[illegible] cunt enim interdum, vbi [illegible]nerae ſunt ob nimiam exercitatio-nem exſiccatæ, [illegible] [illegible]tum, ob balneum aquæ frig[illegible], ſed vbi iam inci[illegible] vigor [illegible] adeo ſiccæ & [illegible] duræ ſunt ſolidæ p[illegible] tes [illegible] non p[illegible] ſint vl[illegible] increſcere. Proprium autem eſt incrementum eo-r[illegible]n, quæ viuunt, [illegible] ſtirpium & animalium; nam quæ non viuunt, adiecta noua materia, maiora [illegible] [illegible] non [illegible] [illegible] in omnes partes augentur, ſicuti ea, quæ viuunt. Apparet autem incre-[illegible] eu d[illegible]tus [illegible] formibus partibus, quam in ſimplicibus, cum in illis [illegible] elius diſ[illegible] [illegible], in his licet moles fiat maior, videtur appoſitio quædam potius, qu[illegible]m incremen-[illegible] quæ [illegible] augeantur, & [illegible] [illegible]pter ipſarum [illegible] incrementum increſcant moliformes. Spe-ctar [illegible] incrementum ad omnes partes noſtri corporis, & idcirco ad tr[illegible]ctationem illarum gen[illegible]ra-[illegible] atque [illegible] ſtrum, neque enim con[illegible] ſtitin patri[illegible] [illegible] ceſis, & idcirco non debet men bra-[illegible]. Sed ſatis de eo, quod augetur. Vt autem ex nihilo nihil procreatur, ita [illegible] ex ni-[illegible]hil augetur, quamobrem neceſſarium eſt aliud eſſe, quo augeatur, & maiorem molem acqui-[illegible] increſcit. Simile autem omnino eſſe oportet, quod ad[illegible]tur, ſi quidem ſeruat ſpecies de-[illegible] non [illegible]turet, ſi [illegible] eſſet, [illegible] tantum ergo mutatur quan[illegible] [illegible]nt, & [illegible] ſpecies, quod [illegible] adiectum [illegible] at non propterea os augetur [illegible], aut n[illegible] in [illegible] tuo, cum ex pane omnes partes augeri poſſint. Quamobrem id, quod res creſcit, & ſimile [illegible] antequam c[illegible] at id diſſimile eſt; qua quod carnem augere debet, nondum eſt caro, [illegible] augeret, [illegible] ſimile, & mutatur in carnem quæ mutatio ad alimentum ſpectat, quod ſi [illegible] diſ[illegible] [illegible] hoc tamen inter [illegible] ipſum, & qu[illegible] res augetur, quam-[illegible] eidem [illegible], quod quat[illegible] ſubſtar[illegible] [illegible]tur, alim[illegible] nium, quatenus præbet magnitudinem. [illegible] ſubſtantia additur, quantum detrahitur, ſolummod[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eiuſdem quantitate qu[illegible] plus additur, quam dem[illegible] au-[illegible]tur [illegible] quatenus ſubſtantia. Non auelitur ergo [illegible]men-[illegible] augetur, [illegible] tur ab [illegible], cum alantur [illegible] non ſolum, quæ [illegible] augentur, ſed & q[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]pta ſenem. Sed cum maior quantitas accedat [illegible] qu[illegible] augetur; [illegible] mægis hæc, quam illud augere dicitur? Non diſſ[illegible] autem eſt [illegible] id, quod augetur, p[illegible] ſuam ſpeciem retinere, quod [illegible] [illegible] faciat [illegible] noſtram mutetur, non eſt dicendum aug[illegible] [illegible], & [illegible] eſt, quod vere augetur. Reuocatum au[illegible] dubium eſt a veteri-[illegible] [illegible] partibus in longitudinem, latitudinem, altitudinem, augeſcant, [illegible] eſt, ſit res corporea, ita vt [illegible] ſpat[illegible] [illegible] ipſ[illegible] elabi re vnum

cor[illegible]

A corporis [illegible] procreatio [illegible] præ late con [illegible] demum [illegible] re autem eorum corpus [illegible] nettare [b] [illegible] ntum [illegible] dum eſt, poteſt rem [illegible] ge, altoquin qu [illegible] ere [illegible] Quamobrem falſum videtur particulas eius, quod au [illegible] æquabilit [illegible] tamen [illegible] pro comperto. [illegible] quæ- ſtioni Ar [illegible] cum [illegible] formam [illegible] omnibus par [illegible] lu æquabi [illegible] ri, ſi ma- teriá, non ite [illegible] nam cum [illegible] partes di [illegible] ſecari poſſit, quamlibet aug [illegible] opu [illegible] in- finitum. Adde, quod [illegible] maner, ſed noua accedit, cum aſſidue fluat, ſed quod augetur neceſſe eſt, maneat; quamobrem incrementum [d] non pertinet ad materiam, ſed ad f[illegible]rmam, quæ eadem ſ[illegible]tuatur, at [illegible] eſt omnibus partibus augeſcere, atque procreari, cum ſingulæ noua adue nientis [illegible] ant; neque enim ſunt infinitæ, ſed ad minimas venitur, atque in [illegible] uditas, quæ non [illegible] ntent amplius formam carnis, [illegible] ſſis, nerui aut alterius ſubſtantiæ, [e] ſi quis vlterius ſecare eas tentauerit. [illegible] mentum igitur pertinet ad [illegible] rmam, quæ omnibus ſuis particulis augetur, nec o[illegible] id abit vnum corpus in aliud, ſed accedont, quædam ſimilia quibuslibet particulis, formæ prius exiſten- tis. N[illegible] [illegible] ſtiunt eſt inane ſpacium atomis interiectum, cum ampl[illegible] ati o ad fo[illegible] mam referatur, quæ [illegible] maiorem, ita etiam minorem poteſt quantitatem occupare. Reſtat tertium, id videlicet, quod

B auget, eſt autem idem, atque i[illegible], quod [illegible] alit: oſtenſum enim altricem facultatem datam eſſe à natura partibus [illegible] bus corporum viuentium, vt c[illegible] nuertat, quod afferrur pabulum, in ſubſt[illegible] ntiam illatum. S[illegible] m au[illegible] nihil aliud ſit, quam [g] cum ampl[illegible] ficatione magnitudinis ali, par eſt eandem [illegible] m quæ alit, augere [illegible] ttur enim alere, cum reſti[illegible] it [illegible], quod detractum eſt, augere [illegible] cum magnitudinem am- pliat, qu[illegible] ſi diuerſam p[illegible] nas augentem facultatem ab alente, dicentus alentem vt procreatri, [h] ita etiam augent [illegible] ſuppeditare materiam, quæ non aliud eſt, quam alimentum. Neceſſaria autem eſt au- gens fa[illegible] ta pr[illegible] inus in vtero [i] ad augendum fœtum, quod exigua admodum ſit materi[illegible], ex qua gi- gnitur. [illegible] procreante, deinde autem ſeruatur in fœtu, & in partu, dum [k] per- ficiatur. [illegible] gitur augen[illegible] unus animæ, ſeu naturæ & facultatis auctricis, quæ calore vtitur perinde atque altrix, [illegible] quam inſtrumento, ſine quo nihil augeri poteſt, aut [l] ali: debet autem eſſe modera tus [illegible], augeat; nam igneus eſt, confector & conſumptor omnium. Hactenus de facultat[illegible] is naturalibus principalibus.

b Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. t. 12.
Ariſt. de gen. & cor. t. 17.
e Ariſt. [illegible]
Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. [illegible] 41
Ariſt. 1. de gen. & cor. te. 40.
h Gal. de nat. fac.
i Gal. ibid.
k Gal. ibid.
l Ariſt. 2. de anima 41.
m Gal. 1. aphor. 15 com.

De naturalibus facultatibus miniſtris. Cap. VI.

S[illegible] qu[illegible]n[illegible]r miniſtræ, ſine q[illegible] bus [m] nequeunt prin[illegible]pales ſuum officium facere; deſeruiunt autem

C miniſtræ pr[illegible] no altrici, deinde per ipſam auctrici & procreatrici, vtrique enim neceſſariam eſſe [o] [illegible] enſtrauimus alimenti materiam. Altrix igitur facultas nequit partes noſtri corporis alere, niſi vtatur tan[illegible] m miniſtra facultate, attractrice, [p] quæ alimenti materiam alliciat, neque ſuffi[illegible]it hæc, niſi con- currat et[illegible]m retentri[illegible], quæ contineat id, quod attractum eſt, quod cum ſimile fieri debeat ſubſtantiæ noſtræ, [illegible] cſſaria etia[illegible] eſt conc[illegible]octri[illegible], à qua mutetur, & ſimile partib. noſtris reddatur. Quod cum nequ[illegible] t totum verti in ſubſtantiam noſtram, multæ ſuperſunt [q] reliquiæ, quas expellere oportet. quamobrem expultrix quoq; vt quarta miniſtra, neceſſaria eſt ad alendum. Deſiderantur ergo omnes hæ quatuor, a[illegible] tractrix, retentri[illegible], concoctrix, expultrix ab altrice facultate, quæ ſi vna ipſarum deſit, non poteſt ſuu[illegible] munus exercere. Sunt, qui propoſitis quatuor, quintam neceſſariam eſſe arbitrentur, quæ poſt [illegible] onem ſeparet vtilem materiam ab inutili, cum non tota idonea ſit ad alendum. Fateor equidem materiam, cum cocta eſt, non totam idoneam eſſe, quæ alat, & ideo ſeparandam eſſe vtilē ab i[illegible], ſed non [illegible] propterea neceſſariam e[illegible]e exiſtimo quintam facultatem, quam ſeparatricem dicunt, cū [illegible] dictioneri [illegible] ſatisfacere poſſint illæ, quæ propoſitæ ſunt, ſiquidem vbi cocta materia eſt, attractrix al[illegible] ert partem vt[illegible]em, expult[illegible] detrudit inutilem, atque hoc pact[illegible] vna ab altera ſeparatur ſine ope facultati[illegible] propriæ ſeparantis. At videntur adhuc præter quatuor [illegible] llas duæ aliæ altrici inſeruire [illegible] ea ſ[illegible] licet, quæ apponit, & ea, quæ a[illegible] glutinat alimentum: vt enim aliqu[illegible] alatur, neceſſe eſt attractum ali- mentum apponi atque a[illegible]glutinari, priuſquam concoquatur, & r[illegible]ddatur ſimile, ſi non apponatur, ta- beſcunt partes, vt euenit in eo vitio, quod græci [s] ἀτροφίαν, dicunt, ſi non agglutinetur, quod apponitur,

D tabeſcunt partes noſtri corporis, & [illegible] amplius aluntur, quod videmus in his, qui aqua intercute la- b[illegible] nt, & propterea ea ſpecie, quam græci dicunt [u] [illegible]. Videntur ergo quatuor miniſtris duę ad- [illegible] vna, quæ apponat, altera, quæ agglutinet. Verum hæc ad retinentē, illa ad attrahentē commo- d[illegible] nam cum attrahitur al[illegible]mentū, ſingulis partib. apponitur, & cum retinetur, agglutina- tur. [illegible] quod præterea addas aliam facultatem, quæ diſtribuat alimentū, cum hoc munus ſatis per- ficia[illegible] attrahente. C[illegible]ntenti ergo erimus quatu[illegible]r miniſtris, attr[illegible]ente, retinente, conc[illegible]quente, & expe[illegible] s nunc ſigillatim explicabimus. Ab attrahente igitur ini[illegible]um ſumemus [illegible] ud quaſi fundame[illegible]tu[illegible] s, quod vt a rebus inanimatis, it[illegible] ab his, quæ anima præ[illegible] ſ[illegible] t, euidenter attrahi aliqua cernantur, nam præter vulgata [illegible] la de lapide magnete, [illegible] rrum ad [illegible] a[illegible] de ſuc[illegible] o, quod paleas, & parnulas fe[illegible] ucas, conſtat ſurſum trahi, quæ grauia ſunt, & aquam per [illegible] an[illegible] les tract[illegible] m ſurſum aſcendere in aquæductibus, cum ali[illegible] quin ad decliuia & [illegible] feriora loca feratur. Præterea cucurbitulæ ad eam ſedem [illegible] corporis, ad quam mouentur, tant[illegible] a[illegible] iciunt, vt in[illegible] pleantur fu- mes [illegible] in lychnu accen[illegible] us [illegible] eum adeo ad ſe al[illegible] it, vt totum a[illegible] umat. Recens [illegible] t[illegible] s exhaurit, ſi iuxtà ponantur, & [illegible] tius vniuerſam illam aquam, qua repletæ ſu[illegible] t, ad ſe attra- [illegible] it, quam ab igne vel æſtiuo ſole [illegible] onuerti in vapores ſoleat. Vaſa, quæ ante ca[illegible] fa[illegible] a in aqu[illegible] m [illegible] untur, ore deorſum ſpectante ſubito implentur aqua ſurſum attracta. Ex medicamentis [x] alia ſu[illegible] ns eliciunt ex corpore noſtro, alia venena ſiue telis, ſiue morſu, & ictu con[illegible] a ſur[illegible] t[illegible] r alia ſurculos ſagittarum & arundinum. Multa igitur ſunt, quæ à rebus inanimatis at[illegible] ta manif[illegible] eſt

n Gal. 1. de nat. fac. 9.
o In capite antecedenti.
p Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 1.
q Gal. 1. de tuen. val. c. 1.
r Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 9.
Gal. de nat. fac. c. 11
s Gal. ibid.
y Gal. ibid.
x Gal. de [illegible] fac. cap.

[illegible] coniectura, [illegible] pedis, & manibus teneatur [illegible] quæ ha- [illegible] animam, intelligemus, ſi à primis inchoatiſque naturis ad [illegible] ſiue hæc è terra gignantur, quibus nihil amplius natura tribuit [illegible], alendo ſe ſubſtinerent. ſiue beſtiæ, ſiue homines ſint, trahi quædam [illegible] enim è terra edita ſunt. ſuis radicibus alimentum alliciunt, quod deinde omnibus [illegible] ductum in totum corpus diuiditur, alioquin vita & calore deſtituerentur. Singulæ igitur [illegible] tum corporum, vt ſtirpium, belluarum, & hominum, cum ſubſtineri alimento debeant, [illegible] natura non fertur ad ipſas, neceſſe eſt, illud alliciant. Cibus in ore noſtro confectus [illegible] labitur, aut pellitur, ſed [illegible] trahitur etiam à gula & ventriculo. Beſtiis illis, quæ n[illegible] ſunt, aſcendit ventriculus ad os, vt repente cibum trahat. Allicitur etiam flaua bilis [b] veſica [illegible], & ita ſecernitur à ſanguine cum quo commixta erat. Ab eodem [illegible] ſecernitur & aquoſus [illegible] ſpeciem repræſentans; allicitur enim à renibus, vnde in veſicam profunditur, quaſi in ciſternam quandam, & inde poſtea educitur, & vrina vocatur. A ſanguine etiam ſecernitur veluti fæx, quam [illegible] hit lien. [illegible] eiuſmodi tractum, quem cernimus in rebus vel inanimatis, vel animatis [illegible] iniquum eſt non agnoſcere, ſi, cur accidat, reperire nequeamus, quod fecit Aſclepiades, [c] qui cum tra[illegible] cauſam ab Epicuro poſitam non probaret, neque alteram reddere poſſe[illegible] impudentiſſime tractum ipſum negauit, & ſenſus quantumuis integros decipi exiſtimauit, cum iudicant aliquid al[illegible]. Quod peccatum non mediocriter reprehendendum eſt. Magis tolerabilis eſt [f] Epicurus, qui ſerrum all[illegible] à magnete perſpiciens, cauſam eiuſmodi tractus ex atomis colligit, quibus omnia tribuit. credit [illegible]tur à magnete [g] ſimul & ferro fluere atomos figura inter ſe conuenientes, ita vt facile copulari p[illegible] ſint, & mutuo inter ſe cohærere, ex quarum complexione & adhæſitatione inter ſe fieri v[illegible]luit, vt ferrum à magnete traheretur. Sed opinio atomorum ſatis labefactata eſt, reuertamur ad Aſclepiadem negantem ea, quæ luce clariora ſunt. hic vt ſuam ſententiam confirmaret, commentitia & vana quædam inuenit, per quæ tractum omnem purgantium medicamentorum euelleret. tradidit igitur [h] medicamentis non trahi ſuccos in corpore noſtro prius exiſtentes, ſed nouos procreari, in quos catharctica ipſa vertuntur, adeo autem ipſum imbuit prauitas opinionum, vt non modo mentis, ſed [illegible]lorum quoque aciem præſtrinxerit: nequeo ſatis mirari, quomodo non viderit eadem catha[illegible] ſalutaria, aliis pernicioſa eſſe, quod ad ſe traheant certam ſuccorum ſpeciem, quæ ſi morbum [illegible], homo ſtatim liberatur, ſi hæc autem prodeſt [i] corpori, aut certe non obeſt, ille non medio[illegible] lęditur. Quo pacto etiam non vidit pauxillum catbartici, veluti ſcammoneæ, magnam vim flauæ bilis extrahere, in quam ita copioſam verti minime potuit. Idem Aſclepiades [k] de renum & veſicæ fellis officio, hoc eſt, de ſecernendo humorem aquoſum, vel flauam bilem à ſanguine, ridicula quædam, & abſurda commiſcitur: vult enim idcirco flauam bilem recipi à veſica fellis [l] & ecer[illegible]s à ſanguine; quia per quoſdam auguſtos canales ad ipſam delabitur, per quos ſanguis, qui craſſior eſt, penetrare non poteſt. At ſi ob tenuitatem eo defluit flaua bilis, non'ne magis defluere deberet aquoſus humor quod minime vſu venit. Vrinam vero credidit in vapores diſſipari, & ita tran[illegible] ad veſicam, vbi rurſus vapores in aquoſum humorem degenerent, & vrinam faciant, quod non modo falſum eſt, ſed etiam ridiculum, nec dignum, quod reprehendatur: nam quorſum aqua conuert[illegible]ur in vapores, cum rurſus gigni ex iiſdem debeat. Præterea vapores ſuapte vi ſublimes [m] feruntur, non ad loca inferiora; quod ſi fuiſſet in animalium ſectione exercitatus, perſpexiſſet aquoſum humorem peruenire ad renes, & inde per canales delabi ad veſicam, id, quod cognouit Eraſiſtratus. [n] quamuis trahi [illegible] renibus vrinam non conceſſerit. putauit enim hanc duntaxat per renes percolari, ſed [illegible]um ab vniuerſo ſanguine, qui in venis & arteriis continetur, vrina ſecerni debeat, neceſſe erit, ſi ſerum [illegible] trahitur, totum ſanguinem ferri ad renes, vbi colatur, quod maxime abſurdum eſt: neq; enim ne[illegible] tur renes venæ cauæ, aut arteriæ magnæ, ſed paruos habent canales inde diductos: quare cogu[illegible] & Eraſiſtratus, & Aſclepiades fateri tractum hunc vrinæ à renibus. Hoc igitur quaſi fundamento ſt[illegible]to, quod quædam in nobis non ſecus quam in rebus inanimatis attrahuntur, cauſam in omnibus trahendi inueſtigemus, perpendamusque, vna ne ſit, an plures. Videntur autem in vniuerſum quatuor eſſe, videlicet exuperantia grauium & leuium elementorum in corporibus compoſitis, c[illegible]nſenſiu quædam rerum, quæ natura ita coniunctæ ſunt, vt nulla interiecto inani poſſit a cæteris auelli, cal[illegible]r, & [illegible]ſtremo propria quædam facultas all[illegible]cientibus inſita. quod autem vnaquæque ex his cauſis trahendi vim habeat, perſp[illegible]uum erit, ſi ſingulas ſeorſum expromemus. Commemorauimus primo exuperantiam elementorum in corporibus compoſitis. hæc cum ſuperiorem, aut inferiorem [illegible]ocum petunt, ſecum trahunt vi & contra naturam elementa grauia ſurſum, aut leuia deorſum. Eiuſmodi tractum Ariſtoteles [o] 1. *lib. de cœlo* proficiſci voluit ab exceſſu illius elementi, quo maxima ex parte compoſitum corpus continetur. hoc enim reliqua mouet vi quadam, trahitque aut grauia ſurſum, aut leuia deorſum, quod cum crebro admodum fiat, non animaduertitur. At ne detur inane, [illegible] etiam trahuntur, quæ grauia ſunt, vt aqua, cum per canales aſcendit, quæ alioquin deſcenderet. Seq[illegible] autem ne[illegible]eſſitatem naturæ, quæ non remittit vacuum, ſed omnia ita adſtringit, vt continuentur, & inter ſe [illegible]hæreant. Quod autem [illegible] calor trahere poteſt, indicio eſt linamentum ardens [illegible] quo totum e[illegible]c[illegible]no oleum hauritor [illegible]um c[illegible]urbi[illegible]la, [illegible] quæ adhibita flamma impletur, [illegible]um ad partes noſtras admouetur [illegible] vas iſtoc, quod calefactum eſt, ore deorſum ſpectante haurit, qua totum aquæ c[illegible] membra præterea noſtri corporis, quæ cum graciliora ſunt, [t] perſuſione aquæ calidæ, ve[illegible]ione, aut [illegible] exercitati[illegible]ne calefacta implentur, quod præclare oſtendit [l] Plato in fine Timæi. I[illegible]dicant hæc omnia calorem trahe[illegible] p[illegible]e, ſed inuenire, qua ratione hoc efficiat, difficillimum eſt. Ex Peripatet[illegible] Alexander [illegible]cundo libro de naturalibus quæſtionibus exiſtimauit ea, quæ cal[illegible]unt, extenuar[illegible] ita vt degener[illegible]nt in vapores, qui cucurbitulas impleant, & vaſa noſtri corporis, reddantq; membra [illegible], aluntardens linamentum in [illegible]c[illegible]oo, cum ſurſum ferantur. adeo vt calor non proprietate quadam, ſed extenuando

b Gal. [illegible] de [illegible]
d Gal. de attrahib.
e Gal. de nat. fac. cap. 13. & c. 14
f Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. 14.
g Gal. 1. de nat. fac. 14.
h Galen. de purgantium med. fac. c. 2.
i Hip. Gal. 2. aphor. 7.
k Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. 13.
l Gal. 1. de nat. fac. 13.
m Gal. ibi.
n Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 16
o Ariſt. de cœlo [illegible] 3
[illegible] de [illegible] ap [illegible] & 15 [illegible]
[illegible] Gal. de [illegible]tur [illegible] 3 de [illegible]
[illegible] Timæo.
[illegible] Alex. 2 [illegible] quæ[illegible]rum. nat. [illegible] quæ [illegible]

[illegible] attenuata [illegible] ferantur, quę antea reſidebant, [illegible] ſimile, [illegible] à calore non ſolum vapor trahatur, ſed etiam humor: cumque vapores ſuo nutu in ſuperiorem locum ferantur, qui ſi cucurbitulæ ad imas partes defigantur, inferiorem locum petere cogentur. Fortaſſe minus abſurdum eſſet fateri calorem, cum non poſſit ſine paſtu permanere, & ſolus inter principes qualitates alatur, inſitam habere vim trahendi humoré, quo nutriatur: ſed nobis abunde ſit oſtendiſſe, quædam attrahi à calore. Quarta cauſa attrahendi, quam poſuimus, fuit propria facultas rerum, qua certas res alliciunt, & aliæ alias: Trahit magnes [a] ferrum, medicamenta certum ſuccum ex corpore ducunt, aut etiam venena & ſurculos extrahunt, quod euenit ob certam facultatem, & propriam rei trahentis. In quo autem conſiſtat eius eſſentia, ſi quis interroget, non aliud reſpondebimus, quã quod à Galeno [b] affertur de ſimilitudine & cognatione, quæ eſt inter rem attrahentem, & id, quod attrahitur: cathartica enim quæ certos ſuccos educunt, tantam [c] habent ſimilitudinem cum ipſis, vt cum nõ ſuccedit purgatio in eos degenerent. His ita conſtitutis de cauſis trahendi, eo redeamus, vnde digreſſi ſumus, nempe ad facultatem attractricem, quam [d] altrici diximus inſeruire, & per quam ſingulæ partes alliciunt ſibi debitum alimentum; neque n. ſuo nutu ad eas fertur, ſed trahitur, at non ab elemento exuperante, ſiquidem alimentum ex quolibet ſucco pariter trahitur in vtraslibet partes noſtri corporis ſuperiores, & inferiores. Neq; fit etiã alimenti tractus, ne exhauſto corpore non detur inane, quandoquidem vaſa noſtrarum partium non ſunt veluti ænei canales, ſed [e] concidunt, vbi exhauriuntur, & non ſeruantur amplius aperta. At neq; oritur alimenti tractio etiam à calore, cum partes frigidæ, veluti

B oſſa, nutriantur [f] attractu alimento ſimili: reſtat igitur, vt hoc ſit opus propriæ facultatis attrahentis inſitæ [g] ſingulis partibus noſtris, quæ tamen efficacior fit calore; noſtræ enim partes calefactæ, (vt iam dictum eſt,) [illegible] implentur; ſiccitas vero nihil ad attrahendum conducit, ſed magis ad [h] retinendum, quod attractum eſt, & debet adſtringi. Eiuſdem propriæ facultatis munus eſt in renibus trahere vrinam, in veſica fellis flauam bilem; cuius enim parti tam ſtirpium, quam animalium, [i] dedit natura vim attrahendi, quod cómodum eſt, declinandi, quod alienum. Singulæ igitur attrahunt, quod commodum eſt, vt eo fruantur, [k] non ob ipſum tractum, aut ob alias [l] partes; neque n. cognoſcunt, quę trahunt, aut præparant aliis alimentum profuturum aliis, ſed quod deinde ſuperat [m] tanquam inutile depellunt. At cum vnaquæque alliciat id, quod commodum eſt, præſto ſit: ſi tale deſit, allicit interdum & quod minus commodum, id, quod ſæpenumero ſtirpibus vſu venit, quæ radicibus, vbi non ſit idoneum alimentum, id, quod eſt, qualecumque ſit, è terra alliciunt, prius tamen quod tenue, quam quod craſſum: hoc ſine ſenſu fieri exiſtimandum eſt; neq; enim hoc præditæ ſunt ſtirpes, vt Plato [n] credidit, ſed naturali quadam facultate, & propenſione, qua vt declinant, quæ noxia ſunt, ita etiam perſequuntur, quæ vtilia. Quo nomine & [o] renes vrinam trahunt; ex ea enim aliquid commodi percipiunt, cum [p] fruantur, ſi quid vtilis alimenti cum vrina fertur. Idem euenit veſicæ fellis, ſi allicit flauam bilem, vt Galenus arbitratur: [p] ſed cum tractus ſit ſpecies [q] motus, ſimpliciter dicuntur trahere, quæ in attra-

C hendo mouentur, per ſimilitudinem vero quandam illa, quæ cum trahunt, non mouentur. Partes noſtri corporis, quibus fibræ in longitudinem [r] inſeruntur, per has manifeſte mouētur, cum alimentum [s] alliciunt, [illegible] enim contrahuntur, ſed quæ carent fibris, non mouentur, cum alliciunt, veluti oſſa, & non ſimpliciter, ſed per ſimilitudinem quamdã trahere ab Ariſtotele dicuntur, quemadmodum & magnes ferrum: ſiue autem ſimpliciter, ſiue per ſimilitudinem quamdam partes noſtræ attrahant alimentum, [s] inſita eſt omnibus propria quædam facultas alliciendi materiam, qua alantur, hæc autem facultas prima eſt ex his, quæ altrici deſeruiunt.

Retentrix deinde neceſſaria eſt, quod intelliget, qui finem intueatur, ob quem ſingulæ partes alliciunt, [t] qui non alius eſt, quam vt fruantur, [u] quod attractum eſt: Fruuntur autem, cum aluntur, quod fieri non poteſt, niſi id ſimile efficiatur, quam perfectionem nequit ſubito acquirere; mutationes enim non fiunt puncto temporis, ſed longiorem moram poſtulant; interim vero quod attractum eſt, ne dilabatur, & effluat, contineri [x] debet, donec adhæreat, agglutinetur, & efficiatur ſimile. Hoc præſtat facultas, quæ arcte complectitur atque adſtringit, quod attractum eſt: hanc in magnis cauis & receptaculis magis deprehendimus, vt in vtero [y] & ventriculo; complectitur [y] n. in hoc cibum, dum conuertatur in ſuccum, in illo fœtum, [y] dum maturefcat, nec prius ab actione ſua vacat, quam res perfecta ſit:

D conſtringit enim vterus, donec maturus ſit partus, [illegible] contrahi circa fœtum, & ita adſtringi ac claudi ipſius os, vt ne [z] ſpecilli quidem mucronem admittat, cum alioqui, vbi nihil retinere debet, ore aperto relaxetur. Idem accidit du in [a] cibus conficitur, intus enim circa ipſum contrahitur per fibras tranſuerſas: nam per has continet, ſicuti per longas [b] allicit, per obliquas depellit. Dedit natura continendi facultatem non modo vtero & ventriculo, ſed omnibus etiam partibus ſolidis, qua attractum [c] alimentum detineant, dum agglutinetur, & in cuiuſque naturam vertatur, quamquam in illis partibus, quæ fibras non habent, adſtrictio in continendo perſpicua non eſt; ſiquidem hæ vt attrahunt, ita retinent ac depellunt ſine euidenti motu, vbi autem ſunt fibræ tranſuerſæ, [d] contrahuntur ad continendum, ita vt manifeſtus ſit earum motus, qui ceſſat, dum contractæ manent: motus, quo contrahuntur fibræ, calore perficitur, ſed ſeruantur contractæ magis ob frigus & ſiccitatem, à quibus ſtabilitas augetur.

Tertia facultas miniſtra, concoctrix videlicet, ad quam ſpectat retentrix, neceſſaria eſt, vt quod ſumitur, vertatur in ſubſtantiam noſtram, quod munus videtur eſſe altricis facultatis; [f] hæc n. ſimile reddit alimentum partibus ſolidis: verum cum hoc efficit, vtitur ſeruitio concoctricis, quæ latius patet, quam altrix, cum fungatur etiam officio ſuo, priuſquam ſolidæ partes alantur, veluti cum cibus in ventriculo mutatur in ſuccum, aut hic in ſanguinem in iecinore. Eſt ergo coctrix miniſtra altricis, quatenus ſuccum ex cibo, & ex ſucco ſanguinem conficit: eadem efficitur altrix, cum ſanguis ſimilis redditur partibus noſtris, quod ſine coctione fieri non poteſt, cuius vim exprimit Ariſtoteles, [g] eum ipſam dicens perfectionem, quam calor naturalis efficit in ſubiecta materia, veluti cum fructus matureſcunt,

& cum

[a] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. 14.
[b] Gal. ibid.
[c] Gal. ibid.
[d] Supra in hoc capite.
[e] Gal. 5. de vſu part. 2.
[f] Gal. 3. de na. fa. c. vlt.
[g] Gal. 1. de nat. fa. c. 14.
[h] Gal. 3. de cauſ. ſymp. c. 1.
[i] Gal. 1. de nat. fa. c. 12.
[k] Gal. 3. de na. fac. c. 6.
[l] Gal. 3. de nat. fa. c. 13.
[m] Gal. ibi. & 3. de nat. fac. c. 7.
[n] Gal. refert lib. de ſub. facul. natu.
[o] Gal. 5. de vſu part. 6.
[p] Gal. 4. de vſu par. cap. 13. & 3. de nat. fa. c. 9.
[q] Ariſt. 7. phyſ. tex. 9. 10.
[r] Gal. 14. de vſu par. cap. vlt.
[s] Gal. 1. de nat. fa. c. 12.
[t] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. 1 &
[u] Gal. 3. de nat. fa. c. 6.
[x] Gal. 3. de nat. fa. c. 1.
[y] Gal. 3. de nat. fa. 2. & c. 3. & 4.
[z] Gal. ibid. ca. 3.
[a] Gal. ibid. c. 2. & 4.
[b] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 8.
[c] Gal. 3. de nat. fa. c. 1.
[d] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 8.
[e] Gal. 3. de cauſ. ſymp. 3.
[f] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. cap. 1. &
[g] Ariſt. 4. mete. c. 2.

[illegible] iam [illegible] G [illegible] ,& [illegible] onem acqu[illegible] [illegible] orem, ita vt [illegible] ns. Sed [illegible] [illegible] dicuntur, [illegible] quæ a [illegible] & detrudi [illegible] perfectio [illegible] re coctione [illegible]. Cur [illegible] est eam co[illegible] sunt partibus per [illegible] eunt, cum detruduntur: a[illegible] dum coquuntur, [illegible] quid [illegible] & acrimoniæ, qu[illegible] mum euenit succis biliosis, atque ob eam rem tutius purgantur, vbi cocti sunt. P[illegible] concoquendi munere [illegible] antum viuen[illegible] corpora; nam ea, quæ inanimata sunt, cum mi[illegible] ali[illegible] minus dissipantur, & detracto alimento non egent, neque etiam concoquendi vim habent. Cum igitur viuentibus insitum est plus caloris, qui cum assidue pascatur, substantiam absumit, in qua versatur. Quo spectans [c] summus opifex illis tribuit facultatem concoctricem, quæ alimentum posset in ipsorum substantiam mutare. Neque refert, tribuas ne coctionem facultati concoctrici, an calori naturali, quandoquidem [d] in hoc consistit tota illius essentia, per quem molitur coctionem. Quamquam Asclepiades vt vim attrahentem, ita etiam [e] concoquentem sustulit: censuit enim sensus nostros non esse veros iudices, & ideo decipi, & materiam crudam, sicuti ingesta est, in totum corpus diduci, ita vt non fiat mutatio, sed fieri videatur, quod magis ridiculum est, quam vt refelli debeat. At neque Erasistratus [f] vim concoquentem agnouit, & mutantem, cum non mutari, sed atteri cibum in ventre existimauit, quod similiter falsum est, cum manifeste mutatus in alteram substantiam appareat, vbi coctus est. Decipitur etiam [g] Plistonicus Praxagoræ discipulus, cum credit cibum in ventriculo putrescere, neque videt ipsum perfici & non putrescere, cum non corrumpatur, sed perfectionem acquirat, & id assequatur propter quod fuit à natura procreatus. Fatendum igitur [h] est cibum in ventriculo concoqui, & perfectionem acquirere ob vim facultatis concoctricis, seu caloris, quo continetur & tanquam instrumento vtitur. Non quiuis autem calor ad concoquendum idoneus est, sed qui & [i] moderatus est, & humidus: qui nimium excedit, magis vrit, quam concoquat; qui siccus, [k] magis reddit cibum [illegible] sum, quam elixum. At debet per coctionem elixari, quo spectat, calor humidus, qui penetrat, liquat, & dissoluit materiam, & idcirco facile mutat. Indicio sunt pueri, qui quod calidi sint & humidi plurimum [l] concoquendo valent; neque obstat, quod minus conficiunt, quæ dura sunt, talia siquidem aduersantur eorum substantiæ, quæ [m] mollis est. Accommodatur ergo ad concoquendum calor moderatus atque humidus, quamquam quædam partes nostri corporis cum procreantur, desiderant calorem siccum, a quo assæ potius, quam elixæ redduntur, veluti partes duriores, vt ossa: sed concoctio alimenti postulat calorem humidum, frigus [n] vero coctioni inimicum est, tantum ad eam confert, cum per antiperistasim, quam dicit Aristoteles, [o] calorem contrahit, & efficaciorem reddit. F

Quarta & vltima ex facultatib. altrici inseruientibus expellit, quod [p] superat, superat autem, quod inutile est, seu genere ipso, seu nimis crescendo: nam potest, quod alioquin vtile est, veluti sanguis [illegible] dare, sic vt naturam vel onere grauet, vel mole distendat. Toto autem genere alienum est in corpore nostro, quicquid ipsum alere non potest, quemadmodum crassiores reliquiæ, quæ à cibo iam confecto secernuntur; quemadmodum item vrina, quæ à sanguine separanda est: hæc depelli debent [q]; nam si relinquantur in corpore, ipsum offendunt, & quo diutius manent, eo deteriora euadunt: verum neque nimia copia vtilis succi contrahi, præterquam in fœminis menstruus sanguis corpore secundum naturam affecto, & seruata recta ratione victus Id vero, quod toto genere alienum superat, ineuitabile est; nam esto bene valeat corpus, nihil in victu erretur, non propterea prohiberi potest, quin ea quouis cibo ac potione quædam necessario relinquantur, quæ tanquam toto genere aliena secerni ab aliis debeant, & extra corpus detrudi: nam si retinerentur in corpore, offenderent vt alias facultates, ita etiam altricem, cui propterea subseruit expultrix, quam sagax natura vt necessariam tribuit omnibus illis partibus quæ indigent alimento, singulæ enim vt habent [r] vim appetendi, quæ secundum naturam sunt, sic declinandi atque arcendi contraria, & ita accessum ad res naturales, recessum à noxiis: tunc autem incipit expultrix suo munere fungi, contra desinit continens, quæ cessat confecto iam alimento, & coctione perfecta: Tunc vero excitatur [s] vis depellens, quod diuiso per corpus vtili succo læditur à reliquiis, quas hic non amplius mitificat. Quamobrem [illegible] reditur ad expulsionem eorum, quæ aut qualitate & toto genere irritant, aut pondere & copia onerant & distendunt, alioquin otiosa manet, neque aliquid tentat, dum concoctrix suum officium facit, sed eo perfecto arcet, quod inutile est, [illegible] vnque fuerit, [illegible] itur autem manifesto motu in illis partibus vbi sunt fibræ, illas enim contrahit, quæ obliquæ [t] sunt, & vel ea corpore detrudit per canales, & ostia, quæ natura fabricata est ad eum vsum, vel ad alias corporis partes, quæ laxiores & [u] imbecilliores sint, transfert ea, quæ molesta sunt. Partes vero, quæ carent fibris, sine manifesto motu vt alliciunt & amplectuntur, quæ vtilia sunt, ita etiam depellunt, quæ noxia, & superuacanea. Ad motum confert calor, mouens enim efficacior est cum calore, sed ad stabilitatem motus conducit moderatum [x] [illegible] partium, ac moderata siccitas, [illegible] tamen minus desiderantur in expulsione, cum breuioris [y] temporis sit, quam in retentrice. [illegible] de primo genere effectorum, de actionibus videlicet: expositis enim facultatibus, simul [illegible] sunt actiones omnes, animales, vitales, & naturales, quibus illæ respondent. Pergimus a[illegible] effectorum sanitatis. H

De illis operibus, quæ sunt effecta sanitatis. C A P. VII.

VT autem à facultatibus proxime oriuntur actiones, ita per has opera, [illegible] non a[illegible] effecta permanentia & stabilia, quo nomine differunt ab acti[illegible] n[illegible] e [illegible] tis constant, sed [illegible] buntur, & fluunt continenter; sequuntur autem [illegible] b[illegible] in[illegible] naturam sint, quod cum ea est, valeant facultates, & propterea perficiantur actiones, a quibus [c] d[illegible] opera

Margin notes:
[illegible]
b Hipp. & Gal. 1. aph. 12.
c Gal. 1. aphor. com. 1 & 1. de tuen. val. c. 2.
d Arist. 2. de anima 41.
e Cor. Cel. l. 1. in proœ.
f Cor. Cels. lib. 1 in proœm.
g Cor. Cels. lib. 1 in proœm.
h Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 4.
i Aristot. meteor.
k Arist. ibi.
l Hipp. 1. aphor. 14 & Gal. in com.
& 15
m Gal. 3. de caus. symp. 3.
n Gal. 1 aph. com. 16.
o Gal. 3. de caus. symp. c. 3.
p Arist. 4. problem. & Gal. 1 aph. comm. 14.
q Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 9.
Gal. 1 de tuen. val. 3.
r Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 9.
s Gal. de nat. fac. c. 6.
t Gal. 3 de nat. fac. c. & c. 12.
u Gal. 4 de vsu part. c.
y Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 13.
Gal. de caus. symp. 3.
ibi.
b Gal. [illegible]
c Gal. de [illegible]
&

[illegible] ſtemus au[illegible]io artium allato non oriri opera ab omnibus actionibus: nam [illegible]onum[illegible] nullum opus efficiunt, ſed ipſa actione terminantur, aliæ præter [illegible] efficiunt. Sed quænam ſint opera, & à quibus actionibus ac facultatibus ema[illegible] [illegible]ſcribimus, ipſarum ſpecies in memoriam reuocantes ſeorſum vnamquamque [illegible]. Diſtribuimus ergo illas in animales, vitales, & naturales: animales aut ad mentem [illegible] ſpectant[illegible], aut ad motum voluntarium; ad mentem refertur [b] intelligentia, ratio, me[illegible] [illegible] in ſua actione conſiſtit, neque opus aliquod relinquit: nam ea, quæ con po[illegible] [illegible]ac[illegible] opera, ad artes & ſcientias ſpectant, & non ſimpliciter ad eiuſmodi actiones ar[illegible], [illegible] continentur; quicumque enim aliquid intelligit, cogitat, aut meminit, nul[illegible] [illegible] relinquit, quod accidit etiam his, qui quicumque ſenſum exercent: nam qui [illegible]ltat, tangit aliquid, nullum propterea efficit opus, ſed ea actio perceptione fini[illegible] [illegible]onem, quæ ſenſu acquiritur, eſſe habitum quendam permanentem, & propterea [illegible] quoddam, ſed eiuſmodi habitus ad artes & ſcientias refertur, neque proprie dicitur opus ſen[illegible] [illegible] etiam opus relinquitur à motu voluntario, ſed terminatur actione duntaxat, quam ef[illegible] [illegible], cum membra noſtra flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, prona, ſupina, aut obli[illegible] qua [illegible] nullum enim opus efficit, quod ceſſante actione manſurum eſſe videatur. Vitalis autem fa[illegible] officium verſatur in præbendo perſpiratu, inſito calori per dilatationem & contractio[illegible] [illegible] arteriarum: ſic enim attracto aere frigido, & expulſa fuligine, temittitur feruor, & [illegible] caloris vita defenditur; Tandiu autem manet hæc temperatio, quandiu eiuſmodi [d] [illegible]nis & contractionis, quo ceſſante vna cum calore [e] extinguitur vita. Quamobrem [illegible] nullum reſtat opus, ſicuti neque animalis. Supereſt naturalis, a qua duntaxat præter a[illegible] [illegible] ſpectare opus oportet; hanc diuiſimus [f] in præcipuas, & miniſtras: nominauimus præci[illegible] [illegible], procreatricem, auctricem; miniſtras vero, [h] attractricem, retentricem, concoctri[illegible] [illegible]. Quælibet autem ex præcipuis ac principalibus poſt actionem opus relinquit, quod [illegible] eſt in ipſa procreatrice, quæ primo fœtum, deinde hominem efficit: huc [illegible] fabricatio, tam ex materia, quam ex forma, & tam ex partibus ſimplicibus, quam ex [illegible]; iam vero & auctrix cum auget, ipſa quoque opus efficit [k] quod poſt actionem con[illegible] [illegible] incrementum illud, quod res auctæ præ ſe ferunt: altrix etiam cum nos alit, & partes [illegible] recreat, opus relinquit, alimentum [l] videlicet, quod agglutinatum eſt, & conuerſum in [illegible] noſtram loco illius, quod ex ipſa detractum erat, ac diſſipatū: illæ vero actiones, quæ prin[illegible] [illegible], dubium eſt, relinquant ne opus aliquod, videntur aliquæ ipſarum in ſola actione [illegible] opus relinquere: concoctrix, dum ſuo munere fungitur, mutat id, quod [m] concoquitur, & [illegible] perfectionem comparat, quæ reſtat, ita vt dici debeat eius opus, veluti maturitas pomorum, quæ acerba erant: relinquitur n. hæc à facultate concoctrice arboribus inſita poſt actionem, hoc eſt, poſt coctionem. Eadem ratio eſt animantiū, cum cibum conficiunt, & in ſuccum conuertunt, aut cum hunc in ſanguinem mutant, aut ſanguinem in ſemen & lac: quandam enim perfectionem comparant, quæ ceſſante [illegible] actione relinquitur, ita vt non dubium ſit, quin coctio opere finiatur; quod non videtur eue[illegible] [illegible] actionibus & facultatibus miniſtris, vt attrahenti, retinenti, depellenti: attrahens enim ipſo [illegible] terminatur, neque id, quod attrahitur, aliud acquirit, quam nouum locum, ſed quantumuis at[illegible] trahatur, nullam aliam ex ipſo tractu adipiſcitur perfectionem: idem [illegible]enit his, quæ retinentur; ſola [illegible] retentione finitur munus retentricis facultatis, nec aliquod relinquit opus in eo, quod retinetur. At [illegible] vis, quæ aliena depellit, opus aliquod conſtituit; neque enim depulſione aliquid acquirunt [illegible] detruduntur, locum enim mutant duntaxat, & non naturam, niſi numeres pilos in operibus [illegible] buens facultati expultrici; depulſione enim [o] glutinoſæ fuliginis per anguſta foramina exeuntis [illegible]gnuntur, ſed ab ea magis acquirunt materiam, quam formam: ſola igitur ex quatuor facultatibus mi[illegible]ris concoctri[illegible] poſt actionem opus relinquit manifeſtum.

De effectu ſanitatis, quæ diuerſis ſenſibus ſubiiciuntur. Cap. VIII.

[illegible] effecta ſanitatis tertio loco referuntur qualitates & obiecta, quæ ſecundum naturam in corpo[illegible] noſtro comprehenduntur vno aut pluribus ſenſibus, ſiue [p] illius hominis, in quo ſunt, ſiue [illegible] [illegible] alterius. Hæc cuiuſmodi ſint, facile intelliget, qui ea, quæ vnoquoq; ſenſu percipiuntur, intue[illegible] [illegible] Diiudicant proprie oculi [q] colorem, qui non alio ſenſu percipitur, quam viſu; non eſt autem [illegible]uis homini, ſicuti nec temperatio ex quatuor elementis, quam calor ſequitur, eadem [illegible] [illegible]nde autem [illegible] calor elemento ſuperanti: ſed cum elementa propria hominis ponat Hip[illegible] [illegible]crates [illegible] quatuor ſuccos, ab his inficitur externa cutis, [r] quæ omnes corporis partes tegit: talis autem eſt [illegible] color cutis, qualis & illius ſucci, à quo ſuffunditur. Efficit hunc ſanguis rubicundum, al[illegible] [illegible] pituita, flauum [illegible] flaua bilis, atrum atra. Id autem corpus, quod vere moderatum eſt, & iuſtam [illegible] [illegible]libet portionem retinet, ex albo rubicundum eſt: albus color oritur à ſuccis frigidis, rubicun[illegible] à calidis. In homine [illegible] calidiore calor conſpicitur ex rubro flauus ob copiam [illegible] flauæ bilis, in f[illegible] [illegible] cum calor debilitetur [illegible] apparet plumbeus [illegible] ac liuidus: alia igitur temperatio ſani hominis, [illegible] [illegible]æ ſe feri cutis colorem. Ad temperationem & ſuccos refertur ætas ſexus. In pueris & mu[illegible] [illegible] color albus apparet propter copiam pituitæ: pueri, quia nimis edaces [z] ſunt, contrahunt ma[illegible] [illegible] crudorum ſuccorum, ſicut & fœminæ propter ſexum, quod frigidiores ſint: iuuenes & ma[illegible] [illegible] rub[illegible] [illegible] conſpiciuntur. Ille igitur color dicitur ſecundum naturam, & eſt ſanitatis effectum, [illegible] [illegible] temperationi ex quatuor elementis, ſiue ex quatuor ſuccis conueniet [illegible] d per[illegible] [illegible] aer ſi moderatus, ita vt neque ſole vramur, neque rigeamus frigore: nam [illegible] hinc ac [illegible] [illegible]nem [illegible] magis, quam temperationem ſequitur; intuemur enim [illegible] op[illegible] [illegible] quod

a Supra c. [illegible]
[illegible]
d C al lib. de pulſuum vſu [illegible]
e Gal. 1. de [illegible]
x Gal. de v. pulſ c. 2.
f Supra c. 5. & 6.
g Gal. 1. de nat. fa. 9.
h Gal. 3. de nat. fa. & Supra c. 6.
i Gal. 1. de na. fa. c. 5.
k ibi. Cal.
l Gal. de na. fa. c. 11.
m Ariſt. 4. meteo. 2.
n Supra c. 6.
o Gal. 2. de temper.
p Gal. lib. de diff. ſympt. c. 5.
q Gal. ibid.
r Gal. 2. de temp. 6.
ſ Hip. lib. de nat. huma. text. 18 & Galen. 2. de elem. 1.
t Gal. 1. a phor. com. [illegible]
u [illegible] tuen. val. [illegible] 4.
x Galen. de optima c[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] primis, & in [illegible] nem seq[illegible] deratione recedat. [illegible] dor[illegible] dus eſt, immoderationem ſequi[illegible] que [illegible] ſapores [illegible] eiuſ[illegible]odi etiam non poteſt [illegible] eſſe effectum ſan[illegible] guſtu autem ſcire licet. cum homo bene valet, nihil poteſt e[illegible] caſu [illegible] aliquo guſtantur, ſaliua enim & pituita, quæ à cerebro [illegible] ſanus eſt, qualis ſit guſtatu neceſſario percipitur, [illegible]ſu etiam e[illegible] in [illegible] os homini delabatur, [i]ta vt guſtetur eius qual[i]tas ab ipſ[illegible] taxat [illegible] tero [illegible] quæcunque enim ad hominem pertinentia ſub viſum, auditum [illegible]tum, [illegible] ab altero etiam accipi poſſunt [illegible] ſed ſœditas non [illegible] finit, quæ guſtatui ſubijciuntur, [illegible] exeun[t]ia ab altero guſtari. Quicquid autem guſtari ab homine ipſo conſueuit ex [illegible] debet amaritudinem, acrimoniam, ſalſitud[i]nem, ac[illegible]em, aut acerbitatem præſ[e]ferre [illegible] [e]ffect[illegible] morbi magis, quam ſanitatis, ſed debet eſſe aut om[illegible] aporis expers, [illegible] m mouere, cum moderatam ſequatur temperationem, qua ſanitas continetur [illegible] n[illegible] ates ſapores ab immoderata temperatione profici[ſc]untur. Tactu comprehe[illegible] qual[ita]tes, & primæ, vt calor & frigus, & ſecundæ, vt mollities, & durit[ie]s, quæ ex prim[illegible] [o]mnes autem [in] homine ſano moderationem [illegible] quandam re[tin]ent. C[a]l[o]r & frigus [illegible] tu[illegible]r, [illegible] [ſu]nt amplius ſanitatis effecta, [ſ]ed morbi; [illegible] ne[illegible] ſanitas tan[illegible] tis aut caloris appul[ſ]us afferre, ſed calorem præſefert æquabi[illegible] ſolum toto corpo[illegible] & non inſuauem. At neque humor, neque ſiccitas etiam, cum ſanitas eſt, valide mou[illegible] ſunt, mouent autem per dur[it]iem ſiccitas, per m[o]ll[i]tiem humor, ſanitas autem m[illegible]ation[illegible] c[illegible], vt inter calorem & frigus, ita [illegible] inter duritiem & mollitiem: vt autem lat[illegible] pate[illegible] qua ſanitas continetur, ita & illa, quam præſeferunt qualitates, quæ ſenſibus perc[i]p[iu]ntur [illegible] ne ſano [illegible] atque aliæ in maribus, aliæ in fœminis, aliæ in iuuenibus, aliæ in ſenibus, aliæ in [illegible] aliæ in pituitoſis deprehenduntur. tantaque eſt diſſimilitudo earum qualitatum, quæ [illegible] hoc vel illo homine, quanta temperationis, in qua conſiſtit earum ſanitas [illegible] [illegible] e angu[illegible] finibus concluditur. Pueri, exempli [illegible] gratia, [t]enoribus moll[illegible] viris pituito[ſi] bilioſis, quoniam neceſſe eſt omnes illos eſſe molliores, in quorum [illegible] [illegible] cum elementum vincitur ab humido, contra duriores, in quibus humidum à ſicco [ſ]up[era]tur. [illegible] item maior percipitur [illegible] in viro, quam in muliere, in iuuene, [illegible] quam in ſen[e] in [illegible] tuitoſo, & omnino in ea coagmentatione, in qua frigidum elemen[t]um ſuperat [illegible] quæ auribus ſubiecta ſunt: [illegible]nt autem in numero qualitatum, ſicuti ea quæ [illegible] neque enim permanet ſonus [illegible] vox, aut ſi quid aliud auditum mouet [illegible]d lab[u]ntur [illegible] fluit: quamobrem in qualitatibus numerari non debent, quæ conſ[illegible]nt. Qu[i]d erg[illegible] pitur, non aliud eſt, quam motus & [illegible] ictus, ſeu pulſus aeris, qui in [illegible] [illegible]amen d[illegible] [i]nter effecta ſanitatis, quæ in homine ſano attenduntur, in quo ſpectare [illegible] p[illegible]tet. [illegible]ud a[illegible] moueat præter vocem. Profecto nihil aliud audiri videtur; nam [illegible] crepi[t]us, [illegible]us, [illegible] & [illegible] cumque [ſ]onus à ventriculo aut inteſtinis editur, contra naturam eſt, & mag[illegible] morb[illegible] qua[illegible] te pr[o]ficiſcitur [ſ]ed vox hom[in]is quamuis ad actiones animales pert[in]eat, quatenu[s] [illegible] re[ſ]ona[t], ex [illegible] is effectis eſt, quæ ſenſui ſubiiciuntur, [illegible] & proprie au[illegible]tur. [illegible] vocis [illegible] [illegible] non eſt idem omnibus, cum alijs magnus ſit, alijs paruus, al[illegible] leu[illegible] varia comp[o]ſit[i]one ac temperatione inſtrument[o]rum vo[illegible] voc[illegible] us eſt effectum ſanitatis, al[illegible] ſtrepitus præter naturam ſunt. & [illegible] morb[illegible] pr[illegible] & [illegible]nus etiam vocis, cum mutat[ur] & non editur, qualis homini ſan[o] in ætat[illegible] [illegible]on[illegible]

De [qu]alitatibus, quæ in homine [illegible] uno pluribus ſenſibus [illegible] en[illegible] pul-chritudine. C[ap]. IX.

S[e]d [illegible]m ex his, quæ ſub ſe[n]ſum cadunt [illegible] quædam propt[illegible] p[illegible] ſicuti monſtraui[mus] [illegible] uæ ex [illegible] ſanitatis, ita etiam m[o]nſtrand[illegible] R[illegible] Ariſtoteles [illegible] ſecta magnitudinem, [n]umerum, [illegible] quiet[e]m, q[ui]bu[s] a[illegible] poſſe [illegible] ur [illegible]idum & [illegible] ncr[illegible], rar[illegible] [illegible] quæ in [illegible] ſenſib[illegible], & ta[illegible] plur[illegible], & [illegible] [illegible] mmo[illegible]: [illegible] ſunt tam [illegible] aliq[u]o mod[o] redigi ad quinque [illegible], quæ p[illegible] [illegible]ntem a[illegible]dendum [illegible], an aliqu[illegible] eiuſmod[illegible] quæ pluri[illegible] & a[illegible] [illegible] nos [illegible] æ m[illegible] v[illegible] ſan[i]tas, [q]uam [illegible] ſ[illegible]m; ſi[illegible] [illegible] magnitudinis po[illegible] [illegible] æ m[illegible] ra[illegible] [illegible] ulto m[illegible] ita v[illegible] [illegible] nca[illegible]

A [illegible] primum [illegible], & à principio effingeute corpus noſtrum, ac deinceps ipſum augente. [a] Dici tamen poteſt [illegible] ſanitatis, quatenus facultas, à qua profi[illegible]ſcitur, moderata temperatione contin[illegible]ur. Dicemus moderatam temperationem illam, in qua calor naturalis plurimus ſit: nam vbi imbecillus, nequeunt partes ad iuſtam magnitudinem perduci, ſicut vbi nimia eſt copia humoris, & idcirco non ſeruatur debita temperatio, ab eodem plurimo calore nimium augetur. Magnitudo igitur poteſt dici ſanitatis effectum in partibus ſimplicibus, ſed in multiformibus, ad quas [illegible] propriè refertur, magis dicenda eſt illarum ſanitas, quam earumdem ſanitatis eſt [illegible]. Percipitur autem magnitudo pluribus [c] ſenſibus, vt viſu & tactu. Sub eoſdem ſenſus cadit etiam numerus, qui certus requiritur [d] in partibus noſtri corporis, vt ſuo munere fungi poſſint, manus & pes quinque digitis, non pluribus, aut paucioribus continentur; ſi vno aut altero careant, vel redundent, [e] minus redderentur habiles ad ſua munera exercenda. Verum numerus partium ſingularum cum in multiformibus reddat compoſitionem ſecundum naturam, requiraturque ad actiones perficiendas, magis [f] ſanitas, quam ſanitatis effectum videri poteſt: dicetur tamen perinde, ac magnitudo ſanitatis effectum, quatenus oritur à facultate procreante, [g] quæ moderata temperatione, & idcirco ſanitate continetur. Inter communia obiecta, poſita ſunt etiam [h] motus & quies, cum pluribus ſenſibus accipiantur; comprehenduntur autem in corpore ſano, tam oculis, quam tactu; triplex enim percipitur motus in corpore noſtro, anima-

B lis, vitalis, & naturalis; ille, qui animalis eſt, nobis [i] patet, & tunc ſe oſtendit, cum membra ad arbitrium noſtrum commouemus: vitalis, [k] cum cor & arteriæ dilatantur & contrahuntur; naturalis, cum vel alimentum attrahitur, vel depellitur, quod ſuperat & noxium eſt, vterque [l] autem & vitalis & naturalis neceſſarius eſt, & non in poteſtate noſtra, vt animalis: ad quamcumque vero facultatem referatur motus noſtrarum partium, proficiſcitur à compoſitione ſecundum naturam, & ideo exiſtimari debet effectum ſanitatis, non tamen videtur pertinere ad hoc genus effectorum, quod nunc tractamus, eorum ſcilicet, quæ non ſunt actiones, non opera, non retentio, aut expulſio, ſed ſenſu vno vel pluribus in nobis ſecundum naturam comprehenduntur; magis enim exiſtimari debet actio illius facultatis, ad quam ſpectat. Si quis præter hos tres reperiatur motus in corpore noſtro, præter naturam eſt, & effectum non ſanitatis, ſed morbi, veluti palpitatio, [m] cum pars ſub flatu attollitur, deinde reſidet. Quamobrem triplex tantum ille motus, animalis, vitalis, & naturalis, ad ſanitatem pertinet, deprehenditurque viſu & tactu: refertur tamen ad actiones. Sub eoſdem ſenſus cadit quies, qui quatenus diiudicant rem ſine motu, quietem percipiunt; quieſcunt in nobis ſecundum naturam, quæcumque etiam ſecundum naturam mouentur, neq; obſtat, quod cor & arteriæ videntur aſſiduè [illegible] & dilatari, ſiquidem inter duos motus contrarios, vt doctè à phyſicis [n] demonſtratum eſt, media quies neceſſario intercedit: at neque motus etiam naturalis, qui in attrahendo ac depellendo percipitur, continuus eſt, ſed ceſſat natura ab attrahendo, vbi quod ſatis eſt, attraxit, nec prius ad depellendum excita-

C tur, quàm ab his, quæ [o] qualitate vel copia aliena ſunt, moleſtiam ſentiat, quam vbi expulerit, quieſcit. Quiete etiam terminatur motus voluntarius; quieſcunt enim membra, vbi eo, quò volumus peruenerunt, ſi quando autem mouentur præter voluntatem, eiuſmodi motus non eſt amplius effectum ſanitatis, ſed [p] morbi. Quies igitur, vbi opportune motui ſuccedat, nec vltra debitum tempus producatur, eſt effectum ſanitatis, non tamen actio, quemadmodum motus: adeò enim diſtat ab actione, vt ei maxime ſit contraria, quo fit, vt actionum generi minime ſubiiciatur, ſed reponatur in genere eorum, quæ pluribus [q] ſenſibus iudicantur: Aſperitas verò & læuitas videntur propriè ſub tactu cadere, quamquam viſu etiam aliquo modo diſcernuntur, & ideo ſunt ex illis effectis, quæ pluribus ſenſibus iudicantur: commodè autem redigi ad figuram poſſunt per ſuperficiem, quæ in aſperitate inæqualis eſt, in læuitate æqualis: vtraque autem in homine ſano, & in diuerſis partibus [r] percipitur, ſed magis dici debet compoſitio [s] ſecundum naturam, & ſanitas, quam ſanitatis affectum; poſtulat enim fabrica partium multiformium [f] & figuram, & ſuperficiem ſecundum naturam. Iam vero præter illam figuram, & ſuperficiem, quæ neceſſaria eſt ad vitæ munera obeunda, & idcirco ſanitas, alia etiam deſideratur, quæ magis ad ornatum [t] & pulchritudinem facit, quam ad actiones. Idem euenit magnitudini in his, qui ſunt habitiores, atque hæc inter effecta ſanitatis, & propriè inter qualitates, quæ viſu & tactu accipiuntur, referri debet. Sed cum pulchritudo & decens forma totius corporis pluribus rebus contineatur: inter quas eſt figura, magnitudo, numerus partium noſtrarum, ſequitur, vt ipſa quoque ſub plures ſenſus cadat, & ſit effectum [u] ſanitatis, quamobrem opportunè hic tractabitur.

Inter bona corporis numerant philoſophi [x] ſanitatem, vires, pulchritudinem: ſed Medici, quorum officium eſt omnia facere ad reſtituendum, ad conſeruandum bonum noſtri corporis, ad ſanitatem conſilium dirigunt, cenſentq; eos, qui hanc acquirunt, [y] vires quoque & pulchritudinem adipiſci, quæ ipſam tamquam effecta [y] cauſam conſequuntur. De viribus, quod à ſanitate [z] proficiſcantur, nulla eſt controuerſia: nam quanto melior eſt compoſitio, tanto has efficit firmiores: contra ſi recedat à moderatione, quo deterior euadit, eo magis eaſdem imbecillas præbet, ita vt qui ſanitatem & compoſitionem ſecundum naturam comparat, ſimul & vires comparet: quamobrem ſatis eſt Medico reſpicere ad ſanitatem duntaxat, cuius vbi compos fuerit, non eſt, quod vltra laboret, vt reddat hominem validum; integram enim ſanitatem integræ vires ſequuntur: ſed de viribus nihil eſt, quod ſeorſum agamus, cum referantur ad facultates quas ſatis ſupra [a] explicauimus. Pergemus igitur ad pulchritudinem, [illegible] ambigitur, in quo conſiſtat, ſitne ſanitatis effectum, veluti robur virium, an ipſa ſanitas: tum ſo[illegible] ſanitate contentus eſſe Medicus debeat, an præter hanc pulchritudinem quoque efficere, quam [illegible] tationem vt præcidamus, rem altius repetemus. Eſt igitur inſita vis omnibus, vt pulchritudinem [illegible] formitatem repudient, ita vt hæc in malis apud omnes habeatur, illa in bonis: pauci [illegible] men [illegible] lud ſit, quod aut tam auide expetunt, aut tantopere oderunt. Concedunt tamen o[illegible] tudinem, & deformitatem in conſtitutione [b] corporis animaduerti: nam quod rectè [illegible] eſt, pulchrum, quod praue, [c] appellant deforme. Vt autem in noſtro corpore duplex attenditur

a Gal. de [illegible]
b Galen. lib. [illegible]
Ariſt. [illegible] de anima c. 6
[illegible] lib. de diff. morb. ca. [illegible] de conſtit. art. c. 5
e Galen. de diff. morb. c. 6.
f Gal. lib. de conſtit. artis c. 5
g Galen. lib. de cauſis morb. ca. 8.
h Ariſt. [illegible] de anima ca. 6.
i Gal. 2. de motu muſc. c. 5
k Galen de pulſuum vſu c. 6 & loco citato.
l Gal. de voca inſtr. diſſect. c. 2. & Gal. de diff. ſympt. c. 2
m Galen. de diff. ſympt. 3.
n Ariſt. [illegible] phyſic. c. 4. 6. & Gal. 1. de differ. pulſ. [illegible] 3
o Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. ca. 12.
p Gal. [illegible] de tem. & reg. & de diff. ſympt. c. 3.
q Gal. 2. de anima c. 6.
r Gal. lib. 5. de diff. morb. cap. 6 & de conſtit. art. c. 5.
s Gal. locis citatis.
t Gal. de arte med. c. 8.
u Galen. de tuen. val. ad Thraſ. c. 14.
x Ariſt. lib. 1. rhetoric. ad Theo dec. ca. 5.
y Galen. de tuen. val. ad Thraſyb. c. 14
z Galen. [illegible] meth.
a Supra va[illegible] in b[illegible]
b Gal. [illegible] plac. [illegible] &
c Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. [illegible] 3

[illegible] ... nendas necessariæ non plus habe[illegible] ... ubi nulla est habenda [illegible] ... naturæ, [illegible] artis op[illegible] ... comprobare videtur Aristoteles [illegible] ... deant, qui tales fuer[illegible] ... [illegible] in qua sita est eorum forma. [illegible]

[illegible] ... pulchritudinem [illegible] ... iucundissimum: concurrunt enim cum habilitate actionis, venustas [illegible] ... pud Xenophontem eam duntaxat pulchritudinem probat, [illegible] munera maxime sit habilis. [illegible] ... actiones & officia [illegible]: sunt enim à natura creatæ singulæ partes, [illegible] ... tentur [illegible], ad quarum munera [illegible] ... ratione quatuor elementorum continentur. [illegible] ... pite & mento, [illegible] & venustatem [illegible] ... nem, cum deformitatem [illegible] ... [illegible] egregia nunquam ab utilitate [illegible] ... stantia [illegible] habilitatem [illegible] ad vitæ munera [illegible] ... concurrant, [illegible] ... perficies, [illegible] magnitudo, [illegible] ... quæ decens [illegible] & apta ad id præstandum [illegible] ... oportet [illegible] ... nec nimis lata aptantur, [illegible] ... minus [illegible] erunt, & [illegible] quæ externa [illegible] ... ad partium [illegible] ... nimis vasta incommoda est, [illegible] ... commode [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] collo[illegible], vbi quam [illegible] minus [illegible] quam ille, qui à natura [illegible] nos tenet [illegible] [illegible] membrorum aliquod mutetur, vna cum [illegible] ma etiam a[illegible] [illegible] [d] ſimplices partes pariter ac ſimul formes deſiderant, vt belle [illegible] Eadem [illegible] etur non minus ad pul[illegible]tudinem, qu[illegible] ad vſum pertinere: nam vbi [illegible] [illegible]nus animum oſtendit deformitate, quam læſione actionum: ſed faciamus compendi[illegible] [illegible] pulchritudo partium ſimplicium ad bonam habitudinem, ad bonum colorem, ad p[illegible] [illegible] multiformium vero ad figuram, [illegible] perficiem, caua, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum; [illegible] quæ in vtroque genere partium amantur. Hæc vbi con[illegible] ſint, ad pulchritudinem ſimul & [illegible] ac omni[illegible] dantur. Sed ſint ne eædem ſanitas & pulchritud[illegible], cum ambæ in [illegible] compoſitione [illegible] ſecundum naturam conſiſtant, an inter ſe diſſerant, ita vt pulchritudo ſit eſſ[illegible] ſanitatis [illegible] ſeperatur, ne altera pulchritudo præter [illegible], quæ cum vtilitate copulatur, ac [illegible] reperitur, pertineat ne ad Medicum, an ad [illegible], in di[illegible] nunc ponen[illegible] reſtat. In partibus quidem ſimplicibus, conſtat pulchritudinem eſſe effectum ſanitatis, a qua prod[illegible]tur habitudo illa bona [illegible] num bono colore, & pilis decentibus, quibus diximus earum pulchritudinem contineri: nam ſanitas [h] ipſarum eſt moderata compoſitio ex quatuor elementis, hâc proxime ſequitur robur aliarum facultatis, [illegible] qua oritur bona corporis habitudo, bonus color, cum pilis decentibus. Intereſt igitur inter pulchritudinem & ſanitatem partium ſimplicium, quamuis vna ab alia nequeat auelli. At in multiformibus idem videtur eſſe pulchritudo & ſanitas, cum in earumdem rerum moderatione verſetur, figuræ ſcilicet, ſuperfi[illegible] ca[illegible]orum, magnitudinis, numeri, ſitus, vnitatis. Verum nece[illegible] in his quoque vnam ab altera [illegible] g[illegible] ſanitas ſit [k] cauſa, quam veluti effectum ſequitur pulchritudo, licet in eadem fabricatione verſentur: eſt enim ſanitas ipſa compoſitio corporis ſecundum naturam, quæ propoſitarum rerum m[illegible] de rationem poſtulat, quam cum obtinet, ſimul & robur actionum efficit, & pulchritudinem, quæ non

C eſt propriè moderatio, ſed conuenientia propoſitarum rerum, & conſenſio congruens, quam græ[illegible] [illegible] vocant: nam vt concentus ſit ex ſidibus ad numerum relaxatis contractiſque, non tamen eſt contractio & relaxatio ſidium, ſed vtramque ſequitur: ſic pulchritudo partium multiformium, quamuis [illegible] ſiſtat in ſtructura congrua, non tamen eſt ipſa ſtructura. At neq; facultates etiam noſtrum corpus adminiſtratores (licet moderata & apta compoſitione [m] contineantur, vt ſupra demonſtrauimus) ſunt ipſa compoſitio, ſed ab ea proficiſcuntur. Conſenſus igitur & æquabilitas omnium partium æquabiliter inter ſe [illegible]hærentium, eſt illa forma, quæ totius hominis fabricam reddit admirabilem & [illegible]chram, neque debet pulchritudo dici aliqua illarum rerum, in quarum moderatione verſatur, quod [illegible]leganter [illegible]eclarauit Catullus his verſibus:

Quintia formoſa eſt multis, mihi candida, longa,
Recta eſt, hæc ego ſic ſingula confiteor:
Tota [illegible]d formoſa nego: nam nulla venuſtas,
N[illegible] in tam magno eſt corpore mica ſalis.

Forma [illegible] [illegible] habet, auctore [n] Ariſtotele, ad hominem commendandam, quam ep[illegible] accurate et am[illegible] ſcripta Hanc Carneades vir ſummi ingenii cum regno [illegible]parauit quod [illegible] cuſtodibus corp[illegible] [illegible]geret. Contraria eſt deformitas, quæ licet inconcinna partium fabrica contineatur, ab ea tamen d[illegible]fert tanquam inter ſe diſſidentium, & [illegible] ſymphonia diſcors, vt dici p[illegible] ille. [illegible]dem ſententiæ videtur fuiſſe Plato, [o] cum in Sophiſta aliud cenſet eſſe morbum, aliud [illegible] formita[illegible] & rurſus aliud ſanitatem, aliud pulchritudinem: [p] definit enim morbum [illegible] gnatæ diſſi[illegible], de[illegible]tatem vero inæquabilitatem, quæ ab ipſo proficiſcitur; ex contrario ſanitatem cognatarum con[illegible] [illegible]ulchritudinem vero æquabilitatem, quam illa peperit in corpore. In [q] animo autem [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tem eſſe diſſenſionem & inconſtantiam opinionum: pulchritudinem vero eorumdem con[illegible]. [illegible] his colligitur pulchritudinem non aliud eſſe, quam conuenientiam partium [illegible] ſe congru[illegible] [illegible] quod pulchrum eſt, vndique aptum ſi[illegible], & expletum omnibus ſuis numeris & partibus perfectum, cuiuſmodi fuit ſignum illud [r] Polycleti, quod regula dicta eſt, ad quam fictores ſua ſigna dirigere[illegible] [illegible]us ſpeciem imitarentur. Pulchritudo autem ſimplicium partium, quam in bona habitudine & d[illegible] his conſiſtere diximus, eatenus ad multiformes ſpectat, quatenus componuntur ex [s] ſimpl[illegible] [illegible]nquam ex materia, ita vt dicere po[illegible]mus vnum genus pulchritudinis verſari in materia, alterum in fo[illegible] partium multiformium, & vtrumque eſſe eff[illegible] ſanitatis. Sed quod pertinet ad formam, con[illegible] in ſymmetri[illegible] & conſenſu illo quod ad materiam, in quantitate, hoc eſt, bona habitudine & qualitate, hoc eſt, bono [t] colore, quibus adiciuntur pili decentes: neque enim po[illegible]ſt natura pulchritudinis, quæ in materia verſatur, vno verbo explicari. Sed dubium eſt præter d[illegible] [illegible]chritudinem ſimplicium & multiformium partium, quæ ſanitatem ſequitur, alia ne reperiatur, quæ [illegible]be[illegible] cum ſanitate atq; vſu partium [illegible]nuenientiam, ſed ab his ſeparetur, atq; auellat[illegible] nam videntur aliæ partes corporis eſſe donatæ a natura propter aliquem vſum, aliæ citra omnem vtilitatem

 ad

[illegible] um, [illegible] mm [illegible]
[illegible] po [illegible] antum [illegible]
[illegible] ba [illegible]
[illegible] um, [illegible]
[illegible] m da [illegible]
[illegible] curam [illegible]
[illegible] æ, quantum [illegible] eſt, [illegible]
[illegible] bus præſt [illegible] occul [illegible]
[illegible] ſi, [illegible] tamen [illegible] es ad naturam reuerta [illegible]
[illegible] ex vitro vel argento. Amari igitur [illegible]
[illegible] in co[m]parari deformi[t]atem, inquit H[i]ppo[crates] [illegible] quæ naſi [illegible]
[illegible] quamuis pauci ſint, qu[i] perf[e]ctam [illegible] pleruṁq; eſt a[d] [illegible]
[illegible] tatem [illegible] endam neceſſaria. Spect[a]bit igitur Medi[c]us ad [illegible] [pul]chritudinem, quæ ab [illegible]
[illegible] ſeiungitur, & vbi pereat vſus partis, ſpeciem ac formam cona[bitur] [illegible] viribus retinere, qu[illegible]
ne ſæpe duriorem & craſſi[o]rem cicatricem extenuat atque emo[l]lit [illegible] quam ſimillimam reddat [illegible]
[illegible] curta, & alia complura efficit, quæ [ex]tra o[rdin]em v[ti]um ſolam afferunt dign[it]atem, & [c]um hæc
ficit, fung[it]ur officio M[e]dici: pert[i]net enim ad Medi[ci]nam ea quoque pars, quæ naturale[m] pu[lchritudinem] [illegible]
[illegible] nem [illegible] tur, [illegible] ſed vt hæc Medicum decet, [illegible] altera dedecet, quæ ſimiliter ad
[illegible] autem pulchritudinem ſucatam atque adulterinam, v[t] [illegible] torque[illegible]
[illegible] candorem, vel ruborem ſucatum repellens, in illam in[c]umbet ſanguin[illegible]
[illegible] dens n[a]tura[le]m nitorem reſtituere [illegible] la ars adulat[illegible] ſt, quamuis inter d[illegible]
[illegible] em quan[d]am & cognati[o]nem, quam h[a]bet [c]um naturali [illegible] ad [illegible]
[illegible] tamen [illegible] ab einſmodi arte non minus, q[ua]m ab [illegible] la, quæ ob [illegible]
[illegible] ha[illegible] ta ratione ſanitatis ſuauiſſima ſint, [illegible] maxime g[u]ſtum impel[l]ant [vo]luptate, Eam et [illegible]
[illegible] dun[t]axat adm[itt]et, quæ nequeat ſan[it]atem [la]befactare, & [l]oquum commou[e]re facie[illegible]
[illegible] genere [l]oquendi [illegible], q[u]od ſalubre ſit, & quantum per ſan[i]tate[m] licet, g[illegible]
uc[illegible] d reuertamur ad pulchritudinem naturalem, [illegible] tertiu[m] hæc ad t[e]rtium genus eff[e]ctuum ſani-
t[atis], ad ea videlicet, quæ non ſunt actiones, non opera, n[o]n ex[pu]lſa & retenta, ſed qual[it]ates, quæ ſe-
cundum naturam in corpore noſtr[o] ſenſibus comprehenduntur: illa autem conuenien[ti]a, & [illegible] quab-
[illegible] partium multiformium, in qua [illegible] eatum formam diximus, [illegible] cadi [illegible] & vi-
ſum, licet magis pr[o]pr[ie] ad viſum ſpectet, quemadmod[u]m & ex his, quæ ſp[e]ctant ad earumdem [illegible]
etiam bona habitudo & pili decentes: nam color bonus [illegible] viſu iudicatur. Sed ſatis de tertio gen[ere] ef-
fectorum.

De his, quæ ſecundum naturam expelluntur aut retinentur. C A P. X

DEpu[l]ſa & reten[ta] ſuperſunt ex effectis ſanitatis, q[uæ] ad proprium [illegible] gen[u]s referri debent [illegible]
ſeparatum: neque enim quod dep[ell]itur aut retinetur, eſt actio, ſi[c]ut depellere ac retinere au[t]
[illegible] nihil a facultate expultrice vel retent[rice] [illegible] muretur, aut qualitas ſer[illegible] ſubiecta. R[illegible]
[illegible], vt ad aliud genus ſpectet, quod [illegible] à cæteris per ſe ipſum conſ[titu]it: diſtribui [illegible] aut [illegible]
du[o] membra, ſub vno ſunt, quæ depelluntur, ſub altero, quæ retinentur, q[illegible]
de [illegible], quæ partim retinentur, partim depelluntur. Tractemus pri[illegible], quæ [illegible]
ſt [illegible] us, ſi in memoriam reuocemus, quo ſpectet munus facult[at]is retentr[icis] [illegible]
[illegible] auctrici, procreatrici, quæ poſtulant, [illegible] materia [illegible] detineatur ad alend[u]m, procrean[d]u[m] [illegible]
[illegible] um nec[eſſa]ria. ob quam [illegible] ue cauſam retineatur vtilis eſt, contra inut[ilis] & n[o]xia [illegible]
inſita enim eſt v[i]s o[m]nibus partibus complectendi, quæ ſecundum nat[ura]m ſunt & con[illegible] & d[illegible]
[illegible] ac detrudendi contraria. Vtiliter itaque retinetur, q[u]od alere atque aug[e]re p[o]teſt, [illegible]
[illegible] dum vertatur in ſuc[c]um, hic a iecinore, d[u]m mutetur in ſa[ng]uinem, [illegible]
[o]mnibus partibus, d[u]m ſimilis fiat eorum ſubſtanti[æ], vtiliter etiam retinetur, qu[o]d ad [illegible]
[illegible] veluti ſemen in ſuis vaſis, donec concubitu in vterum eff[u]ndatur [illegible]
[illegible] tatur fœtus, & partus matureſcat: retinetur [illegible] mulieribus [illegible], q[illegible] ut al[illegible]
[illegible] debe[t] [illegible] ut conuerti in lac, dum lactentem infante[m] nutriat [illegible] ſu[illegible] ma quicqui[d] [illegible]
[illegible] q[illegible] mmodum contineri, & illud etiam, quod al[i]quin alien[illegible] ſt & [illegible]
dum, [pro]pter [illegible] quam vtilitatem moram trahit in re[c]eptacul[o], quem [illegible]
[illegible] & vrina, itaque in ſua veſica, quaſi in ciſter[na], ſuc[c]us melanch[o]licus in ſiene. [illegible]
d[illegible] intueamur, inueniemus non ſ[o]lum opportunum, ſed etiam nece[ſſa]rium fuiſſe ad vitam
co[illegible] ndam, [qu]æ retinerentur [illegible] ſi aſſidua eſſet; [illegible] ſi aſſidue [illegible]
[illegible] nenter deſtillaret, neque diut[i]us omni[a] hæc ſeruarentur in [illegible] receptaculis, eſſ[e]t vitæ
[illegible] us incred[ibili] impedimento nec eſt propte[r] [illegible] prudentiam aut rationem in [illegible]
[illegible] exiſtimes, ſi ob vitæ commoda diu[tiu]s retinent, quæ ali[o]quin ſuperflua ſunt [illegible]
[illegible] partes no[ſtri] corp[o]ris ipſa n[a]tura ſine mente, [ſi]bi duntaxat vt[il]itatem comp[illegible]
[illegible] ſt, depellunt q[uod] [illegible] inutile, ne aliqu[illegible] aliarum gratiam, [illegible]
[illegible] qu[ib]us ſtudebent, n[illegible] qu[i]bus offendun[tur] [illegible]
[illegible] Summus v[illegible], qui [illegible] corpora [illegible]
[illegible] & [c]onſpirent in vt[il]itatem totius corporis, & [illegible]
[illegible] a ab alia ſeparata & tamen ſuum proprium munus [illegible] exerc[illegible] teſt [illegible]
[illegible] co[mmod]ine[illegible] & vitæ [c]ommo[di]tatem afferunt [illegible]
[illegible], qu[o]d alienum. [illegible] facit veſica, & quæ vrinam [illegible] bilem [illegible]
[illegible] em & ien, cu[illegible]

A [a] commodum excipiunt, & hoc pacto ſimul afferunt & oportunitatem vi[illegible] & ubi aliquam vtilitatem: linquamus retenta, videamus expulſa. Quæcunque igitur natura reſpuit atque arcet, omnia [b] vel qualitate, vel quantitate moleſta ſunt: quædam enim arcentur à natura, quod debitum modum ſuperent, licet genere commoda ſint, huiuſmodi eſt ſanguis, qui per menſtrua tempora mulieribus profluit ex vtero, & qui adoleſcentibus boni habitus interdum ex naribus erumpit: eiuſdem generis videtur eſſe cibus, qui nimium liberaliter [c] ingeſtus ventriculum adeo opprimit, vt ab expultrice, vomitu vel deiectione detrudatur: Sed his, qui modum non excedunt in ratione victus, nec ſanguis ex naribus erumpit, nec crudus cibus ex ventriculo depellitur, ſi modo integra ſanitate fruantur. At menſtrua purgatio [d] mulieribus reſpondet etiam, vbi optima valetudo fuerit, & adhibeatur victus ratio ſalubris: non ita vt depulſi menſes mulieribus naturæ [d] ac ſanitatis prorſus ſint effecta. Ille verò ſanguis, qui ab expultrice facultate ægrotantibus effunditur, aliqua ex parte [e] præter naturam eſt, & etiam morbi eſt. Quum, quatenus a morbi cauſa expultrix ad detrudendum excitatur. [f] Semen etiam vbi nimium ſuperat tam viris, quam mulieribus, eſt ex his, quæ ſecundum naturam expelli debent, quamuis non genere & qualitate, ſed copia duntaxat alienum ſit, licet ex nimia [g] retentione noxias acquirat qualitates. Ea verò expulſa, quæ qualitate aliena ſunt, etiam ſanis ex [h] triplici coctione alimenti redundant. [h] Eſculenta enim & poculenta quamtumuis ſimilia videantur, & propria naturæ noſtræ, multum tamen adhuc [i] ab illa diB ſtant: quamobrem ſi debent fieri alimentum & conuerti in partes noſtras, neceſſe eſt mutentur, neque ſufficit vnica mutatio, tanta eſt diſſimilitudo, ſed [k] triplex neceſſaria eſt; vna, cum in ventriculo mutatur in ſuccum; altera, cum hic à ventriculo ſecretus labitur ad iecur, & ibi in ſanguinem conuertitur, tertia, cum hic per venas diſtributus vnicuique corporis parti in eius ſubſtantiam mutatur. In qualibet autem ex his tribus mutationibus ſecernitur, quod vtile eſt, [l] ſuperſunt reliquiæ inutiles, & ad alendum minime accommodatæ, hæ depelli debent tanquam qualitate ſeu ipſo genere alienæ. In prima enim mutatione, quæ fit in ventriculo, cum vtilis ſuccus ſecernitur, & à primis venis allicitur, recipiuntur craſſiores reliquiæ in inteſtinis, vnde poſtea deiiciuntur molles & figuratæ eo tempore [m], quo ſecundum naturam conſueuerunt, & modo conuenientes his [m], quæ aſſumuntur. In ſecunda coctione ſecernitur ſanguis, & ad venam cauam transfunditur. ſed relinquuntur flaua bilis, ſuccus melancholicus, & humor aquoſus, quæ ad varias partes feruntur, vt [n] flaua bilis ad veſicam fellis, & duodenum inteſtinum, ſuccus melancholicus ad lienem, & inteſtina, humor aquoſus à renibus allicitur, inde transfuſus ad [o] veſicam detruditur, & fit vrina: quæ ſecundum naturam fere ruffa eſt, & media inter tenuem & craſſam, in qua quædam [p] ſubſident alba, leuia & æqualia. In tertia coctione, quam efficiunt partes ſolidæ, dum ſanguinem in ſuam ſubſtantiam conuertunt, ſimiliter quædam ſuperuacanea [q] relinquuntur; neque enim tota ſubſtantia ſanguinis idonea eſt, quæ alat ſubſtantiam ſolidam: quæ autem ſuperſunt inutilia translata ad cutem expelluntur. Duplici [r] autem generi ſubiiciuntur, cum alia [ſ] craſſa ſint C & hæreant, alia liquida & fluant. Fluit humor, qui ſeri naturam habet: hic licet à renibus alliciatur, & fiat vrina, vt proxime dictum eſt, non tamen ita [t] totus attrahitur, vt ſanguis ſine eo penitus relinquatur, ſed neceſſe eſt adhuc aliquid ex ipſo retineat, vt facilius [u] penetret per venas anguſtiores: hoc autem extenuatum in vapores diſſipatur, & per foramina cutis ita exhalat, vt lateat ſenſum. At non tantum ex aquoſo humore, ſed etiam ex ſanguine ac reliquis ſuccis vapor exhalat, copioſior quidem in corporibus calidis & humidis, in quibus cutis rara eſt, cum aer ſimiliter fuerit calidus & humidus: quibus verò praui ſucci redundant, pro vaporibus ex cute exeunt fuligines. Verum vbi nimia aquoſi humoris copia ad cutem fertur, non poteſt tota digeri atque expirare; quocirca in ſudorem [x] abit, qui ſimiliter elabitur ex cute. Quamobrem [y] Diocles exiſtimauit ſudorem præter naturam eſſe, cum ſanis, qui moderata victus ratione vtantur, non effluat, ſed qui transfertur ad cutem aquoſus humor, paucus ac tenuis eſt, & vniuerſus in vapores diſſoluitur. Craſſa verò, quæ ex tertia coctione ſuperant ad cutem [z] detruſa, partim ſordem efficiunt, partim pilos; ſordes extra cutem omnino expellitur, quamuis quod glutinoſa ſit externæ eius ſuperficiei inhæreſcat: ſed pili partim depelluntur à cute, partim ab eadem retinentur, id, quod aliquo pacto etiam euenit vnguibus, ita vt vtrique poni poſſe videantur in genere quodam medio inter retenta & depulſa. Vtrique tamen ponuntur in [a] partibus corporis, ſed magis vngues, qui etiam magis retinentur & minus depelluntur, quam pili, qui in libro de arte medicinali referuntur à [b] Galeno inter ea, quæ ſanitatem & compoſitionem noſtri neceſſario conſequuntur: hoc pacto igitur exiſtimabuntur effecta ſanitatis, referunturque ad expulſa & retenta, ſeu ad medium
D quoddam genus inter vtraque, quemadmodum monſtrauimus. Sed quæ de effectis ſanitatis dicenda erant, habeant hunc terminum.

Finis Tertii libri de Tuenda Valetudine Generatim.

[a] Gal. [illegible] de na. fa. [illegible] [b] Gal. [illegible] de na. fa. & [c] Gal. li. 1. de temp. 2. [d] Gal. 3. de cau. ſymp. c. 2. [e] Gal. li. de diff. ſymp. c. 6. [f] Gal. 1. de cau. ſymp. c. 7. [g] Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 5. [h] Gal. li. 1. de tu. val. c. 12. [i] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 3. & 1. de na. fa. c. 10. [k] Gal. 1. lib. de tu. va. c. 12. & Gal. li. de ſucc. bonit. & vitio c. 5. [l] Gal. ibi. & 1. de na. fac. c. 10. [m] Gal. 1. li. de tu. va. c. 12. & de ſucc. bon. & vitio c. 5. [n] Gal. li. 3. de na. fa. [o] Gal. li. 3. de na. fa. 9. [p] Gal. li. 1. de na. fac. 13. 14. [q] Hip. li. 2. prog. tex. 16. [r] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 12. [ſ] Gal. li. 1. de tu. va. 12. [t] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 6. & 1. de tu. val. c. 12. [u] Gal. ibid. Galen. 4. de vſu par. c. 6. [x] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 12. [y] Gal. 1. apho. com. 15. & li. de diff. ſymp. c. 6. [z] Gal. li. 1. de tu. val. 12. [a] Ar[illegible] de hiſtor. ani. c. 9. & 10. [b] Gal. li. ar. tu. me. c. y.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE GENERATIM
Liber Quartus:

Qui eſt de his, quæ cognoſcenda ſunt in homine ſano.

Quæ in vniuerſum cognoſcenda ſint in homine ſano, & qua ratione. C A P. I

a Gal. 1. de tu. val. 1

SI quis cuſtodire ſanum hominem tentet, antequam ad id aggrediatur ea, quæ cuſtodienda ſunt, tenere a debet, compoſitionem videlicet corporis, quæ ſanitas eſt, [illegible] ſas, & effecta eiuſdem, de quibus abſolutè cognoſcendis abunde egimus in [illegible] rioribus libris: quod quidem non ſatis eſt, cum eadem recognoſcere oporteat, & ex certis indiciis colligere in homine, qui tractatur, atque hoc nunc nobis propoſitum eſt. Præſcribemus igitur, quo pacto vnumquodque ex his, quæ conſeruanda eſſe demonſtrauimus, cognoſcendum ſit in homine ſano, ad cuius cuſtodiam adhibe[illegible]mus: deſcendemus autem a ſummis generibus vſque ad imas ſpecies, atque ad differentias cuiuſcunque compoſitionis noſtri corporis & ſanitatis; tum cauſarum, & effectorum, quæ eandem conſequuntur, omnia non quidem membratim, ſed generatim complectentes, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, & tutela indigent. Verum non ſufficit ad bonam valetudinem retinendam tantum hæc, quæ præſentia ſunt, & in homine ſano recognoſcere, ſed expedit etiam conijcere, quæ fuerunt, & quæ futura ſunt præſagire. Cæterum de præſentibus nulla eſt controuerſia; nemo enim ſanæ mentis negabit, ſi quid defendendum ſit, antequam defendatur, omnino b cognoſcendum eſſe: ſed quorſum [illegible] et præteritorum meminiſſe, aut futura præuidere, cum neque ſint, neque ſeruari debeant, poterit in dubium incertumque reuocari; perſpicuum tamen fiet, ſi vnumquodque æſtimemus eorum, quæ ſiue præterita, ſiue futura, cognoſcere oportet, ſic enim patebit, quanti momenti ſit, & quantam vtilitatem [illegible] rat tam præteritorum memoriam, quam futurorum præſagitio. Inde autem ordiemur, quod qu[illegible] que ad corpus noſtrum referuntur, ſunt c vel ipſa compoſitio corporis, vel cauſæ, vel effecta ei[illegible] neque enim quartum membrum inuenitur, quod his non ſubijciatur. Omnia ergo, quæ ad corpus noſtrum attinent, ſeu præſentia, ſeu præterita, ſeu futura, proculdubio ſub aliquo illorum trium comprehenduntur: hoc autem de præſentibus ſatis expoſitum eſt in ſuperioribus, vbi non ſolum tria eſſe recognoſcenda, ſed ſingula conſeruationem poſtulare demonſtrauimus. Eadem tria in homine ſano, vbi præterierint, conijcienda ſunt, id quod ad cognitionem pariter & conſeruationem præſentium pertinet: compoſitio corporis præterita in homine nunc ſano potuit ſecundum naturam eſſe, atque eadem, quæ nunc eſt, ita vt ſanitas, quæ præſens eſt, ſam inueterauerit & confirmata ſit: potuit etiam præter naturam fuiſſe, ita vt præterito morbo præſens ſanitas ſucceſſerit. Id nouiſſe confert ad intelligendum, qualis ſit ſanitas præſens, & idcirco ad cuſtodiam eiuſdem: alia enim ratione [illegible]gunda eſt, d cum confirmata, alia, cum recens & nondum firma. In hac circumſpecte magis agendum eſt, [illegible] a liberiori vitæ genere vti licet: operæ precium eſt etiam intelligere, qualis præceſſerit m[illegible] vt [illegible] re ea poſſint, quæ rurſus hominem [illegible]pellant in eum, ad quem procliuis eſt: expedit [illegible] peciem [illegible] differentiam præteritæ compoſitionis intelligere. At neceſſarium eſt etiam conijcere præ[illegible]as e cauſas tam internas, quam externas, conferunt enim ad cognoſcendam præ[illegible]entem corporis compoſitionem, quales enim hæ fuerunt, talem quoque illam eſſe veriſimile eſt: conferunt & ad tuendam; nam ea, quæ ſalubria fuerunt, perſequi oportet, ſicuti declinare ea, quæ potuerint hominem de ſanitate deturbare. At præterita effecta, vbi deprehenderimus compoſitionem illam corporis, à qua proficiſcebantur, [illegible] perſpicua ſunt, ſiquidem conſtat talia fuiſſe, qualis fuit compoſitio, quam conſequebantur. Sed cum hæc ex effectis plerumque intelligantur, præſtat illa quoque perpendere, vt inde ve[illegible]emur, [illegible] alis præceſſerit corporis compoſitio. Reſtant futura, quæ ſimiliter ſunt corporis compoſitio, cauſæ, & effecta. In effectis non eſt, quod inſiſtamus, neque enim pertinent ad cognitionem compoſitionis futuræ, veluti præterita ad cognitionem præteritæ; quoniam futura effecta [illegible] incognita ſunt, tantumque abeſt, vt futuram compoſitionem denuncient, vt potius ab illa f denunc[illegible]entur. talia enim [illegible]ectare oportet, qualem & ipſam compoſitionem, quam vna cum cauſis futuris duntaxat præ[illegible] oportet in homine ſano ſi compoſitio vna cum cauſis eadem permanſura eſſe videatur [illegible]dem inſiſtendum eſt quibus nunc vtitur: ſed ſi periculum eſt, ne deterior fiat, poſſunt [illegible] & depelli mala, quæ [illegible] pendent: deuitantur hæc, vbi ſubmouentur, quæ ſanitatem labefactare poſſe videantur

b Gal. li. 1. de tu. vale. 1.

c Gal. li. 1. meth. c. 7. & 8.

d Gal. [illegible] ad Thra. [illegible] de tu. vale. [illegible]

e Galen. 4. meth. ca. 3

f [illegible]

g [illegible]

A dicatur. [illegible] præſentia, præterita, & futura, quæ in homine [illegible] cognoſcere debemus: ſequitur nunc, [illegible] vnumquodque deprehendi poſſit, & rationem [illegible] aperiamus. Quæcumque igitur [illegible] noſtro deprehenduntur,[a] vel ſenſu, vel mente percipi neceſſe eſt. Quæ ſenſibus ſubiecta [illegible] intercedente tempore cum primum [a] obiiciuntur, nobis innoteſcunt, neque ratiocinatione [illegible] quæ mente indicantur, ſignis atq; argumentis indigent, quæ vel ex cauſis, vel ex effectis deprehenduntur; effecta enim denunciant cauſas: quod reciprocantur; nam ab his quoque denunciantur. Ad hos duos locos ſignorum [b] referuntur quæcumque oc[illegible] aliquid demonſtrant: ſpectemus ſeorſum, qua via percipiantur primo præſentia, deinde præterita, poſtremo futura, quæ in homine ſano cognoſcenda eſſe tradidimus. Ergo ex præſentibus quædam ſenſui [c] ſubiiciuntur, quædam cum ipſum effugiant, mente comprehendi debent, ſiue compoſitionem corporis, hoc eſt, ſanitatem, ſiue cauſas, ſiue effecta eiuſdem intueamur. Cadunt ſub ſenſum, quæcunque extrinſecus ſe [d] oſtendunt: quæ abdita ſunt, coniectura inueſtigantur, ductis argumentis à cauſis vel effectis, ad quæ referuntur, quæ iuuant aut lædunt, quæ ita communiter vagantur. Præterita, cum non amplius ſint, ſenſui minime ſubiiciuntur, niſi quatenus hominem vel prius nouerimus, vel de ipſo aut eius familiaribus quæ ante geſta ſint ad ipſum attinentia audiuimus: quamobrem neceſſe eſt, mente coniiciantur, quæ poſita ſunt vel in cauſis, vel in effectis. Ea vero, quæ iuuant, aut nocent, nullo modo poſſunt, quæ præterierunt, indicare, cum ei, quod non eſt, nihil poſſit prodeſſe, aut obeſſe. Raro autem depro-
B muntur horum ſigna ex cauſis, nam ſi ignotæ ſunt res præteritæ, par eſt ignotas quoque eſſe earum cauſas, ita vt non videantur poſſe aliquid iudicare. Interdum tamen vel [d] ab ægrotante, vel ab eius familiaribus [e] pateſiunt, aut coniectura aliqua inueſtigantur, tuncque ex cauſis antegreſſis licet res, quæ in corpore ſano præterierunt, colligere. plerumque tamen deprehenduntur ex effectis, [f] quæ nondum receſſerunt, & idcirco poſſunt præterita, à quibus profecta fuerint, denunciare. At neque futurorum prænotio aliquo modo pertinet ad ſenſum, quo tantum iudicantur, quæ præſentia [g] ſunt, ſed ad mentem; ſignificantur enim ab argumentis, quæ depromuntur ex cauſis [h] duntaxat: nam ridiculum eſt ex effectis, quæ nundum ſunt, velle præſagire cauſas, à quibus oriri debent. Futura igitur ex ſolis cauſis neceſſe eſt colligantur, quæ præſentes ſunt, & quatenus efficere aliquid incipiunt, indicare nobis exitum poſſunt, quem ſunt allaturæ. Hactenus de via cognoſcendi varia; ſpectemus nunc, qualis cognitio hic vel illa comparetur, certe ne, an coniecturalis. Illa profectò, quæ ad ſenſum ſpectat, certa eſt, conſtat enim ſenſus veri nuncios eſſe, neque decipi, ita vt iniquum ſit non agnoſcere, quæ ab illis iudicantur, cum & hi verſantur in parte alioquin bene affecta, & illa non nimis diſtant. Ea vero cognitio, quæ ad animum ſpectat, ſæpe coniecturalis eſt: tantum enim argumenta, quæ ducuntur à [i] propriis cauſis, atque effectis, quæ à re propoſita numquam ſe iunguntur, [k] firmam ſcientiam faciunt, ſed vbi depromantur ab his, quæ vel à propoſita re ſeparantur, vel cum altera iungi ſolent, coniecturam [l] magis afferunt, quam ſcientiam: illa vero, quæ maxima ex parte rem aliquam conſequuntur, &
C raro copulantur cum altera, coniecturam quidem faciunt, ſed firmiorem: infirma autem fit & ab arte prorſus excluditur, ſi formatur ab his, quæ raro accidunt, ac nullam cum illa re, in cuius cognitionem deuenire optamus, habent affinitatem: ars enim continetur illis, [m] quæ vel perpetua ſunt, vel plerumque ita ſe habent.

De recognoſcenda ſanitate in vniuerſum vna cum ſuis differentiis.

Cap. II.

His ita conſtitutis, ad ſingula genera pergemus, & primo ad præſentia, quæ euidentiora ſunt, & plurimum conferunt ad cognoſcenda præterita, vel futura, & maxime ad conſeruandam valetudinem pertinent, cum ſola debeant conſeruari. Ex præſentibus, quæ [illegible] ſunt tres res ſecundum naturam, [n] compoſitio corporis, cauſæ & effecta eiuſdem. Agemus primo de recognoſcenda compoſitione corporis ſecundum naturam, quæ [o] ſanitas eſt: oſtendemus ante, quo pacto agnoſcatur in homine ſano ſanitas in vniuerſum & vnaquæque eius differentia; deinde ſingulas ſpecies perſequemur. Sanitas igitur in vniuerſum, ſeu compoſitio corporis ſecundum naturam in partibus internis cum ſenſum [p] fugiat, coniectura comprehendi debet, & colligi ex ſignis duntaxat. Sanitas partium externarum & cutis, & muſculorum, qui proximè cuti ſubiiciuntur, & habitum totius corporis conſtituunt, partim ſub ſenſum cadit, partim etiam mente colligi poteſt. iudicat enim ſenſus [q] exter-
D nas partes, percipitque, an moderatæ ſint, & quod ad primas qualitates attinet, & quod ad conformationem ex figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu, atque vnitate, quibus contineri ſanitatem [r] diximus: quod qui intelligit, vbi externas partes hominis tangit, percipiens ea, quibus continetur ſanitas, ſanitatem ſimul percipit, & hoc pacto externarum partium, & totius habitus corporis ſenſui ſubiicitur: ſi quis tamen velit propoſitas res, quibus ſanitas continetur, non eſſe ſanitatem, ſed proximas cauſas ſanitatis, ex ipſis ſanitatem in vniuerſum colliget partium externarum, ſicuti ex cauſis effectum. Sed poteſt ſanitas partium externarum etiam conici ex aliis cauſis: tum ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, atque ex effectis, ex quibus duntaxat colligitur ſanitas partium [s] internarum. Perpendamus nunc ſigillatim omnia hæc, [illegible] quibus tam harum, quam illarum ſanitas indicatur, illud primo in memoriam reuocantes, quod cum ſanus homo exiſtimetur ille, qui vſitata [t] vitæ munera citra offenſam exercet, ex ſolis actionibus, quas homo recte efficiat, colligi ſanitas poteſt: plurimum tamen ad eandem indicandam conducunt & cauſæ efficientes, & ea, quæ proſunt, aut obſunt, & cætera effecta, quod pateſiet, ſi [illegible] nter ſingula intueamur. Cauſæ ſanitatis aut illæ ſunt, quæ nos à principio [illegible] rearunt, ut ſemen & ſanguis, ſeu pater & mater, aut aliæ, quæ poſtea ſanitatem vel am[illegible] ſtrauerunt, vel conſeruarunt præſentem; nam hoc aliquo modo [illegible] plani [x] efficere. Monſtrant ſanitatem parentes [illegible] bi ſani fuerint, monſtrant eamdem & aliæ cauſæ, vel [illegible] opera & inſtrumenta, quibus [illegible] itur Medicus, vbi tales fuerint, vt potuerint ipſam vel reſti[illegible] re, vel ieritate. Eorum, quæ iuuant, aut

 lædunt,

a Gal. [illegible] loc. aff. c. 1. & Hipp. sub primo li. medica trina
b Gal. 1 lib. de loc. aff. c. 1
c Gal. 1 de loc. aff. c. 1.
d Gal. ibi.
e Gal. lib. [illegible] progn. c. 8 & Gal. 1 de loc. aff. c. 1.
f Gal. 1. prog. com. 8.
g Gal. 1. de loc. aff. c. 1.
h Hipp. 1. progn. tex. 5. & Gal. li. de conſtit. art. 18.
i Ariſt. 2. de anima tex. 63. & 152.
k Gal. 1. de loc. aff. c. 1.
l Gal. ibid.
m Ariſt. li. 1. rhetoric. c. 2. & 1. de minorum c. 1.
n Gal. li. 1. morb. & 8.
o Gal. 1. de tu. val. ca. 5
p Gal. li. 1. de loc. aff. c. 1
q Gal. 1 de loc. aff. c. 1.
r Supra lib. 1 c. 1.
s Gal. 1 de loc. aff. c. 1.
t Gal. li. artis me. c. 8. & li. de diff. morb. ab initio.
u Gal. [illegible] ad Thraſyb. 26 & 1 de [illegible]
x Gal. [illegible] ad Traſyb. [illegible]

lædunt, hæc ratio eſt, [illegible] quæ moderata ſunt, monſtrant moderatum temperamentum [illegible] E
corporis, & ideo ſanitatem. Idem ſignificant immoderata, ſi nihil noceant quicquam [a] corpus noſtrum,
quanto magis ſanum eſt, magis remittitur cauſis morbum [e]fferentibus. Sub effectis comprehendun-
tur actiones, ea, quæ retinentur atque expelluntur, & ea, quæ in corpore noſtro ſenſibus percipiuntur,
veluti qualitates: in vniuerſum autem omnia hæc ſi talia fuerint, qualia eſſe conſueuerunt in homi-
ne ſano, indicant ſanitatem. Sub actionibus complectimur opera & mores, quæ ſimiliter ſanitatem
denunciant, vbi ſint, ſicut eſſe ſolent, cum homo bene valet. Inſpiciemus autem actiones omnes &
generatim, & ſpeciatim, vt [c] ex animalibus intelligentiam, [ra]tionem, & memoriam, ſenſum commu-
nem, ad quem ſpectat ſomnus & vigilia, ſenſus item proprius, motum voluntarium: tum ex actioni-
bus vitalibus [d] conſiderabimus motum cordis, & pulſum arteriarum: poſtremo ex naturalibus, tum
principales, [e] vt actionem procreandi, augendi, alendi, tum [f] miniſtras, per quas allicitur, retinetur,
concoquitur, & expellitur. Hæ igitur omnes actiones vna cum operibus, vt etiam [cum] his, quæ gignuntur
in nobis, cuiuſmodi eſt lac & ſemen, & cum moribus, ſi talia fuerint, qualia cerni ſolent to bene va-
lentibus, [h] indicabunt ſanitatem: id quod facient etiam, quæ ſecundum naturam retinentur in no-
bis, ſiue vtilia ſint, ſiue inutilia, quæ debeant intempeſtiue expelli, præterea quæ detruduntur, ſiue co-
pia ſuperent, ſiue qualitate, aut toto genere moleſta ſint, cuncta ſanitatem demonſtrant, vbi non ſint
mutata. Poſtremo quæ vel vno, vel pluribus ſenſibus in corpore noſtro deprehendi ſolent, cuiuſmodi F
[i] potiſſimum ſunt qualitates, vt color, odor, ſapor, frigus, calor, durities, mollities: præterea pulchritu-
do, quam in habitu corporis, calore, pilis, & quadam ſymmetria partium conſiſtere [k] diximus, vbi ta-
lia in nobis ſeruentur, qualia ſolent, cum ſani ſumus, in vniuerſum denunciant ſanitatem. Differentiæ
ſanitatis ipſæ quoque recognoſci debent: ternas autem [l] poſuimus, bonum habitum, ſanitatem con-
firmatam, ſanitatem infirmam. Accipimus autem bonum habitum ſimpliciter, & non illum, quo Athe-
letæ [m] vtebantur, qui magnam ſanguinis copiam requirebant, & ingentem corporis molem: eiuſmo-
di enim periculoſus eſt, & repudiatur ab Hippocrate: [n] ille verò, qui ſimpliciter bonus eſt, non item,
hunc in quadrato ac valido corpore conſpicimus. Sanitas [o] confirmata reperitur in corpore non ita
habitiore, non ita valido, ſed tamen ſtabilis eſt, quod non euenit ſanitati infirmæ, [p] quæ facile labefa-
ctatur. Huiuſmodi eſt ſanitas ſenum & conualeſcentium, qui refectione indigent: eorum præterea,
qui morbo ſunt obnoxii, & facile ægrotant. Poteſt & hæc ſanitas infirma neuter ſtatus inter veram ſa-
nitatem & morbum appellari, ſicut appellabatur ab [q] Herophilo: late autem patet vnaquæque ex his
tribus differentiis ſanitatis, ita vt in plures alias diſtribui poſſit. Eodem autem modo recognoſcuntur
differentiæ ſanitatis, quo recognoſci ſanitatem diximus: nam in partibus [r] externis atque habitu to-
tius corporis, ſenſu percipitur & mente; in partibus internis, mente duntaxat colligitur. Iudicat ſen-
ſus in partibus externis compoſitionem tam ſubſtantiæ ſimplicis, quam partium multiformium per-
fectiſſimam, quæ non aliud eſt, quam bonus [ſ] habitus: indicat & perfectam, quæ eſt ſanitas confir- G
mata: indicat & imperfectam, quæ eſt ſanitas infirma; ſed mente comprehenduntur ternæ diffe-
rentiæ ſanitatis tam in partibus externis, quam in internis, coniectura facta ex iiſdem ſignis, ex qui-
bus colligi in vniuerſum ſanitatem docuimus, [t] cauſis videlicet efficientibus, ex iuuantibus, & læden-
tibus, ex effectis: demonſtrant enim hæc vnamquamque differentiam ſanitatis, vbi ipſa ſimilem ac-
ceperint differentiam: nam ſi perfectiſſima fuerint, indicant ſanitatem perfectiſſimam ac bonum ha-
bitum, ſi perfecta, perfectam & confirmatam, ſi imperfecta, imperfectam & infirmam. Cauſæ ſiue fue-
rint principia procreationis, ſiue aliæ, quæ ſanitatem vel reſtituerint, vel conſeruarint, pro vt fuerint
vel perfectiſſimæ, vel perfectæ, vel imperfectæ, ita perfectiſſimam, perfectam, vel imperfectam ſanita-
tem denunciant. Quod ſpectat adiuuantia & lædentia, moderata, quæ ſanos iuuant, ſi plurimum iu-
uent, [u] monſtrant ſanitatem perfectiſſimam, ſi multum, perfectam, ſi parum, imperfectam. Quæ læ-
dere ſolent, veluti immoderata, ſi facile hominem offendant, monſtrant ſanitatem imperfectam, ſi dif-
ficulter, perfectam, [x] ſi maxime difficulter, perfectiſſimam: noſtra enim corpora, quo perfectiore ſani-
tate fruuntur, eo magis obſiſtunt cauſis morbum facientibus. Effecta ſiue ſint actiones, ſiue qualitates
corporis, ſiue retenta & depulſa, ſi talia fuerint, qualia ſolent eſſe his, qui optime valent, veluti actiones
validiſſimæ, ex qualitatibus corporis color, valde [y] bonum habitum ſignificant: quæ paululum ab
his recedunt, indicant ſanitatem confirmatam, quæ multum, infirmam, modo receſſus non ſit [z] tan-
tus, vt vſitata vitæ munera impediantur. Sed cum infirma [a] ſanitas pertineat ad ſenes, ad conualeſcen- H
tes, ad eos, qui propenſi ſunt ad morbos: ſenectus ſenſu percipitur, quatenus diſcernit canos, [r]ugas, &c.
quæ ſenum communia ſunt. Morbus præcedens, qui nuper fuerit curatus, cum ſit ex rebus præteri-
tis, qua ratione coniici poſſit, infra docebimus, cum præteritorum ſigna perſequemur: propenſio ad
morbum, cum ad prognoſticum ſpectet, colligitur ex ſignis futurorum? [b] quæ in ſequentibus expone-
mus. Hactenus de differentiis ſanitatis, & de ſanitate in vniuerſum recognoſcendis; proximum eſt, vt
ad ſpecies pergamus.

Sunt autem ſpecies ſanitatis, (vt in ſuperioribus [c] oſtenſum eſt) multæ, ſub duobus tamen [d] gene-
ribus omnes comprehenduntur; vnum pertinet ad partes ſimplices; alterum ad multiformes. Conſi-
ſtit ſanitas partium ſimplicium in temperatione [e] ex quatuor elementis, vel moderata, vel quæ non
adeo [f] recedat a moderatione, vt manifeſtè lædantur actiones [g] recedit autem vel ſimplici qualitate, vt
frigore, humore, calore, & ſiccitate, vel duplici, vt calore & humore, calore & ſiccitate, [fri]gore & hu-
more, [fri]gore & ſiccitate: ita vt nouem ſint ſpecies temperationis, vna ſcilicet moderata, quatuor im-
moderatæ ſimplices, & rotidem compoſitæ: quare nouem quoq; ſpecies ſanitatis ſubiiciuntur illi generi
[quod] in ſimplicibus partibus verſatur. Alterum genus, quod ad multiformes partes refertur, [h] conſiſtit
in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, [ſi]tu decentibus, quibus reſpondent totidem ſpecies
ſanitatis. His accedit ea ſpecies, quæ vnitate continetur, & [i] communis eſt vtriuſq; generis: qua ratione
autem vnaquæq; ſpecies ex propoſitis recognoſci poſſit in homine ſano, nunc ſigillatim ſubiicere oportet

ſumpto

[Marginal notes:] [illegible] artis med. c. [illegible] — b Galen. de opt. corp. conſtit. — c Supra li. 3. c. 3. — d Supra li. 3 cap. 4. — e [illegible] 3 lib. 3 — f Supra c. 6. lib. 3. — g Supra lib. 3 c. — h Gal. li. artis me. [illegible] — i Gal. ibi. & eod. li. c. [illegible] — k Sup. [illegible] ca — l Sup. li. 1. c. 1 Gal. ad Thraſyb. 7. & 5 — m Hipp. & Galen. 1. aphoris. 3. Gal. lib. de bona habitud. — n Hip. ibi. — o Gal. de artis me. c. 51. — p Gal. li. artis me. 100. — q Gal. li. artis me. c. [illegible] — r Gal. 1 de loc. aff. c. 1. — ſ Gal. lib. de ſanit. val. ad Thraſyb. c. 7. — t Paulo ante — u Gal. li. de opt. corp. conſtit. c. 2. — x Gal. li. artis me. c. 8 — y Gal. de artis me. c. 51. — z Gal. li. artis me. [illegible] — a Galen. [illegible] ad [illegible] 3. — b Gal. lib. artis med. c. 82. — c Sup. lib. 1. c. 3 — d Gal. lib. 1. de tuen. val. [illegible] — e [illegible] ibi. — f Gal. [illegible] de temperam. c. 4 — g Gal. 1. de tempe. c. 8 & Gal. de diff. morb. — h Gal. lib. [illegible] de tuen. val. [illegible] — i Gal. lib. artis med. c. 8.

... rum temperatione ... partim ſenſu, partim ... depr... dantur ... tiſque, oſtendemus, ... regulæ rece... gnoſci debeant.

Quæ temperatura ſenſu, quæ ratione, quæ ambobus recognoſcenda ſit in homine ſano. C A P. III.

INternarum partium temperatio, ſeu moderata ſit, ſeu à moderatione recedat, ſola ratione percipitur; externarum [a] vero ſenſu etiam, aut ſolo, aut ſimul quoque ratione adhibita, vt ... mus inter ſpecies externæ temperationis, quam percipiat ſenſus per ſe, quam iunctus cum ratione. Illud autē primum ſtatuere oportet, quod cum temperatio referatur ad primas [b] qualitates, quæ cadunt ſub ſenſum tactus, ipſa quoque tactu percipienda eſt, vbi ſit in partibus, quę tractari poſſint: duo autem concurrere debent, vt verum ſit ... ius iudicium; vnum [c] vt inſtrumentum, quo tangimus, bene ſit affectum, alterum vt corpus, quod tangitur, non ſit mutatum aliqua re ſuperueniente, ſed maneat, quale naturaliter ſolet. Debet igitur inſtrumentum, quo tangimus expers eſſe omnis exceſſus; nam quod non eſt tale, iudicat corrupte, ac deprauatè: nam ſi in eo excedat qualitas aliqua, prohibet (vt præclarè docuit Ariſtoteles,) [d] quominus ea quæ ... dignoſcatur qualitas rei, quæ obijcitur: nam ſi excedit in inſtrumento tactus, exempli [e] gratia calor, res media, quæ percipitur, exiſtimabitur frigida cum frigidior ſit ipſo, quod calidum finximus: idem ſi frigidum ſit, eandem rem mediam iudicabit calidam, vtpote quæ ſit ipſo calidior. Idem accidit humori ac ſiccitati; nam humido inſtrumento ſiccæ videntur illæ res, quæ alioquin ſunt mediæ: & rurſus eædem ſicco humidæ apparent. Nequit enim de extremis rectè iudicium ferre quod non ſit medium, & omnis exceſſus expers, cuiuſmodi eſt cutis manus [g] interna, quæ inter omnes partes noſtri corporis temperationem obtinet maximè moderatam, ita vt careat omni exuperantia, non tamen in quauis natura, & ætate, aut vitæ ratione, ſed vbi [h] natura media ſit: ætas item media non nimis tenera, aut dura, vitæ ratio ſimiliter media, non omnino laborioſa, neque ocioſa penitus: nam hæc nimis delicatam, illa nimis calloſam reddit cutem manus: quæ autem verè media eſt, exquiſito [i] ſenſu tangendi prædita eſt, quo rectè diiudicare poteſt temperationem partium externarum. Homo autem, cuius temperatio perpenditur, debet ille tunc expers [k] omnis exceſſus in illis rebus, quæ ad vitam pertinent & cum quibus neceſſario verſatur: nam quod ad aerem ſpectat, ſi calidior, frigidior, humidior, aut ſiccior fuerit, reddit externas partes ſimiles, quamuis alioquin naturaliter, aut contra qualitate præditæ ſint, aut mediæ. Non eſt ergo, quod tangatur ille, qui ſtatim calefactus, aut refrigeratus eſt, appulſu aeris nimis calidi, aut frigidi; nec ille etiam, qui ſtatim ſe ab exercitatione recepit; nam qui natura frigidior eſt, motu [l] incaleſcens præſefert ſpeciem calidi, nec qui diu quieuit, cum qui naturaliter calidus ſit, poſſit diuturna quiete [m] frigidior videri: non tangatur etiam, qui diuturniori ſomno redditus eſt [n] veluti elixus, aut diuturniori vigilia veluti aſſus: non ebrius atque onuſtus cibo, nec fame etiam aut ſiti confectus, non etiam animo perturbato, aut penitus tranquillo, non omnino plenus aut inanis, ſed

C careat homo, qui tractatur, prorſus omni exceſſu earum rerum, quæ mutare corpus noſtrum conſueuerunt, alioquin non poterit tactus rectè iudicare primas qualitates ac temperationem partium externarum. Mouetur tactus moderatus [o] qualitatibus excedentibus, quas ſentiens abſque rationis ope diiudicat: ſed temperatio moderata corporis, quod tangitur, cum ſimilis omnino ſit cuti manus, quam debere eſſe moderatam monſtrauimus, non ſentietur ab ea; neque enim vllo modo ipſam mouebit, tantum ſentiet tactus ſe non moueri ab eo, quod tractatur: non propterea iudicabit id eſſe moderatum, neque enim poſitum eſt hoc iudicium in ſenſu, ſed ad rationem pertinet: ratiocinamur enim ea, quæ tangimus cute moderata, ſi eam non mouent, ſimilia eſſe, & idcirco moderata: quamobrem duplici ſimul facultate percipitur temperatio moderata, ſenſu & ratione, neque ſufficit ſolus tactus, ſed pergamus ad immoderatas. Illa quidem, in qua aut calor, aut frigus ſuperat, ſolo tactu ſtatim diiudicatur, alia verò, in qua aut humor [p] excedit, aut ſiccitas, non item, ſed vna cum ſenſu [p] ratione opus eſt, vt dignoſcatur: humida qualitas ratione conijcitur ex mollitie, quam percipit tactus, ſicuti ſicca ex duritie, quæ eodem ſenſu accipitur; tactus ergo proximè percipit duritiem ac mollitiem, non humorem aut ſiccitatem, ſed ratio diiudicat à mollitie indicari humorem, à duritie ſiccitatem, tanquam [q] cauſas ab effectis: ſed poteſt tam mollities, quam durities ab alia cauſa proficiſci, vt hæc à frigore, [r] propter quod cōcreuerit ſubſtantia noſtra & dura effecta ſit, illa à calore, ob quem partes noſtræ fuſæ ac liquatæ molles videntur: liqueſcit [ſ] ferrum vi caloris, & molle fit: vi frigoris conglaciat aqua & dureſcit: at diD iudicat ratio, mollities ne partium noſtrarum humidam temperationem ſequatur, an calorem fundentem, vbi enim non valde excedat calor in partibus noſtris, docet mollitiem ortam eſſe ab humore. Eadem ratio eſt duritiei, quàm tactus percipit in corpore noſtro, ſed ratio diiudicat eſſe ortam à frigore, ... manente vita non poſſint partes noſtræ appulſu frigoris adeo concreſcere, vt dureſcant: poſſunt tamen adeo ſicceſcere, ut [u] duræ fiant. Cum corpora noſtra procreantur, ſi quæ partes concreſcunt frigore, vt nerui, aut adeps, ſentiuntur molliores; nam oſſa, quæ dura fiunt, talia euadunt vi caloris [x] ex... antis. Iudicium igitur temperationis humidæ & ſiccæ non eſt poſitum in ſolo ſenſu, ſed concurrit [y] etiam ratio. Inter octo autem ſpecies immoderatæ temperationis ſolo tactu percipitur calida & frigida, reliquæ ſex tactu ſimul & ratione, duæ ſcilicet ſimplices; vna, in qua ſolus humor ſuperat; altera, in qua ſola ſiccitas; duæ ſimiliter in quibus excedit ſiccitas in vna cum calore, in altera cum frigore; duæ ſimiliter in quibus excedit ſiccitas in vna cum calore, in altera cum frigore copulata. At poteſt etiam externarum partium temperatio ſola ratione conijci ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus, & ex effectis, quæ ſimul etiam monſtrant temperationem partium internarum, vbi omnes [z] eandem temperationem retineant, quantum fert natura cuiuſque; neque enim omnibus eadem prorſus conuenit, ... poſſunt omnes vel ad iuſtam moderationem accedere, vel ab eadem ita recedere, vt in omnibus ... m qualitas ſuperet, quod cum accidit, eandem etiam temperationem ... bent partes externæ, ... ita vt ea iiſdē ſignis colligi poſſit. Vbi diuerſa ſit temperatio internarū partium, diuerſam quoq; ex-

ternarum

[a] Gal. 1. de loc. aff. c. 1.
[b] Galen. 1. de temper. c. 8. & Auic. li. 1. fen 1. c. de ...
[c] ... emiſt.
[c] 2. lib. de anima
[d] Ariſto. 2. de anima.
[e] c. 11.
[f] Ariſt. ibi.
[f] Ariſt. ibi.
[g] Gal. lib. 2. de temper. vlt.
[h] Gal. ibid.
[i] Gal. ibid.
[k] Gal. de arte med. ca. ... & 1. de temp. c. 6.
[l] Gal. li. de cauſ. morb.
[m] Gal. ibid.
[n] Gal. ... de cauſ. pulſuum
[o] Ariſt. 2. de anima ... 18. Gal. 2. de temp. ...
[p] Ariſt. 2. de anima ... Gal. 2. de temp. c. ...
[q] Ariſt. ... de gen. ... corr.
[r] ... c. 4. meteor. ca. 4 ...
[s] ... 4.
[t] Ariſt. ... Gal. 2. de temp.
[u] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 1.
[x] Gal. 1. de tu. val.
[y] Gal. 2. de temp. c. ...
[z] Gal. ... de temp. c. 6
[a] Gal. ibid.

[illegible] [illegible] is temperati[illegible] [illegible] bus propriam [illegible] generatim tem[illegible] [illegible]cetur [illegible] is,quam intern[illegible] [illegible]erata [illegible] à [illegible], ad quam reli[illegible] rigaotur quaſi figuræ ad[illegible].

De [illegible] atiemis moderata. Cap. IV.

MODERATA igitur [illegible] tam internarum, quàm externarum partium rati[illegible] umuntur eius ſigna [illegible] iuuantibus & lædentibus, ab effectis. Cauſæ, quæ à [illegible] pus noſtrum procrearunt, parentes ſcilicet per ſemen & ſanguinem, ſi ſani fuerint, & m[illegible] perationis, ſimilem reddunt fœtum, & idcirco moderatum: qui vbi in lucem editus eſt, ſi m[illegible] ctus ratio adhibeatur, ſ[illegible] tuat temperationem m[illegible]deratam quam [illegible] tem ſi nulla antegreſſa ſit cauſa ex his, quæ moderationem auferre poſſunt, par eſt [illegible] temperationem moderatam retineri. hoc pacto igitur ab efficientibus & conſeruantibus cauſis indi[illegible]atur. Iuuantium vero & lædentium hæc ratio eſt, vbi ea, quæ moderata ſunt, adhibita proſint, ſimilem, hoc eſt, moderatam temperationem d[illegible]nunti ant: immoderata, quatenus obſunt, moderatam ind[illegible]: quanquam renititur [f] hæc vtriſq; contrariis, minus [i] tanquam immoderata ſuo contrario, magis enim [illegible] tolli [illegible], ſed nobis augetur, atque immoderata fit ab eo, quod genere ſimile eſt gradu validius: media autem tem peratio, vt diximus, vtri[illegible] contrario renititur, longe minora ſunt ſigna, quæ depromuntur ab effectis, nam hæc ſi moderat[illegible] ſint, neceſſe eſt, a moderata temperatione proficiſcantur, & ipſum deducent. Sunt autẽ [g] [illegible]ecta, vel [illegible] iones, ſub quibus cõprehenduntur opera & mores, vel qualitates, & ea, quæ ſenſibus [illegible] in corpore noſtro, vel retẽta & depulſa. Actiones [h] animales, ſeu præcipuæ ſint, quemadmodũ intell[illegible] a, ratio, & memoria, ſeu ad ſenſum commune referantur, quo ſpectat ſomnus & vigilia, cuius medio[illegible] m[illegible]deratam denunciat temperationẽ, quam ſequitur, ſeu ad proprios ſenſus, vt viſum, aud[illegible]um, [illegible]doratũ, guſtum, tactum; ſeu ad motum voluntarium, omnes cum perfectæ ſunt, moderatam tem perationem ſignificant, poteſt quidem immoderata vnam vel alteram perficere, non tamen omnes, ſi[illegible] quæ moderata eſt. Sub [k] actione vitali continetur pulſus & ira; moderatam temperationem ſequi[illegible] pulſus omnibus differentiis moderatus, ſequitur & quædam mediocritas inter iracundiam & animi le[illegible]itatem, ni[illegible] homo naturales mores alioquin bonos corrumpit. deprauantur enim bi facilius praua c[illegible]nſuetudine, quam mali corrigantur bona, qua tamen corrigi poſſunt, quod eſt moralis philoſophiæ inſtitutum. Naturales etiam actiones, vti omnes perficiantur, ſimiliter moderatam temperationem denunciant, a qua proficiſcuntur: nam immoderatio, ſi ad vnam vel alteram [l] conducit, vt caloris ad [illegible] nem & expulſionem, frigoris ad retentionem, reliquis nocet. Egregiè ergo nutritur [m] homo moder[illegible] temperationis, ad iuſtum incrementum peruenit, fœcundus eſt in liberis procreandis bene valen[illegible]us mediocriter ad venerem pronus eſt, mediocriter & cibum & potionẽ expet[illegible], allicit, cont[illegible]net, concoquit, depellit, quantũ naturæ cõuenit, a quibus omnibus moderata temperatio iudicatur. Eamdem monſtrant & qualitates, quæ in corpore noſtro ſenſu percipiuntur in partibus externis, [illegible]iuntur enim à temperatione internarum, quã moderatam denunciant, ſi fuerint moderatæ. immoderatæ ver[illegible] non continuo immoderatam, cũ poſſint (vbi alioquin internæ partes moderatæ ſin[illegible] ab externis [illegible] immoderatis, veluti in Æthiopia, vbi homines ſole vruntur, aut in Scythia, vbi rigent frigore. At non tantum aer, ſed reliqua etiam, quæ ad victum pertinent, non ſinent ex qualitatibus externis [illegible] [illegible]cturam temper[illegible]nis totius corporis: quamobrem debet homo, cuius temperatio rationem [illegible]tur, eſſe expers [illegible]uslibet exceſſus in illis rebus, quibus continetur, ratio victus, non ſecus, atque v[illegible]ctu deprehendenda [illegible]ſt; Cadunt autem qualitates, ex quibus temperatio co[illegible]itur, ſub varios ſenſus, vt ſub aſpectum color, qui ſi in externa [illegible]nte bonus conſpiciatur, moderatam ſignificat temperationem, a qua ſanguis procreatur, qui per venulas cutem ſuffundat, atque ex alba rubicundam reddat, non tamen [illegible] in quauis ætate, & in virouis ſeau, quandoquidem neq; iuſta temperationis moderatio eadem [illegible] in omnibus. Pueri ac mulieres cum ſangui[illegible] multum contrahunt pitui[illegible]æ, [illegible] cutem minus r[illegible] [illegible]dundam, & magis albam. Iuuenib[illegible] redundat flaua bilis, quæ cum ſanguine [illegible] cutem c[illegible] at[illegible] bore non puto, ſed aliqui[illegible] flaui retinente. A[illegible] te [illegible] con[illegible] multa contrah[illegible] bilis, [illegible] [illegible]ogine confunditur, & cutem ex ſu[illegible] atra rubicundam effi[illegible]t. Ad auditum [illegible] ſuperioribus oſt[illegible]um eſt, non pertinent qualitates, ſed [illegible], qui labuntur ac fluunt, nec al[illegible] poris permanent, [illegible] odi[illegible] unt c[illegible] us, ac [illegible]nitus, qui ex[illegible] iuntur ex c[illegible]rpore [illegible] quod [illegible] temperatio [illegible] m[illegible]erata, nullum huiuſmodi ſtrepitum patitur. Eadem ratio [illegible] quæ qu[illegible]itas odoratu percipitur, e[illegible] corpore autem moderato nihil fœtidum capitat. Arne[illegible] atus in [illegible] percipit inſignem aliquem [illegible] porem, ſaliua enim cuiuslibet expers tunc eſt: nam ſi am[illegible], aut ac[illegible] ſentiatur, immoderatam temperationem ſignificat, a qua proficiſcitur. Tactu[illegible] [illegible], [illegible]us, durities, mo[illegible] [illegible], vbi moderata fit cor[illegible]us temperatio, media [illegible] al[illegible]m & rigidam, inter mol[illegible]em [illegible]dutam. Sequuntur qualitates illæ, quæ pluribus ſe[illegible]bus iud[illegible]cantur, vt figura, quæ viſu & tactu per[illegible], [illegible] & pulchritudo, ad quam ſpectat iuſta mag[illegible]tudo, quæ ſimiliter aſpectu & [illegible]udicatur [illegible] [illegible]nſtrat ergo moderatam temperationem figura conue[illegible], præterea mag[illegible] moderata, [illegible] corporis ne[illegible] [illegible]ſit, neq; re gra[illegible] S[illegible]d [illegible] um æſtimamus habu[illegible] debemus [illegible] ne oſſium craſſitudine ve[illegible] tenuitate decipia[illegible]ur. nam hæc gracilem monſtr[illegible] eum, qui ali[illegible] qui [illegible]lenu[illegible], [illegible] aſſumi, qui [illegible] cilis. Illud [illegible]tia [illegible] aduertere oportet, ne [illegible] naturaliter m[illegible] [illegible], factus [illegible] fuerit [illegible] tenuem [illegible], vel hebes ob plenitu[illegible] [illegible]atur [illegible], moderata [illegible] imperatio ab [illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible]undum [illegible] retinentur ex dep[illegible] [illegible]m in ventriculo [illegible]ibus, tu[illegible] [illegible] in ſanguinem, hic [illegible] ſoli-

das par-

[illegible] & [illegible] ſanguis [illegible] vter[illegible] [illegible] tem, cum neque [illegible] ſunt [illegible] [illegible] bus [illegible] tam temperat[illegible] [illegible] ratione [illegible] in oreria [illegible] quæ ibi [illegible] vrinam & [illegible] vbi qual[illegible] re, talia reddantur, qua[illegible], moderatam tem[illegible] denunc[illegible] Hippocrate, debet red[illegible] dein tempore, [illegible] uenit, m[illegible] menſis, quæ [illegible] umuntur. Vrina [illegible] tempe[illegible] ta eſt, red di[illegible] um media inter tenuem & craſſam, in qua qu[illegible] ſub[illegible] [d] album, le[illegible] le eſt. [illegible] guis menſtruus ſ[illegible] undum naturam nec omnino purus eſt; nam t[illegible] lis retinetur ad alendu[illegible] omnino impurus; nam talis monſtrat [illegible] od[illegible] ratam [c] emperaturam à qu[illegible] tur gignit enim [illegible] [illegible] orum ſuc[illegible] orum, [illegible] m eo [illegible]. Reſta[illegible] pili, qui[illegible] [illegible] moriæ p[illegible] didimus p[illegible] ſſun in partibus nu[illegible] erari, quamuis non [illegible] veræ partes, ſed magis med[illegible] qu[illegible] ddam inter depulſa & re tenta, cum partim retineantu[illegible] part[illegible] in depell[illegible] ntur; plura autem in pilis [illegible] nimaduert[illegible] ntur vt ortus, interitus, qu[illegible] titas, qual[illegible] tas, [illegible] quib[illegible] is temperatio noſtr[illegible] corporis denun[illegible] tur. Quod attinet ad ortum aliqui [illegible] nobiſcum naſ[illegible] ntur, al[illegible] ui ſuper ueniunt, [illegible] hi fere [illegible] de [illegible] quarto anno aliis tamen [illegible] lerius, ali[illegible] tardius [h] na[illegible] cuntur, aliis nunquam [illegible] ta vt [illegible] gl[illegible] bri degunt totam vitam: intereunt etiam pili in ſenectute, & homines calui [i] fiunt: erg[illegible] ortus atque [illegible] ortus pilorum neque nimis celer [illegible] neque nimis tardus, ſed medius inter vtrumque, moderatam ind[illegible] cat t[illegible] peraturam, quam ſimi[illegible] [illegible] indi[illegible] pili, vbi multitudine ac magnitudine mediocres [l] fuerint: tum vbi qualit[illegible] medii inter [illegible] os & im[illegible] cil[illegible] los, [illegible] mol[illegible] es [m] & duros, int[illegible] criſpos & rectos. & quod ad colorem a[illegible] tin[illegible] ,tum præſertim, & in adoleſcentia, [n] nam pueri qui mediam naturam nacti ſunt pilos hab[illegible] [illegible] ſub[illegible] uff[illegible], ſic [illegible] iuuenes ſubflauos, & ætate conſiſtentes ſubnigros; nam ſenibus cani fiunt, qui [o] m[illegible] d[illegible] m tem perationem demonſtrant, [illegible] um neque celeriter, neque poſt multum tempus tales [illegible] riuntur. Huiuſmodi ergo ſunt ſigna moderatæ temperationis.

De ſignis temperationis immoderatæ. CAP. V.

SEQVVNTVR illa, quæ denunciant immoderatam, ſiue vnius, ſiue alterius qualitatis exceſſu: quod ſi ſolus calor cæteras qualitates exuperet, coniiciemus eiuſmodi calidam temperationem primo ex cauſis, quæ vel initio ipſam effecerunt, vel poſtea talem ſeruarunt. Si initia procreationis vt parentes, per ſemen & ſanguinem calidi fuerint, fœtum calidum procreant, qui poſtea cum in lucem eſt editus, adhibito calido victu talis ſeruatur: gaudet calidis, quæ ſimi[illegible] ia ſunt, læditur frigidis, quæ contraria: quamquam magis renititur cauſis [p] refrigerantibus, quam illis, quæ nimiam calefa[illegible] iendi vim ha[illegible] ent, & id[illegible] co facilius incidit in morbum calidum, quam in frigidum. Ex effectis, vt ex actionibus, intelligentia, ratio, memoria viget, ſenſus acrior eſt, ſomnus minor, motus celerius incipit, vnde homines celerius incedunt, celerius loquuntur, pulſus vehementior, maior, celerior, & frequentior eſt, ira & frequentior eſt, quam vbi frigus exuperat, ſed & maior eſt eius ardor. Ex actionibus naturalibus, quæ principales ſunt, [q] validæ ſunt, cum homo bene alatur, ad iuſtum incrementum perueniat, & fœcundus ſit, ac validæ etiam ſunt miniſtræ, quæ attrahunt, concoquunt, expellunt, illa tantum, quæ retinet, cum gaudeat [r] frigore debilitatur à calore, appetitio cibi minor eſt, potionis maior, maior item veneris libido, quam vbi temperatio moderata eſt. Ex qualitatibus corporis indicat caloris exceſſum cutis color [s] rubicundus, aut flauus. Redundat enim in homine calidiore primum ſanguis, ſed ſi calor magis augeatur, redundat etiam flaua bilis, ob quam & cutis flaua redditur, & morbi ſuperueniunt bilioſi: præterea calor acris, qui percipitur, cum homo t[illegible] ctatur, magnitudo partium, iuſta la[illegible] udo thoracis, [t] venarum, & arteriarum. Quæ depelluntur, veluti vrina, ſudor, ſanguis menſtruus, valde [illegible] cta ſunt, & colorata. Maturè pubeſcit homo, pili [u] frequentiores oriuntur, longiores, & craſſiores, medii inter duros & molles, inter imbecillos ac firmos, inter criſpos ac rectos, primi flaui, ſed poſtea nig[illegible] ſerius enim cani fiunt, monſtrant omnia hæc indicia caloris exceſſum. Frigida temp[illegible] ratio ſimiliter colligitur ex cauſis, ex iuuant[illegible] bus, ex effectis, ſed contrario modo ſe habentibus. Cauſæ, ſiue initia p[illegible] ocreationis intelligas, ſiue illa, quæ pertinent ad victum refrigerandi vim habentes, mo[illegible] ſtrant eſſe [illegible] frigoris, quem efficiunt. Eundem ſignificant frigida ſimilia, vbi iuuent, & calida, vbi noceant: quod ſi frigida, quæ adhibentur, excederent frigus temperationis, homo [illegible] frigidum morbum compelle[illegible] tur: renititur enim calefacientibus, a refrigerantibus, vbi validiora ſint, facile [illegible] ſten[illegible] tur. Indicatur etiam exceſſus frigoris ab effectis, & primò ab actionibus. vt à torpore [x] mentis, à ſenſu hebet[illegible] [x] propenſi[illegible] ne ad ſomnum, à motu tardo, à pulſu paruo, tardo & raro, à timore, & lenitate, vel ab ira, quæ frequens eſt, & vt facile accenditur, ita etiam facile ſedatur. Actiones naturales, quæ ad alimentum, in[illegible] re[illegible] en tum & pro[illegible] reationem ſpectant imbecilliores ſunt [y] ex miniſtris illa, quæ trahit, concoquit, expel[illegible] it, ſimiliter imbecillior eſt illa, quæ retinet, validior. Cibi appetentia maior eſt, potionis minor, minor etiam eſt propenſio ad venerem. Ex qualitatibus corporis color aut ruffus, [z] aut albus eſt, atque vbi magis frigus excedat, euadit plumbeus. [z] Cutis tangitur frigida, moles corporis minor eſt, vaſa, vt venæ & [illegible] teriæ, [a] exilia ſunt, quæ depelluntur, vt vrina & deiectio, cruda ſe oſtendunt, & minus c[illegible] lorata, pili [illegible] peruenientes tardius naſ[illegible] untur, tum [b] pauci exigui, debiles, recti, [b] ſubrutili, mature autem cani euadunt. Humida temperatio deprehenditur primo ex cauſis ſimilibus, ſiue fuerint initia procreationis, ſiue ea, quæ pertinent ad vitæ genus, quo homo eſt vſus: Læditur autem [illegible] ſiccis, quæ contrari[illegible] ſunt, gaudet humi[illegible] s, quæ ſimilia, modò eiuſdem gradus ſint: nam humidiora facile hominem c[illegible] mpellerent in morbum humidum; minus enim renit[illegible] ur his, quam contrariis. Accedunt effecta, quæ ſi[illegible] [illegible] humidam te[illegible] [illegible] nem demonſtrant, ſi talia fuerint vt mens torpeat, ſe[illegible] ſus obtuſus ſit, ſo[illegible] nus l[illegible] ngi[illegible] r, m[illegible] [illegible] us, ira breuis, pulſus mollis, expulſio [d] validior, retentio im[illegible] cillior, ſi[illegible] is externa a[illegible] nulla, cutis [illegible] habitus corporis [f] hebes; cauſat enim magnitudo cum mollitie iuncta humorem [illegible] quæ depelluntur,

[illegible] ſuntur, [illegible] ectio & vrina, multa ſint & tenuia, cum multus h[illegible] ſluentibus [illegible] dum, [illegible] molles, atque infirmi & recti, qui [illegible] celeriter oriantur, nec [illegible] intereant. Homines, in quibus hæc apparent, humidiores ſunt & minus integra ſanitate fruuntur. Temperatura in qua ſiccitas ſuperat, indicatur [illegible] cauſis ſimilibus [illegible] a lædentibus, vbi contraria ſint, veluti humida, a iuuantibus ſimilibus, nempe ſiccis, modò non excedant eius gradum: nam ſiccioribus minus tenuitur, facileque in morbum ſiccum mutatur. Eiuſdem indicia[b] ſunt mens ſtabilis, ſenſus acrior, [illegible] diuturnior, [b] motus validior, ira, quæ [illegible] non facile ſedatur, duritiès arteriarum, ſitis maior, quam fames [d] retentio valentior, quam expulſio, durities, & gracilitas [e] totius corporis, paucitas & craſſitudo eorum quæ detruduntur, pili frequentes, [f] longi, duri, criſpi, qui citius naſcuntur, atque [g] intereunt, quam vbi temperatio fit humidior. Hactenus de indiciis monſtrantibus immoderatam temperationem ſim[plicem]. Quod ſi compoſita ſit, ita vt duplex qualitas ſimul excedat, vt calor, & humor, calor & ſiccitas, frigus & humor, frigus & ſiccitas, colligenda erit eadem ratione ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus, ex [e]ffectis, à quibus monſtratur ſimplex, ſed coniungenda erunt ſimul, quæ duas temperationes demonſtrant, vt ad ſignificandam calidam & humidam ea, quæ caloris & ea, quæ humoris exceſſum ſignificant, eadem ratio eſt aliarum. [L]onge exceſſum caloris & humoris, indicatur hic [illegible] cauſis, quæ calefaciendi ac madefaciendi vim habuerint: tum à iuuantibus & lædentibus; læditur enim frigidis & ſiccis, quæ contraria ſunt, plurimum tamen illis tenuitur, gaudet [illegible] dis & humidis, modo non exuperent eius gradum: nam à talibus compelleretur in morbum ſimilem, calidum videlicet & humidum, & in putredinem, quæ eiuſmodi [g] exceſſum [illegible] in humores præter naturam, qui ſex[illegible] qui ſub tali exceſſu facile ad has aut illas partes [illegible] transferuntur. Actiones tunc mediocres ſunt maxima enim ex parte vt [illegible] [h] calore, ita debilitantur ab humore, mens ne[que] torpet, neque viget, ſenſus medius eſt inter hebetem & acrem, vt motus inter celerem & tardum, non magnus [e]ſt iratum feruor, [i] aut pertinacia, [illegible] magnus & mollis ſentitur: actiones naturales, quæ principales ſunt, bene funguntur [l] [illegible] vt augendi, [illegible] procreandi, ex ſubſeruientibus, [illegible], quæ attrahit, quæ concoquit, quæ expellit, valida eſt, [illegible] quæ [l] retinet, imbecillior. homo pronus & potens eſt ad venerem. Ex qualitatibus color bonus eſt, corpus calidum, molle [m] & obeſum eſt [illegible] & arteriæ laxæ [n] quæ depelluntur, plurima ſunt & cocta, vapores multi exhalant, atque interdum f[illegible] idi, p[illegible] incipiunt, decidunt tarde, multi ſunt, magni, [o] molles & recti, colore ruffi, qui tardè can[illegible] Vbi calori[s] exceſſus cum ſiccitate coniungatur, deprehenditur primo ex cauſis, quæ ſimiles [illegible] ſæ. præterea ex contrariis lædentibus, vt ex frigidis & humidis, ex ſimilibus iuuantibus vt ex calidis & ſiccis, quæ tamen non excedant eius gradum, ne ex ſanitate compellant hominem in morbum ſimilem, neque enim renititur [illegible] contrarius: deprehenditur ex effectis, vt ex actionibus [illegible] ſolers eſt, [illegible] ſenſu acri, vigil & breuis ſomni, velox ad motum, [r] vehemens ad iram, pulſus magn[illegible] tes, frequentes, duri; actionibus vero naturalibus, tam principalibus, quàm miniſtris medio[illegible] let, potionem magis expetit, quam cibum, colore prorſus bono non eſt; vergit enim vel ad pallorem vel ſi multum excellet in ambæ hæ qualitates, [illegible] ad nigrum tendit. Sed tactu duritiem præ[illegible] & acrem ac mordentem calorem, gracilis eſt [t] magis, quam hebes, & pinguedine caret, quæ detruduntur pauca [u] ſunt, craſſa, cocta, acria, colorata, fuliginem acrem exhalant, valdè hirſutus eſt, pilos enim habet multos breues potius, quam longos, firmos, duros, criſpos [x] nigros, qui tardè caneſcunt, ſed cito [illegible] intereunt; nam maturè pubeſcit, maturè caluus euadit. Frigoris verò exceſſus ſi cum humore copuletur, iodicatur à cauſis ſimilibus frigidis ſcilicet & humidis, læditur homo contrariis, nimirum calidis & ſiccis, gaudet ſimilibus, quæ tamen eius modum non excedant, ne morbum ſimilem afferant, cui maximè obnoxius eſt, mens languida eſt, ſenſus hebes, motus tardus atque imbecillus, adeſt pro iracundia [a] lenitas, pulſus paruus & rarus, tardus, ac mollis: naturales actiones [illegible] tam principes, quam miniſtræ, [b] imbecillæ ſunt, color albus eſt ſed vbi augetur frigus, redditur [c] liuidus, cutis frigida percipitur, & mollis, redundat adipis [d] [illegible] nam caro pauca eſt, venæ & arteriæ anguſtæ ſunt, d[illegible] multa cruda & [illegible] pili pauci [illegible] ſunt & exiles, ac ſubruffi, qui in ſenectute non intereunt. Supereſt exceſſus frigoris cum ſiccitate coniuncti, ſignificatur autem à ſimilibus cauſis antegreſſis, & quod ea tunc [illegible] ſunt, quæ contraria ſunt, calida ſcilicet & humida, proſunt ſimilia, modo non ſup[illegible] gradum, ne homo deducatur in morbum frigidum & ſiccum, cui eſt opportunus, animale[s] a[ctio]nes, vt mens, ſenſus, motus, quæ ob ſiccitatem vigent, ob frigus torpent, cum ſimul vtriuſque qualitatis exceſſus cupul[an]tur, mediæ ſunt, ita vt neque vigeant, neque torpeant, homo raro [f] iraſcitur, ſed [illegible], pulſum habet paruum, rarum, tardum, durum, magis valet appetitu [g] cibi, quam coctione, [illegible] vi retinendi, quam attrahendi, parum nutritur, parum augetur, parum fœcundus eſt, [illegible] ſubliuidus, tactu frigidus [h] & durus, gracilis, cum exigua adipe diffuſa per carnem vaſis [i] anguſtis detrudit cruda, non tamen liquida, pili tarde naſcuntur, non tamen tardè intereunt, [illegible] debiles, duri [k] ſubcriſpi, ſubruffi, qui cito cani fiunt, vbi tamen frigus calori ſucceſſerit [illegible] tem, [l] pili tales ſunt quales deſcripſimus in homine calido & ſicco. Monſtratur à propoſi[illegible] naturalis temperatio hominis tam moderata, quam immoderata: ab iiſdem ferè indicatur & [illegible] tamen exceptis, quæ ad magnitudinem & formam corporis, tum ad vaſorum [m] latitudinem vel anguſtiam pertinent, quæ naturalem duntaxat indicant temperationem.

[D]e recognoſcenda ſanitate partium multiformium. CAP. VI.

S[illegible] autatis, quæ pertinet ad partes multiformes, conſiſtit [n] in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, ma[gnitudine], numero [illegible], quibus accedit vnitas, quæ [o] communis quoque eſt partium ſimplicium [illegible] us ergo hu[ius] ſanitatis in compoſitione conſiſtit ex omnibus his rebus, quarum vna[illegible] deprehenditur tam genus, quàm ſpecies qualibet [p] ſenſu, iu[illegible] tam viſu, quam tactu, vbi fuerit in partibus externis; nam ſi naſum, exempli gratià, tangimus,

A [illegible] cur, per [illegible] m [illegible] rem, [illegible] is clauſa aut p[illegible] m [illegible], vt vtriuſque lateri, & ſepti [illegible], [illegible] manent, neque aut depreſſæ ſunt, aut in latus conuerſæ, poſtremo [illegible] cum nulla [illegible] idem vſu veniat in ore, oculis, auribus, & tandem in [illegible] quoque m[illegible] enim [illegible] omnium compoſitio, exquirere, media ſit, an aliquid a m[illegible] de atione [illegible] ſiue ille receſſus ſit ab vtero protinus, ſiue poſtea ſupeneni rit, vitiatis modo acci[illegible] partim audimus de homine & eius familiaribus, partim coo[illegible]us, ſi vna tantum pars mutata ſit, conferentes cum altera, quæ ſtatum naturalem retineat, vt dextram cum ſiniſtra, quemadmodum præcepit Hippocrates. [a] Sanitas igitur partium multiformium, quæ ſenſui ſubiiciuntur, ſatis ipſo pe[illegible] ipitur. quamquam colligi poteſt etiam ex cauſis, ex effectis, quæ tamen non adeo neceſſaria ſunt ſicuti ad eandem re[c]ognoſcendam in partibus internis ſenſum latentibus. Eam igitur monſtrant, vbi in hunc modum affecta fuerint, ex cauſis, ſi principia procreationis, ſi parentes multiformibus partibus bene valuerint, ſi ea item, quæ ad victum pertinent, talia antegreſſa ſint, qualia non potuerint hominem de ſanitate deturbare, propoſitam ſanitatem denuntiant. Cuius etiam coniectura fit ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, iuuant enim, quæ apta ſunt ad conſeruandum ſtatum naturalem, nocent, quæ eum mutare quoquo modo poſſunt. Eadem quoq; ex effectis colligitur, quæ omnia ſ[e]cundum [b] naturam conſequuntur, qualia in homine ſano; non poſſent autem talia conſequi niſi eiuſmodi partes [c]ompoſitionem retinerent ſecundum naturam. Poteris vnamquamque

B ex rebus quibus continen ſanitatem monſtrauimus ſeorſum perpendere comperies enim in vniuerſum conici poſſe ex propoſitis ſignis in aliis partibus ex cauſis, in [a]liis ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, in aliis ex effectis magis colliguntur: facile autem in quibuſdam fit partibus [co]niectura, in quibuſdam cum difficultate. Ex figura [c] & magnitudine [ca]pitis conii[c]itur figura & magnitudo [c]erebri ita autem certe conicitur, vt ſi ſub ſenſum caderet. vnius autem figura, & ma[g]nitudo, velut cauſa, alterius indicium eſt. Situs qualis ſit ventriculi, & veſicæ, ſenſui ſe oſtendit, [ve]l hæc diſtendatur ab vrina, [il]le a cibo & p[o]tione. Iecinoris magnitud[o] vna cum latitudine v[en]torum [] di[st]inguitur à paruitate & ang[u]ſtia, ex [c]ibis multis, craſſis & glutinoſis. qui vbi dentur, poſtquam [i]n [il]le fuerint in ventriculo, ſi nullam aſſ[e]rant noxam iecinori, ipſum magnum eſſe & vaſa lata demonſtrant; ex contrariis hæc anguſta, & illud paruum vbi dextro præcordio ſenſum onerantium aut diſtendentium afferant moleſtum. ſed quibus indiciis propriè ſanitas cuiuſque internæ partis ſignificetur, declarabimus in opere de tuenda valetudine membratim, ad quod pertinet, nunc enim generatim omnia tr[a]ctimus, iamque ſatis explicauimus, quo pacto ſanitas, & vnaquæque eius ſpecies ac differentia in homine ſano debeat recognoſci.

C

De ſignis cauſarum ſanitatis. Cap. VII.

CAuſæ ſanitatis nunc ſequuntur præſentes ſcilicet agnoſcendæ; nam antegreſſæ ſpectant ad præteritorum coniecturam, de qua paulo poſt agemus, præſentes autem cauſæ ſanitatis, aut externæ ſunt, quemadmodum opera & inſtrumenta artis, quæ ſenſu deprehenduntur, aut internæ, atque hæ referuntur ad [d] facultatem, vt in ſuperioribus [e] dictum eſt, quæ corpus noſtrum gubernat ac regit. Hæc igitur æſtimanda eſt, & qualis ſit, ex ſignis colligenda: nam vt late patet ſanitas, ita etiam facultas, quæ ipſius cauſa eſt, magis enim, aut minus valida eſt. Signa, quæ ipſam cum ſuo robore demonſtrant, ſumuntur ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, ex effectis, quæ cum perfectiora ſunt, maius robur facultatis demonſtrant; cum imperfectiora, minus. cauſæ facultatis aut antegr[e]ſſæ ſunt, aut continentes, in antegreſſis numerantur primo initia noſtræ procreationis, vt [f] mas & fœmina, ſeu ſemen [g] & ſanguis, quæ ſi coniiciamus fuiſſe qualitate & copia moderata, notant validam facultatem, quam noſtris corporibus inſeruerunt. Eandem monſtrant & cauſæ, quæ ad victus rationem pertinent, cum à [h] mediocritate aut nihil, aut parum receſſerint: tum remedia, quæ ſanitatem, ſi quando labefacta eſt, reſtituerunt, vbi fuerint idonea. Sed multo magis ho[c] faciunt cauſæ continentes, [i] moderata ſcilicet qualitas & quantitas ſpirituum, ſuccorum, & partium ſolidarum, his enim continetur valida noſtri corporis facultas, quæ vbi moderata ſint, neceſſe eſt i-

D pſam validam eſſe; quo pacto autem eorum moderationem agnoſcere poſſimus, nunc ſigillatim ex-p[on]emus, ſumpto initio à ſpiritibus. Spiritus vbi multi ſunt, ob nimiam c[o]piam non damnamus, ſed [la]udamus [multos] ſpiritus, vt qui facultatis robur augeant; ſed paucos accuſamus; reddunt enim ipſam [k] de[bilem,] [illegible] cus, quam vbi qualitate, vt calore, frigore, humore, aut ſiccitate plurimum à mediocritate [recedu]nt. Colligimus autem ſpirituum moderationem ex cauſis, à quibus producuntur vbi ſecundum naturam [l] habeant, atque ex effectis, vbi valida ſe oſtendant: producit autem ſpiritus [l] monſtrauimus [ex te]mperatione viſcerum ex vaporibus, [m] qui à ſanguine tenuiore excitantur, & ex aere, quem per [os] & nares allicimus: quod ſi aer ſalubris fuerit, & ſanguis idoneus vna cum moderata viſcerum temperatione, quales conuenit, ſpiritus neceſſario progignentur. Eff[ect]a vero vbi valida fuerint, [c]um à valida facultate proficiſcantur, ſimul cum ipſa ſpiritus denunciant, quibus ipſa vtitur tanquam inſtrumentis, fertur enim à corde, à cerebro, [à] iecinore per ſpiritus [n] ad ſingulas partes noſtri corporis quæ non bene poſſunt exequi ſuum munus, niſi illi fuerint moderati. Succi vero, vt in ſuperioribus oſtenſum eſt, materiam ſuppeditant, ex qua procreamur, alimur, & augemur quamobrem non mirum eſt, ſi facultatem ſuſtineant, id quod egregie præſtant, vbi ſunt [p] qualitate & quantitate moderati: tales autem non ſecus, quam ſpiritus facultatis robur ſignificant: ſunt autem quatuor, ſanguis, pituita, & bilis tam flaua, quam atra, quemadmodum [q] ſupra enarrauimus; neque [e]nim ſuffi[cit] [pu]rus ſanguis, niſi adſint reliqui tres. Requiritur ergo iuſta [r] qualitas & quantitas vniuſcuiuſque, vt facultas valida ſit; tanto enim minus firma redditur, quanto magis à moderatione recedunt. qua rati-

[illegible] moderatio [illegible] de [illegible] corpor[illegible] L
[illegible] ad [illegible] dum [illegible] turam [illegible] atque [illegible] vag[illegible] [illegible] Quamo [illegible] rem ſenſum [illegible], & [illegible] bent ex [illegible], à quibus [illegible], ex [illegible] & lædentibus, ex [illegible] em, & [illegible] untur ma[illegible] nt primum eſculenta & [illegible] qui [illegible] al[illegible] vet[illegible] nem, flaua bilis [illegible] in atram [illegible] ex cau[illegible] temperies, quæ [illegible] ætas, nam ext[illegible] cauſæ potius efficiendi ſociæ ſunt, quam ver[illegible] ulentorū [illegible] culentorum qualitate moderata fueri, [illegible] ver[illegible] & [illegible] tus, & [illegible] mul etiam externarum cauſarum moderatio, [illegible] omnium moder[illegible], quam eſſi[illegible] camdem quoque denuntiat. Eamdem indicant quæ proſunt, vbi moderata [illegible] quæ obſunt, vbi [illegible] ta: poſtre[illegible] ipſa etiam [e] effecta, vt actiones animales, vitales, & natur[illegible] es validæ, [illegible] litates corporis, quales maxime appare[illegible] re ſolent iis bene valentibus: quæ retinentur, ac detruduntur qualitate, quantitate, tempore, [illegible] tura poſtulat: quo ſpectat pilorum [f] mediocris qualitas, quantitas, figura, ortus, interi[illegible] us Monſtrant omnia hæc [illegible] um omnium moderationem. Superant interdum omnes ſucci ſimul, iuſtam tamen proportionem inter ſe retinentes: dicitur autem tunc ſanguis [g] redundare, indicatur autem primo. cauſis, vt a nimia quantitate ciborum ac potionum boni ſucci, à retentione eius, quod excerni debebat, à [illegible] derata viſcerum temperatione; nam immoderata non ſanguinis, ſed aliorum ſuccorum copiam F
efficit. Denuntiant & ſanguinis copiam, quæ ſanguinem quouis modo detrahunt, aut abſumunt, [illegible] iuuent, tum quæ eundem quouis modo augent, vbi noceant: poſtremo effecta, vt ſenſus [h] o[illegible] ranti[illegible], aut diſtendentium in corpore, calor, mollities & rubor cutis; quæ depelluntur, ſi colorata fuerint [illegible], pili nem, ſi ex rubro flaui fuerint, & in cæteris rebus moderati. Ab his ergo patet [illegible] pituitam [illegible] pituita nimium redundet, primum indicium ſunt cauſæ, vt effectrix. Hæc autem eſt temperatio [illegible] uris ac ventriculi frigida, [i] ſeu cum humore, ſeu cum ſiccitate [k] frigus copule[illegible], ad hanc pertinent externa omnia, quæ refrigerandi vim habent, materia item, quam præbent eſculenta & poculenta frigi[illegible], multa, dura, craſſa, [l] & glutinoſa, quæ conco[illegible] quæ[illegible] re potuerint. Proſunt autem q[illegible] cumque quouis modo pituitam exhauriunt præterea quæ ca[illegible] faciunt, ac ſiccant: obſunt quæ eandem contrah[illegible], vel refrigerant ac madefaciunt: ex eff[illegible] hebes eſt, [illegible] ſomnus longus atque [illegible], motus lenius, pulſus paruus, languidus, tardus, ac ra[illegible] limentum, incrementum, procreatio non valde promouetur, vis attrahendi & concoquendi del[illegible], neque multum valet retinens, [n] ſed viget ea, quæ expellit, & quæ cibum [o] appetit, color alb[illegible], cutis tactu frigida, & mollis ſentitur, habitus corporis hebes eſt, [illegible] quæ pelluntur vel[illegible] vrina, deiectio, multa ſunt, cruda & parum colorata, ſanguis cum detrah[illegible] ur, pi[illegible] oſus conſpicitur, pilæ ſero oriuntur, ſero item intereunt, pauci admodum ſunt [p] exiles & intimi [illegible] colore ſubruſſi, & mature canescunt, cuncta hæc indicant copiam pituitæ. Flaua bilis cum redundat, indicatur à cauſis, à quibus [illegible] eſt, calefaciendi & ſiccandi vim habentibus, vt à temperatione [q] viſcerum, & cauſis ext[illegible] rnis, calidis & ſi[illegible]s, ab his G
etiam, quæ præbent materiam, vt ab eſculentis & poculentis ſimiliter calidis & ſiccis. Eadem indicatur ab his, quæ iuuant, aut nocent veluti cum vtiliter effunditur, ac purgatur flaua bilis, vtiliter item adhibentur refrigerantia & madefacientia, [illegible] contra nocent quæ eamdem aut contrahunt, aut calefaciunt & ſiccant. [illegible] ffecta etiam flauæ bilis copiam demonſtrant, quemadmodum ſolertia, & induſtria ingens, [illegible], vigilia [t] longior, motus celerior, pulſus velox & frequens, ſitarum ardor, ſitis magna, [illegible] minor, quam appetitio cibi, robur attractricis, [illegible] & expultricis maius, quam retentricis, propo[illegible] [illegible] non mediocris cum ſumma offenſa & frequenti concupitu: adde, quod homo neque [illegible] quæ [illegible] habitum aſſequitur. Si qualitates corporis ſpectemus, cutis ſubflaua [t] eſt, tact[illegible] & dura [illegible] quæ ex corpore educuntur, omnia biliosa videntur, & ſubflaua, pili [illegible] naſcuntur, [illegible] ſed non tam [illegible] cito euaneſcunt, ſuntque in iuuentute coloris flaui, [u] ante ſubflaui, po[illegible] [illegible] ctu dui [illegible] recti, ſed criſpi: ſunt hæc firma teſtimonia flauæ bilis ſuperantis. Reſtat at[illegible] [illegible] melan[illegible]s, qui in ſanguine reſidet, [x] vel ut fex in vino, atque hæc naturaliter re[illegible] [illegible] quæ vlla [illegible] eſt præter naturam eſt. Demo[illegible] ſtratur ergo humor melan[illegible] holicus [illegible] ituitur, vt à temperatione viſcerum, & rerum externarum calida & ſic[illegible] tamen frig[illegible] qualitate, qualem & autumnus plerumque præfert, & æta[illegible] [z] con[illegible] [illegible] tum [illegible] quam ſupp[illegible] eſculent[illegible], & poculent[illegible] craſſa terrena, ſic[illegible], cum aliquo ex[illegible] [illegible] oris, vel [illegible] qualitate quadam caloris ac frigoris, ea etiam, quæ p[illegible] ſunt, v[illegible] uti [b] pur[illegible] atræ bilis, fluxus ſanguinis [illegible] ibi & potiones [illegible] madefaciendi vim habentes, H
præ[illegible] quæ n[illegible], vt copia ciborū multa [illegible] [illegible] ſanguinis illius, quem [illegible] fundere conſueuerint. Sequuntur effecta quæ [illegible] humorem de[illegible] [illegible] ſollicitudo, timor, ſenſus acris, motus tard[illegible] & raros; ita item [illegible] & rara, ſed p[illegible] & [illegible]. Cibus bene appetitur [illegible] conco[illegible], & flatum exci[illegible] [illegible] ad venerem, quæ vbi frequens ſit, plurimum [illegible]. Color plumbeus vel [illegible] apparet, vultus triſtis, habitus gracilis, [illegible] tactu frigida [illegible] durior ſentitur: quæ depel[illegible] [illegible] & vrina, cineris colorem repræſentant, & [illegible] ex parte craſſiora ſun[illegible] [illegible] o exeat ex corpore nigrior conſpicitur, pili mu[illegible] ſunt, craſſi, duri, [illegible] nies tarde, caluitiom vero maturæ ſequitur. Huiuſmodi ergo [illegible] orum, [illegible] redundant, cum homo ſanus eſt. Idem autem ſucci in hom[illegible], non tamen [illegible] vel [illegible] ouale cente, vel labente in morbum mutantur, & long[illegible] [illegible] aut pituita efficitur ſalſa: [illegible] deprehend[illegible] autem ex [illegible] ſed dece[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] lentibus Superius partes [illegible] nibus [illegible] ecus ac in hom[illegible] tibus a[illegible] qualitate ac quantitate moderatis conſiſtere [illegible] mus [illegible] igitur moderati [illegible] & [illegible] partium ſolid[illegible] validam [illegible] facultatem quæ corpus noſtrum gubernat

[illegible] Aur. lib. [illegible] de hu morb.

A [illegible] in partibus [illegible] cenſuſ ſubeuntur, ſiue ſimplicium temperationem ſpectes, ſiue [illegible] ſtru[illegible] utam multiformium: qua[illegible] poteſt etiam ratione colligi ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, ex eff[illegible], quemadmodum ſupra indicauimus, vbi adiecimus eiuſmodi moderationem, qua[b] non ſolum facultatis robur, ſed etiam qualitas continetur in partibus internis ſola intelligentia comprædenditur ex iiſdem ſignis, quæ cum ſupra vberius expoſita ſint, non eſt, quod nunc reperantur. Illud tantum nunc in memoriam reuocabimus non eſſe, quod miretur aliquis, ſi facultatem corpus noſt[c] gubernantem, quam[d] poſuimus cauſam eſſe internam ſanitatis, nunc contitimus tanquam eſſe[e] ex cauſa, ex moderata qualitate, & quantitate partium ſolidarum, quæ non aliud eſt, quã ſanitas, ita vt hoc pacto ſanitas & cauſa ſit, & effectum facultatis: ita enim natura comparatum eſt in quibuſdam, vt reciprocentur inter ſe, & mutuo ſe conſequantur, pluuia[e] eſt cauſa nubium, quæ oriuntur ex vaporibus propter ipſam excitatis, & ſurſum latis, nubes viciſſim ſunt cauſa pluuiæ, in quam diſſoluuntur. Eadem ratio eſt facultatis & ſanitatis: ſanitas reddit facultatem validam, valida[f] facultas rurſus ſanitatem tuetur. Sed ſanitas & facultas re idem ſunt, cogitatione diſſident, & diuerſa ratione facultas, quatenus cauſa conſeruat ſanitatem, quatenus effectum, conſeruatur ab eadem, & eandem conſequitur.

[f] Gal. lib. de tuen. [illegible] ad Thraſ. c. 10.

De ſignis effectorum ſanitatis. Cap. VIII.

Tertium ſecundum naturam, quod in homine ſano recognoſcendum eſt ex præſentibus ad effecta refertur, quæ partim ſenſu, partim ratione recognoſcuntur: quæ autem ſub ſenſum cadant, q[illegible] ratione percipiantur, intelligemus, ſi ſingula perpendamus. Ex actionibus animalibus illæ, quæ præcipu[illegible] ſunt, vt intelligentia, ratio, memoria, ſub ſenſum minime cadunt: debent igitur mente colligi, tum ex cauſis, vt ex moderata[g] temperatione, & idonea ſtructura cerebri, quam ſequuntur, tum & multo magis ex [illegible] ctis: nam ex ſermone[h] vniuſcuiuſque deprehendimus, recte ne imagines percipiat, ratio[illegible] metur, meminerit; eſt enim lingua animi interpres, &[i] verbis exprimuntur ſenſa mentis, niſi ſi[illegible] muletur ſtultitia: id quod ex cauſis aliquo pacto conijci poterit. Sapientiam nemo demens ſimulare di[illegible] p[illegible], nam aut verbis, aut actionibus dementiam aliquo modo præfeſert. Sed habeat ne homo ſenſ[illegible] s ſecundum naturam, an aliquo offenſus ſit, eodem ſenſu ipſemet diiudicabit: nam vt præclare traditum eſt ab Ariſtoteles[k] idem ſenſus, qui ſentit, indicat ſe ſentire, licet id ope communis ſenſus vniuſ[illegible]uiſque aſſequatur, veluti viſus ſe videre, auditus ſe audire. quamobrem ſuæ actionis validæ vel imbecillæ quiſque ſenſus eſt index: alterius vero ſenſum noſtro diiudicare non licet, ſed neceſſe eſt ipſum colligere ex cauſis vel ex effectis: exempli gratia, videat ne homo, an cæcus ſit, deprehendimus ex

C conſtitutione oculi, vel ſecundum naturam, atque integra, vel præter naturam & praua: idem colligimus ex effectis, vt ex eo, quod ingrediens vel paſſim, vel nuſquam offendit; ex eo item, quod quæ minuta ſunt & multum diſtant, diſcernit, quæ alioquin illi fuerint ignota, aut non videt, quæ propinqua, & grandiora ſunt. Eadem ratio eſt auditus, iudicabimus enim hominem belle audire, vbi moderata ſit aurium temperatio aut ſtructura, & vbi reſpondeat ad ea, de quibus interrogatur, atq; vel exiles ſor orũ differentias percipiat. In ſumma bene ne ſentiat alter quouis ſenſu, nemo cognoſcere ſub ſenſu po[illegible]eſt, ſed ratione opus eſt. Hippocrates[l] autem cum in proœmio de officina Medici præcipit, vt Medicus in cognoſcendo, vel ſenſu, vel intelligentia vtatur, ſenſum accipit non tantum Medici, ſed etiam il[illegible]ius hominis, quem tractat: ſiquidem ipſe Medico refert, quid quouis ſenſu percipiat, ita vt liceat ex homine percontari, quo pacto ſentiat ſuos ſenſus affectos, ſed vbi malit Medicus artificio vti per cauſas & effecta, idem timabitur. Mutus ſenſu ſimiliter deprehenditur, validus ne ſit, an imbecillus: quam[illegible] tam co[illegible] gi etiam poteſt ex cauſis, & effectis, quemadmodum ſenſus. Vitalis[m] autem actio conſiſtit in motu [illegible]ordis & pul[illegible] arteriarum, vterq; autẽ tangendi ſenſu percipitur. Naturales actiones[n] principales ſenſum latent, ſed patefiunt ex eff[illegible], vt ex alimento, ex incremento, ex procreatione liberorũ; miniſtræ[o] vero veluti illa, quæ attrahit, quæ retinet, quæ concoquit, quæ expellit, partim ſenſu deprehenduntur, partim mẽte ex effectis. Percipit homo cũ deglutit, cibũ attrahi à vẽtriculo, percipit fæmina [illegible]i ſeme à[illegible] ab vtero: ſed cum trahitur ſuccus ex vẽtriculo ad iecur, aut ſanguis ex iecinore ad omnes partes corporis, non poteſt eiuſmodi tractus ſenſu percipi, ſed ex effectis colligitur, vt quod homo bene alatur, quod venæ ſint plenæ ſanguinis, & præcordia non intumeſcant. Retentio ſimiliter aliqua ſenſu, aliqua ratione comprehenditur, quod retineat nr cibus in ventriculo, atque aſtringatur,[q] deprehenditur ſenſu; ſed quod ſanguis in venis, colligitur ex effectis, vt quod vbi hæc ſecentur, ille effun[illegible]a[illegible]ur. Coctio autem fugit ſenſum, ſed colligitur ex effectis, quæ ſequuntur, vt ex eo, quod homo bene alatur, & reliquias depellat coctas: expulſio partium exteriorum ſub ſenſum cadit, internarum non item; ne[illegible] enim apparet, cum renes detrudunt aquoſum humorem ad veſicam, aut iecur bilem ad veſicam [illegible] lis, [illegible] duodenum inteſtinum, ſed ex effectis coniectura fit eiuſmodi expulſionis, vt ex vrina, quæ poſtea [illegible]rur, aut ex illis, quæ deiiciuntur, mixta cum flaua bile. Alterum genus effectorum, quod complectimus[r] ea quæ ſenſibus ſubiciuntur, ſenſu percipi clarius eſt, quam vt exponi de[illegible]eat, alia n.[s] ſub aſpectum cadunt, veluti color, quem ſanorum cutis præſefert; alia ſub [illegible]ſtactum, ve[illegible] [illegible]illa, quæ expirant ab homine, eo enim indicatur, an retineant odorem naturalem: alia ſub guſtum [illegible]apor, qui ex ſudore a[illegible] e deſtillante, vel ex ſaliua percipitur a lingua; alia ſub tactum, veluti [illegible]æ qualitates, vt calor, frigus, & ſecundæ, quæ ex his oriuntur, vt duritics, mollities, aſperitas, læuitas. Pluribus[u] ſenſib. accipitur figura, & pul[illegible] [illegible]udo, vt tactu & aſpectu: quæ ex corpore detruduntur, [illegible]ina, deiectio, ſudor, pituita, [illegible] ſenſu iudicantur, vt non egeant ſignis a quibus patefian[illegible] [illegible] iam actum eſt de recognoſce[illegible] entibus, quibus enim [illegible] cognoſcatur ſani [illegible] mutrſum, & vnaquæque eius d[illegible] entia, atque ſpecies, tum cauſæ & [illegible] cta eiuſdem.

[b] [illegible]
[g] Gal. li. art. med.
[h] Hip. [illegible] & Gal. [illegible] 6. epi. [illegible]
[i] Arg. in [illegible]
[k] Ariſt. lib. de ſomno. c. 2.
[l] Hipp. lib. medicatr.
[m] Sup. lib. 3.
[n] Sup. lib.
[o] Sup. lib. c. 6.
[p] Gale. de nat. fac. 8.
[q] Gal. de ſemin.
[s] Sup. lib.

[illegible] quæ ant[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]enduntur, [illegible]
[illegible] ſano, cui[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]um natura[illegible]
[illegible] poteſt & non [illegible]
[illegible]ens ſit. [illegible] [illegible]tutio [illegible] potis antegreſ[illegible]
vel etiam co[illegible] & ca[illegible] effectis, quæ [illegible]
pertinet: alia[illegible] conſeruatur homo ſanus, cum ea, quæ [illegible]
tutio ſcilicet cauſæ & effecta ante ſecundum naturam fuerint, ita vt i[illegible]
præter naturam, ita vt quæ nunc ſecūdum naturam apparent, recenti[illegible]
præceſſerint, ſi profuerint, non ſunt mutandæ, ita vt vtiliter requira[illegible]
nouimus, qualia antegreſſa ſint, intelligimus, quantum præſens cōſtit[illegible]
cium [illegible] coniicere, quæcunque præterierint ad hominem [illegible] qua [illegible]
ſum hai. & ſuperius [b] declarauimus. & nunc paucis repetemus: ante omnia autē ſtat [illegible]
quæ præterierunt ſenſu [illegible] ſed co iudicare ſed ratione atq; intelligentia percipi [illegible]
eus hominem prius nouerit, un[illegible] dire in memoriam poteſt eorum, quæ p[illegible]
neq; [illegible] eadem rimari coniectura; quamquam poteſt eadem [illegible]
ali[illegible] eius familiari, qui referat, quęcunque ſenſu comprehendere in ho[illegible]ine p[illegible]
eſſ[illegible] debitur argumentis, per quæ præterita colligantur, cum auribus [illegible] magi[illegible] com[illegible]
queant. Præcipit tamen [illegible] Hippoc *primo libro prognoſticorum*, vt [illegible] us noomo [illegible]
tura ſu[illegible] intel[illegible]gat, quæ preſentia, ſed ratione etiam [illegible] ac reten[illegible]
prochui eſſe hæc interrogare [illegible] penitus artificio carere, cum commune [illegible] etiam [illegible]
atque ar[illegible] experrium: ubi enim ars incipit, vbi [e] vulgi peri[illegible] termi[illegible]ur [illegible]
[illegible]onſeruandam ſanitatem interſit, vtrum referant ab aliero, quæ antegreſſ[illegible] ſint, n[illegible]
g[illegible], quorſum laboret Medi[illegible]us de ea re coneturque via diffi[illegible] ac lubrica [illegible] perue[illegible]
lime [illegible] ac celerrime poteſt diuertere. Reſpondebimus feſtiue fatentes non [illegible] ad [illegible]
ti[illegible] m[illegible]anitatis, ſed ad auctoritatem [f] artis referre, vtro modo cognoſcan[illegible]ur qu[illegible] re[illegible]erierun[illegible]
enim Medicus longe præſtantior, cum ea, quę ſibi alioquio ignota ſunt artifici[illegible] [illegible]mperi[illegible] pp[illegible]
autem non tantum conſulit homini qui curatur, ſed Medico etiam, cuius auctor[illegible] m[illegible]
voluit apud omnes; quod tandem non alio ſpectat, quam vt fidem [h] ipſi magis obſequatur, atque [illegible]
ſecundam valetudinem recipiant, ac tueantur. Multa autem ex pręceptis, quæ ab ipſo traduntur, ad d[illegible]
nitatem artis reſpiciunt, atque vt ſex centa alia omittam, cum docet curationem vulnerum [illegible]
præcepit, vt Medicus, antequā manum homini iniciat, ſolo obtutu o[illegible]ulorum ex[illegible] v[illegible]
tegris cunctans qualis plaga ſit, denuntiet id quod poſtea non ſolum oculis cernere, ſe[illegible] etiam t[illegible]ng[illegible]
manibus liceat: artem tamen magis admirabilem præſefert, cum quidpiam prædicit, priuſ[illegible]uam ſen[illegible]
id [illegible]otuiſſe [illegible]ideatur. Nos igitur H[illegible]pp. imitati conſ[illegible] [illegible] auctorit[illegible] artis dirigemus, & prop
terea quæ præterierunt, utemur c[illegible] ex ſignis, quæ de[illegible] ab effect[illegible] præ[illegible]us quæ a[illegible]
his quæ [k] præterierunt, ſunt relicta: a[illegible] etiam ſumentur [illegible] ante greſſ[illegible] quam [illegible]
que magis ſunt ignotæ, quam ipſæ res, q[illegible] requ[illegible]rimu[illegible]. A [illegible] & [illegible] dentibus nu[illegible] [illegible]umitor in
dicium, quod poſſit præterit[illegible] de[illegible] enim pr[illegible] ut obel[illegible] pote[illegible] his, quæ præt[illegible]erierunt,
[illegible]um non an[illegible]us ſit. Intue[illegible]mur nunc ſingula genera præter [illegible] rerum [illegible] ex q[illegible] ſc[illegible]
p[illegible]ut [illegible]diamur ab ipſa c[illegible]nſtitutione corporis antegreſſa. Siquis n[illegible] qua les p[illegible] [illegible] ca[illegible]
[illegible] h[illegible] coniecturam [illegible] ſi initia generat[illegible] [illegible] eſt [illegible] tes bene [illegible] par[illegible]
[illegible] caſu & id [illegible] [illegible] ſecundum naturam. [illegible] extendunt ea, quæ ad victum
[illegible] qualia [illegible] nebant. Ex eiuſmodi ergo cauſis colligendum eſt c[illegible]
qu[illegible] [illegible] ignor[illegible] diu tuiſſe conſeruatam [illegible] intellexeri[illegible] [illegible]arentes [illegible]
[illegible] & hominem [illegible] intemperanter atque incontinenter vi[illegible] exiſt[illegible]
[illegible] præter natu[illegible] morbum, quæ multo facilius coniiciemus ex præſe[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] inueniat [illegible]
[illegible] plenitudin[illegible] minus bonus eſt, quæ depe[illegible]
[illegible] rent, indic[illegible]nt [illegible] mor[illegible]
[illegible] qualia [illegible] rent, indic[illegible]
[illegible] nam ab iiſdem effect[illegible] al qua ex p[illegible]
[illegible] cau[illegible] præter naturā, quę [illegible] vt [illegible]
[illegible] futurorū in homine ſano. [illegible] præt[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] hunc ad [illegible]
[illegible] quæ [illegible] hanc au[illegible]
[illegible] rerum [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] nc e[illegible]
[illegible] ut

[illegible] a- [illegible] omnino [illegible] Sed [illegible] ſano.

[illegible] præcog[illegible] futuris in homine ſano. Cap. X.

[illegible] ſagit[illegible] ad de[illegible] am præſentem ſanitatem, cum [illegible] per [illegible] becilla, [illegible] ac de labe actati p[illegible], metuaturque futurus [illegible] vel [illegible] ur cauſæ, quæ p[illegible] bonam [illegible] aletudinem c[illegible] In ma- [illegible] vbi præmdemur [illegible] Medico, p[illegible] it pro[illegible] illari, partim vitatis externis rebus, quæ [illegible] contrariis [illegible] auſis internis. [illegible] prænoſcere, quæ futura ſunt in homine [illegible] andum ad [illegible] ur: ſed [illegible] ſunt, vt præſentia, & præterita, ita etiam fu- [illegible] quæ a[illegible] ad corpus noſtrum, [illegible] conſt[illegible] cauſæ, & effecta eiuſdem, maxime præ[illegible] conſtitut[illegible] futuram præſagite: nam effe[illegible], quæ ipſam conſequentur, talia expectari debent, [illegible] m præ[illegible] d eam futuram: quanto e[illegible] m magis hæc ſecun[illegible] um naturā erit, illa tanto erunt [illegible] magis [illegible] natura rec[illegible]. Cauſæ vero futuræ ſunt ex numero aut [illegible] m, aut [illegible] tarum: euidentes pertinen[illegible] quo[illegible] futurus eſt. P[illegible] teſt pro- [illegible] hoc [illegible] rudentia rerum imminentium, & perſp[illegible]. Abditæ referuntur ad acul- [illegible] noſtrum corpus gubernantem, & ad ſpiritus, [illegible] lidas, [d] quibus continetur hæc [illegible] mutentur mutatione ætatis ac victus, talia expect[illegible], qualia a[illegible] ipſis afferentur. Q[illegible] non eſt, quod diu [illegible] ſiſtamus in exponen[illegible] futuræ cauſæ præſagi[illegible] Re [illegible] nr, vt a[illegible] mus d[illegible] ſola corporis conſtitu[illegible]. Poteſt hæc talis perſ[illegible] qualis [illegible] homine ſan[illegible], & diu ſimul vita ſuper[illegible] & mutari v[illegible] in [illegible] iam [illegible] ſanitati[illegible] vel [illegible] morbum, ve[illegible] in ſu[illegible] tum interitum. [illegible] poſuimus diff[illegible] rentias, perfectiſſi- [illegible] am, perfectam, & imperfectam: pote[illegible] ta, atque hæc [illegible] ctiſſima. P[illegible] eſt [illegible] ontra [illegible] uæ per[illegible] ſſima eſt reddi[illegible] ta, [illegible] hæc [illegible] imperfecta [illegible] eſt. [illegible] generate [illegible] etiam poteſt ſanitas in [illegible] morbum, vel [illegible] in immoderatam temperat[illegible] cu- [illegible] onque ſpeciei, veluti [illegible] in vitium figuræ de[illegible] ſuperficiei nimis aſperæ vel læuis, cauorum [illegible] p[illegible] rentium, aut clauſ[illegible] rum, magnitudinis, vel [illegible] aut [illegible], ſitus alieni, præterea [illegible] m vnitatis. Superuenit etia[illegible] ſano h[illegible] ita ſubitis, vt prius de- [illegible] m æ[illegible] taſſe videatur. Qualiscumque ſtatu[illegible] futurus ſit homini [illegible], prædicendus eſt tum [illegible] vt [illegible] datur ſan[illegible] tas [illegible] ac vita, quantum fieri poteſt [illegible] tali arti gloria comp[illegible] retur: [illegible] mine [illegible] ſu[illegible] atur, ex ſignis coniiciendus eſt, [illegible] ſumuntur [illegible] cauſis [illegible] duntaxat [illegible] nam eff[illegible] ta, quæ [illegible] debe[illegible], [illegible] multo magis ignota ſunt; eſſet aut[illegible] ridiculum [illegible] latent[illegible] rem intelligere ex his, quæ magis latent. Cauſæ autem, ex quibus co[illegible] igendus eſt futurus ſani hominis ſta- tu[illegible], v[illegible] præſentes ſunt, vel expectantur, ſiue externæ ſint, veluti quæ ad victum referuntur, ſiue inter- næ, quemadmodum facultas noſtrum corpus gubernans, & illa, quibus hæc [k] continetur, veluti [k] [illegible] ac [illegible] æ partes, ſiue ſecund[illegible] m naturam ſe habeant, ſiue præter naturam [illegible] adeo tamen [illegible] tata [illegible] vitæ munera non impediant; nam talia non eſſent [illegible] in homine ſano, qualem nunc [illegible] [illegible] is: propriæ autem illæ, quæ præſentes [m] ſunt, magis futurum homini[illegible] ſtatum denunciant, vbi ef[illegible] [illegible] cere [illegible] m ipſum inceperint: quamuis affectio ob paruitatem lateat artis medicinalis imperi[illegible] os [illegible] veluti [illegible] es. [illegible] um primum [illegible] terra emer[illegible], cæteros o[illegible] exiguitatem latent[illegible] perito [illegible] agricola protinus [illegible] ſic quod [illegible] futurum eſt [illegible] bonum, ſiue malum in corpore noſtro, cum iam incipit, & par- [illegible] eſt [illegible] duntaxat deprehenditur: ſed ſiue iam, ſiue nondum inceperit, ea cauſis intelligitur: [illegible] lateant, demonſtrantur ab effectis [illegible] in homine apparentibus. Vbi perfectior ſanitas [illegible], [illegible] am cauſæ, quam effecta perfe[illegible] iora ſe oſtendunt, vbi imperfectior, imperfectiora. At vbi in [illegible], contra [illegible] naturam aliqua ex parte co[illegible] untur, & e[illegible] ſmodi ſigna quamuis in ho- [illegible] ne [illegible] no repertantur [illegible] in malis habenda ſunt, & non in bonis, neque id mirum eſt; cum non ſint in [illegible] mine vere ſano, [illegible] ed iam vergente ad morbum. [illegible] in homine [illegible] qui vere ſanus eſt, quæcunque ſigna apparent, bona ſunt: ex cauſis [illegible] igitur [illegible] futurus hominis ſtatus, quæ ſi iam ad[illegible] & [illegible] um lateant [illegible] qua ratione recognoſci poſ[illegible] nt, ſupra oſte[illegible] dimus, [r] cum ag[illegible] remus de [illegible] gno- [illegible] dis præſentibus [illegible] ſi nondum adſint, ſed expectantur, eo modo præſagien[illegible] ſunt, quo p[illegible] [illegible] oimus. S[illegible] quis teneat tam præſentium, quam futurarum cauſarum vim, facile coni[illegible] qualis [illegible] erit ſtatus in homine ſano, manſurus ne hic ſit in eadem ſanitatis differentia, an in alteram [illegible] us ſiue meliorem, ſiue de[illegible] m vel magis [illegible] lapſurus in morbum, aut ſubito inter[illegible] tus. [illegible] plex [illegible] ſtatus, qui expectari [illegible] in homi[illegible] e ſan[illegible], intueamur ſigillatim, ex quibus ſignis [illegible] atur. Veniat primo in medium hom[illegible] perfecti[illegible] me ſanus: [illegible] oniiciemus hunc in e[illegible] dem [illegible] rum, vbi facultas optime va[illegible] at, & idcirco e[illegible] iam [illegible] mnia, qui[illegible] us illa continetur ſpi[illegible] i [illegible] os, humor[illegible] partes ſolidæ, neque [illegible] altquod [illegible] ratione victus ad[illegible] mittendum eſſe videa- [illegible] r. [illegible] rimum a[illegible] poteſt ad han[illegible] dam ea pul[illegible] deiectio[illegible], [illegible] næ, ſudoris, menſtruorū, [illegible] & quantia & q[illegible] tempore [illegible]. Quod ſi ſanitas non fuerit perfectiſſima, ſed perfecta, iu [illegible] mus in eodem ſtatu permanſuram, v[illegible] ſi non validiſſima, ſaltem valida facultas fuerit [illegible] & v[illegible] ſi [illegible] optima, ſaltem bona futura ſit ratio victus. Imperfectam vero ſanitatem in eodem ſtatu ſeruan- [illegible] emus, ex iiſ[illegible] cauſis tam in[illegible] ternis quam externis, v[illegible] vel [illegible], vel expect[illegible] per- [illegible] ſcumque autem [illegible] itas, [illegible] diu manſura vi[illegible] etur [illegible] longiorem vitam promittit, quæ [illegible] atur, breuiorem: vix enim fieri poteſt, vt qui morbis ſunt ob[illegible] xii, diu viuant [illegible] quemadm[illegible] temperat[illegible] [illegible], maa[illegible] [illegible] ponuntur & idcirco mor[illegible], q[illegible] ſequ[illegible] ur, [illegible] dem tamen [illegible]

ad [illegible] ostenſ [illegible] & quantitate ſpiri [illegible], & [illegible] tib. & lædentib in h[illegible] quæ mul[illegible] eſſe, multum obſint, in[illegible] ultatem eſſe [illegible] quæ aut ead[illegible]nt, quæ ſe[illegible] naturá eſſe [illegible]lent, ſed aliquo [illegible] præter naturá: vt [illegible] modo vrin[illegible], nondũ manifeſte [illegible] rata vitæ munera, cum [illegible] adh[illegible] quæ ſecundum naturam apparere [illegible] qualitate, [c] aut quan[illegible] tempore permutata ſint, imbe[illegible]llam facultatẽ denuntiant, & propterea futuru m[illegible], vt mens mi[illegible] perſpicax, intel[illegible]gentia minus acris, memoria minus firma: ſenſus hebetiores, vt viſus, auditus, odoratus, [illegible] omnia m[illegible] præter c[illegible]ſuetudinem: ſomnus aut vigilia [d] diu[illegible] nor. & [illegible] tempore grauitas motus: laſſitudo ſ[illegible]onte ſuperueniens, appe[illegible] cibi vel potionis [e] aucta vel imminuta, vel etiam eſculentorum & po[illegible]lentorũ non [illegible]uenientium voluptas non eadem, quæ ant[illegible] edend[illegible] & bibendo, veneris libidu, aut mu[illegible] remiſſa, aut præter conſuetudinem ardens & intem[illegible] deiectio, vrina, ſudor aut paucior, aut [illegible]pioſior, aut alterius qualitatis, quam eſſe ſ[illegible]leat: [illegible] vel [illegible] eruptio ſangui[illegible] menſtrui, aut illius, quem fundunt venæ ani: quæ [illegible] ex alijs par[illegible] [f] v[illegible] ex ore, ex naribus, ex oculis, ex auri[illegible] qualitate, quantitate, aut te[illegible] mutata, mo[illegible] corp[illegible] aucta aut imminuta, calor mutatus. Aliud genus eſt eorum e[illegible], quæ omnino præter n[illegible] ſunt [illegible] que apparet in his, qui bene valent, cuiuſmodi [g] eſt grauitas, capitis dolor [illegible] m[illegible] in ventriculo, aut in inteſtinis, [illegible] moleſtiæ ſenſus [illegible] cum redditur deiectio aut vrina, ſap[illegible] alſus, aut amarus, quem lingua percipit, aut [illegible] alius, aut ex omnib. quæ comeduntur ac bibuntur, fætor, quem nares percipiunt nulla externa re præſente, quæ male oleat, ructus, ſternutamentum, crepitus, ſonitus aurium, imagines [i] ante oc[illegible]los huius aut il[illegible] coloris & figuræ, inæqualitas frigoris aut cal[illegible], mo[illegible]ities, duri[illegible]es, quæ præter c[illegible]ſuetudinem tactu percipiuntur, alui profluuiũ, vomitus: monſtrant hæc omnia imbecil[illegible] facultat[illegible] & futurum morbũ in homine ſano, cum nondũ tanta ſunt, vt [k] qu[illegible]tidiana vitæ munera euidenter offendant. Cæterũ quæ morbi ſpecies timenda ſit, colligi poteſt expulſu, qui talis eſſe incipit, qualis reddi ſolet à morbo, cũ ſuperuenit, id quod & alia ſymptomata demõſtrant, quæ cum morbus iam adeſt, grauia ſunt, cum imminet, leuia incipiunt apparere. Sed futurum morbum iam dictæ cauſæ potiſſimũ ſignificant, & internæ, & externæ, facultas ſcil. imbecilla noſtrũ corpus gubernans, & ratio victus praua, à quib. abſolute denunciatur morbus futurus. Ad facultatẽ [illegible]eferrur [illegible] po[illegible] tam ſimplici[illegible] quã multiformiũ partium, & idcirco tẽperatio ex elementis, ad quã ſpectat æta[illegible] [illegible]as, aut [illegible]enſi[illegible] cutis, quæ pertinet ad cauſa. Compoſitio [illegible] corporis, qua[illegible] ont[illegible] [illegible]acultatem diximus, vbi moderata ſit, æque diſtat ab omni m[illegible]bo: vbi immoderat[illegible] ad ſimplices partes, ſiue ad multiformes referatur, maxime obnoxia eſt ſimili morbo: qu[illegible] enim [m] facilius maiorẽ acci[illegible] qual[illegible]tatẽ, qu[illegible] præditum eſt, qu[illegible] ratiam. Cauſæ externæ, hoc eſt, [n] ſex res nõ naturales, q[illegible] victu compre[illegible]duntur, quales fuerint, talem exſpectare morbum oportet: compellunt n. ſimilem, v[illegible] immoderatæ ſi[illegible], veluti plerun[illegible] eſt aer, ſiue [illegible] ob tempora anni, ſiue ob regionem, ſiue ob præſentem cœ[illegible] conſti[illegible]tionem: hic cum [p] moderatus eſt, omnibus naturis conuenit, præſertim moderatis; [illegible]um immod[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ontrarias, [illegible] ſed ſimiles compellit in ſimilem morbum, [q] præſertim ſi cutis rara [illegible] [illegible]cuſa n[illegible]ra facile admittit immoderatas circumfu[illegible] aeris qualitates, vt dura, quæ ſi[illegible] renititur, nam molli[illegible] perinde, ac rara facile ab externis læditur: hyeme, [illegible] exempli gratia, fuit m[illegible] frigidi & humidi, æſtate calidi & ſicci, autumno frigi[illegible] & ſicci atque inæquales; veris autem temperat[illegible] n[illegible] ratata eſt, neque ali[illegible]ius qualitati[illegible] exceſſum affert. Operæ precium autem eſt intueri, à [illegible] cau[illegible] pro[illegible]ie fiat vnaquæq; morbi ſpecies, & primum immoder[illegible]tæ temperationis ſine mater[illegible] futur[illegible] in eſſe morbum calidum; denun[illegible]iatur hic à natura ſimili, nempe ca[illegible]ida, ad quam re[illegible]ert [illegible] ida æt[illegible], veluti [illegible]uuentus. Idem quoque indicatur à ſex rebus non naturalibus, vt ab aere calidior[illegible] ſiue ob tempus anni, quemadmodum æſtate, ſiue ob regi[illegible]nem calidam, ſiue ob præſentem cœ[illegible] n[illegible]itut[illegible] n[illegible] ſupra modum calidan[illegible] um [illegible] is & po[illegible] us calidu, à ſomno vel vigilia diutur[illegible]e; nam [illegible]æc [illegible] it externas partes [illegible] nimio labore atque exercitati[illegible]ne [x] à vehementibus a[illegible] [illegible] tionibus, ab expul[illegible]one frigidorum ſuccorum, & retenti[illegible]ne calidorum: [illegible] quibus [y] ob [illegible] cu[illegible] [illegible]tut calida ſu[illegible] facile incidunt in febrem diariam, eiuſmodi ſi cauſæ vel iam a[illegible] [illegible], vel ex[illegible] [illegible]enitur, [illegible]mendus eri calidus m[illegible]rb[illegible]. Eædem ſi [illegible]ntrario modo aff[illegible]ctæ fuerint, tim[illegible]dus erit frig[illegible], veluti [illegible] naturalis temperati[illegible] hominis frigi[illegible]or, ſi aer, [illegible] & potiones frig[illegible] [illegible]mn[illegible] longi[illegible] re refrigerantur partes externæ, longiore vigi[illegible] internæ, quies corporis, ani[illegible] [illegible] calidor[illegible] orum, r[illegible]tenti[illegible] frigidorum. Eadẽ eſt ratio humidi morbi, qu[illegible] [illegible] natura corporis fuerit humidior, quemadmod[illegible] & aer, cib. ac [b] potio; ſi ſomnus [illegible] habu[illegible], quies multa, exercitatio pauca, ſumma anim[illegible] tranquillitas, nulla pe[illegible] [illegible] pau[illegible] expulſio, vbi cauſæ iam dictæ v[illegible] ſin[illegible] vel expectentur tales, humidum [illegible] [illegible] bi[illegible]us, v[illegible] [illegible]ratiæ, ſi [illegible]um, veluti ſi hominis temperatio ſicca [illegible] & p[illegible] [illegible] longa, ſomnus breu[illegible] multus labor, exigua qui[illegible] [illegible] q[illegible] [illegible] expulſio, pau[illegible] retent[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ura di[illegible] tes [illegible] [illegible] made[illegible] aciunt, denunciabunt futurum m[illegible]bum calidum & [illegible]um [illegible]ut [illegible]

[c] Gal. de ar. med. c. 81.

[d] [illegible] & Hipp. aph. [illegible] aphor.

[f] Gal. de ar. med. 82.

[g] [illegible]

[h] Gal. ibid.

[i] Gal. ibid.

[k] Gal. ibid.

[l] Sup. [illegible]

[m] Gal. li. de opt. corp. conſt. [illegible]

[n] Gal. de ſa. tu. c. 15

[o] Hipp. & Gal. aph.

[p] Gal. 2. progn. [illegible]

[q] Gal. de opt. [illegible]

[r] [illegible] & [illegible]

[s] Gal. de [illegible]

[t] Gal. de cauſ. pul.

[u] Gal. de cau. morb.

[x] Gal. idem [illegible]

[a] Gal. de cau. morb.

[b] Gal. de cau. morb.

[c] Gal. de [illegible]

[illegible] humorum [illegible] [illegible]: ſi calefacien[illegible] [illegible] hecticæ: [illegible] madefacien[illegible] [illegible] refrigeran- [illegible] ſiccantibus, frigidum & [illegible] quale [illegible] vero temp[illegible] immode- [illegible] quæ materiam ſequitur in [illegible] noſtri corpo[illegible] dmend[illegible], vbi timen[illegible] humo- [illegible] quo proficiſcitur, vt calida & ſicca, vbi flaua bilis, frigida & humida, vbi pituitæ copia expectatur. [illegible] vero humorem par eſt ſuperaturũ, quẽ cauſæ tam externę, quã internæ cõtrahent: internæ ad tem [illegible] [illegible] humidorum, [illegible] bi frigida & humida, frigidorũ & humidorum: Externæ vero cauſæ non efficiunt, ſed efficien [illegible] ſociæ ſunt quatenus [illegible] cetum temperationem, calidiorem, frigidiorem, humidorem, aut ſic[illegible]rem, [illegible] a qualitate reddunt, Cibi vero & potiones non ſolum qualitate conferunt ad effectricem, ſed materi- am ſuppeditant [d] ex qua humores procreentur: tales ergo expectare oportet, quales fuerint hæ cau- ſæ. [*] quibus autem ſ[illegible]llatim contrahatur ſanguis, pituita, flaua aut atra bilis in ſuperioribus, [e] oſtendi- mus, cum ſanitatis cauſas perſequeremur. Febres, quæ ab humorum putredine accend[illegible]tur, omnes ad exceſſum [illegible] aloris pertinet, ſed variæ [g] ſunt pro vario humore putreſcente: eas autem timere opor- tet, quas afferent humores redundantes, hi enim putreſcere conſueuerunt, & febrem accendere: qui autem [illegible] ex[illegible]ecta[illegible] demonſtraut ca[illegible]ſæ, vt diximus, non ſolum internæ, ſed etiam externæ; nam æſtate [illegible] etat flaua bilis & idcirco oriuntur febres [h] ardentes, ac tertianæ: autum[illegible]o [illegible] atra bilis, a qua [illegible] [illegible]uartanæ; hyeme pituita, a quo oriu[illegible]tur [k] quotidianæ. vere ſanguis qui ſynochas [l] effi- [illegible]. Sed [illegible]atis de præſagitione immoderatæ temperationis futuræ, ſiue ſine materia, ſiue cum materia. [illegible]amus nunc ad eos morbos, qui in homine ſano imminent partibus multiformibus, videamuſque, qua ratione poſſint præui[illegible]ri: conſtat autem, cum ſenſum [m] fateant, mente comprehendendos eſſe [illegible] ſign[illegible] quæ maxime à cauſis depromuntur: quamquam vt ante dictum [n] eſt, non nihil poſſint eſſe [illegible]a, q[illegible]um morbus inſtat, eadem in ci[illegible]iunt apparere, ſed [illegible]ra, quæ poſtea cum ſuperuenit, mani- fe[illegible] oſtendunt. Conſiſtunt [o] morbi part[illegible]um multiformium in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitu- d[illegible]e, numero, ſitu a naturali ſtatu mutatis, in quibus ſec[illegible]ndum naturam ſe habentibus conſiſtere ſa- nitatem monſtrauimus: [p] conſiſtunt & in ſoluta vnitate, quæ communis [q] & eſt etiam partium ſimplicium. Denunciatur ergo vnaquęque ſpecies à cauſis tam internis, quam externis, ſiue iam adſint, ſiue expectentur. Cauſæ cur figura deprauetur, ſunt [r] nimia copia, vel inopia ſuccorum, quæ timebi- [illegible] vbi & natura hominis, & vitæ inſtitutum eiuſmodi erit, vt ſuccos vel nimium contrahere queat, vel nimium abſumere. Ab his igitur futura prauitas figuræ indicatur: [ſ] ſuperficies exaſperatur ab a- cri[illegible]s ac detergentibus ſuccis, quos contrahit natura calida & ſicca, vbi ſimilis victus adhibeatur: con- tra[illegible] [illegible]uitatem affert multitudo pituitæ, quam frigida [t] natura ex frigidis cibis ac potionibus procreat- eiuſmodi cauſæ ſi expectentur, aſperitatem vel [illegible]euitatem ſignificant, quã afferent. Caua præter naturã aperiuntur [u] vel a relaxantibus, cuiuſmodi ſunt [*] calida & humida, vel à diſſoluentibus, cuiuſmodi ſunt acria: quare vbi timeantur cauſæ relaxantes aut diſſoluentes, ſiue ob naturam hominis, ſiue ob ra- tionem victus, metuendum eſt, ne caua præter naturam aperiantur, præſertim vbi naturaliter fuerint laxiora. [illegible]dem aliquando præter naturam clauduntur [x] tum ab aſtringentibus, tum ab obſtruenti- bu[illegible] [illegible]uare vbi obſtructionem vel aſtrictionem timebimus, prædicemus futurum, vt caua præter natu- ra[illegible] [illegible]la[illegible]dantur: timebimus adſtrictionem, vbi caua naturaliter ſint anguſtra, & quæ ad victũ ſpectant, refrigeran[illegible] ac ſiccandi vim habitura ſint: timebimus obſtructionẽ, vbi caua ſimiliter ſecundum naturã an[illegible]ſtiora fuerint, & natura frigidiora, [y] quæ gignat craſſos ſuc[illegible]os ac glutinoſos, adhibeanturq; cibi & [illegible]ones ex quibus contrahi poſſint eiuſmodi ſucci. Magnitudo præcipue augetur in tumoribus præter naturam, quos faciunt ſucci, qui ad certas [*] partes noſtri corporis confluunt, aut in iiſdem pau- latim [a] contrahuntur. Contrahuntur autem, vel tranſmiſſi à validioribus partibus ad ipſas tamquam imbecilliores, vel ab iiſdem attracti, ſiue [b] ob dolorem, ſiue ob calorem. Contrahuntur paulatim, vbi aut facultas [c] concoctrix & expultrix ipſius partis fuerit imbecilla, aut materia alimenti craſſi- [illegible]r, aut exitus eorum, quæ ſuperant, impeditus: eiuſmodi cauſæ vbi vel adſunt vel timentur, præſagi- [illegible]e licet tumores præter naturam, præ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in corpore, quod multis ſuccis redundet: ſpecies vero tu- [illegible]oris ex ſpecie ſucci ſuperantis collig[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]guis enim [d] inflammationem excitat, flaua bilis [e] eryſi- [illegible]elas, pituita œdema, atra bilis [e] cancrum. Magnitudo imminuitur maxime, vbi vel t[illegible]um corpus, [illegible]ali[illegible]ua pars tabeſcit: quod accidit vel ob inopiam alimenti, vel ob calorem [f] nimis abſumentem, [illegible]amodum in ardentibus febribus, ex quibus cauſis præſagire licet magnitudinẽ imminuendã. Nu- [illegible] præter naturam augetur à cauſ[illegible] extern[illegible]s, vel internis, veluti cum gignitur calculus a [f] calore [illegible]ate[illegible] [illegible]notis & tenum, ex nat[illegible] quan[illegible] [g] præbent c[illegible]bi & [illegible]otiones, craſſam, glutino a aut [illegible] [illegible]uę cauſæ vbi vel ad[illegible]int, vel expectentur, prædices futurum calculum & morbum in [illegible] [illegible] naturam auct[illegible]. In eodem vero imminuto futurum m[illegible]rbum non ita [illegible]icet [illegible]æſagire, [illegible]um [illegible] [illegible]ti cauſ[illegible]s mut[illegible]entur partes noſt[illegible] [illegible]orporis, vt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], à [illegible]rigore [illegible] [illegible]rumpe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]mmatione degenerante in gangræ[illegible] am ob cuta[illegible]nem prauam, quar[illegible] au- [illegible] maduen[illegible] [illegible] mod[illegible] [illegible]oſſumus p[illegible] uidere. Mutatur [k] ſi[illegible]us præter natu[illegible]m vel ob exte[illegible] [illegible] vim partes [illegible] [illegible]p[illegible]ris ſuo lo[illegible] expellentem, vel [illegible]gamenti præ[illegible] [illegible]imio humore ralaxatis: [illegible]us impetus, [illegible] m[illegible] [illegible]uitus [illegible]it, prædici non poteſt, ſicut ligament[illegible] [illegible]rum relaxati[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ua coniicie [illegible]utationem ſitus præ[illegible] [illegible]uram. Vnitas partium præter naturam ſo[illegible]itur, ve[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]u, quæ [illegible] cauſæ [illegible]etuitæ & [illegible] [illegible]ucant v[illegible]l ab internis [m] c[illegible]ſis vt ab h[illegible]moribus erodent[illegible]us, [illegible]m & præſentes cern[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]æuidere liceat. [illegible] er[illegible]m v[illegible]tatis [illegible] [illegible]nem futuram [illegible], vel iti vlcera inteſt[illegible] [illegible]tum [illegible]um in ipſunt de[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tes [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]ſas vniu [illegible] morborum perſecu[illegible]us, [illegible]nt exempla [illegible]nor[illegible]m [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]g[illegible], q[illegible] [illegible] m[illegible]us ſit in homine ſa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]elius a[illegible]equetur, qui [illegible]ge[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]s [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] morb [illegible] Gal li ar med c 85 [m] Gal lib de cau morb [illegible]

ſcru[illegible] ex[illegible] [illegible] partes tentare, peritus [illegible] locum [illegible] prouidebit, partim ex cauſis, partim ex [illegible] priam [illegible] vel in [illegible] ex [illegible] be[illegible] tate loci: [a] magis enim [illegible] morbo, [illegible] eſt, quam [illegible] val[illegible], vt ex frigore, quod [b] pectori n[illegible] cum [illegible] ex auſtro, [illegible], ex [illegible] flatum [illegible] qui lædunt inteſtina, ex potio[illegible] e vini dulcis & craſſi, quæ venas iecinoris obſtrunt, [illegible] præſertim [illegible] raliter anguſtiores fuerint [illegible] odi mala compoſitio ſpectat ad imbecillitatem [illegible] iam. [illegible] ximus eſſe cauſam inter[illegible] am. [illegible] x effectis co[illegible] cemus hanc vel illam partem [illegible] uram e[illegible] in morbo[illegible] cum talia incipient [d] obſcura, qualia ſe deinde manifeſta oſtendunt, cum morbus han[illegible] aut illam p[illegible] tem iam præhendit: ſupereſt, vt qua ratione [illegible] bitus interitus prædici poſſit, demonſtremus, [e] diximus enim ſanos homines aliquando citius interire, quam ægrotaſſe videantur. Hoc [illegible] ab exter[illegible] vim, veluti cerebro, aut corde diſc[illegible]o, cum fortuitum ſit, prouideri non poteſt, [illegible] b alias cauſas internas & externas, ob quas homo ſtatim ſtrangulatur, aut abrupta vena vel [illegible] ſubito vna cum ſanguine vitam effundit: hoc futurum monſtrant cauſæ externæ [illegible] nimia copia ciborum, ſiue bonum ſanguinem g[illegible]gnat, ſiue etiam ſuccos crudos. Idem [illegible] nunciant internæ cauſæ, veluti nimia ſanguinis [f] copia, quæ vas aliquod abruptum iri oſt[illegible] [illegible]tudo crudorum ſuccorum, quæ apoplexiam minatur præſertim vbi cerebrum frigidum [illegible] becillum, & anguſtia vaſorum, quæ calorem ſtrangulare poteſt, vbi mult[illegible] ſucci redundent. [illegible] cenda erant de his, quæ ad conſeruandam ſanitatem nouiſſe, & abſolute, & in homine oport[illegible] ad exitum iam perducta ſunt: qua ratione vero conſeruari debeat, proximo libro exponemus.

Finis Quarti Libri de Tuenda Valetudine generatim.

VIDI VIDII

DE TVENDA VALETVDINE GENERATIM

Liber Quintus,

Qui eſt de ratione conſeruandæ ſanitatis.

Quibus ſcribatur ratio conſeruandæ ſanitatis. Cap. I.

PRæcepta conſeruandæ ſanitatis illis potiſſimum tra[illegible] duntur, qui liberi ſunt, poſſuntque & iuſſa exequi, & vetita cauere, [illegible] quo[illegible] ſeruis minime contingit. Seruos intelligo non eos, quos fortuna effi[illegible] man[illegible] pia, nam hi ſæpe dominis vtuntur humanioribus, à quibus permittun[illegible] non ex toto, certe aliqua ex parte dare operam, vt valeant; ſed eos, qu[illegible] tarie ſeruiunt vitiis [g] nequiſſimis, vt auaritiæ, ambitioni, ventri, libi[illegible] ambitioſi vt gloriam, auari, opes adipiſcantur, nihil ſe reſpiciunt, p[illegible] laborant, non ſumunt eſculenta & poculenta, qualia, quanta, & q[illegible] tempore conuenit: non dormiunt, quod ſatis eſt, ſemper ſolliciti ſunt, ſemper anxii: propterea n[illegible] un tur debilitantur, [h] tabeſcunt, mature ad ſenectutem perueniunt, mature ad interit[illegible] A[illegible] plura mal[illegible] unt ebrii, helluones, libidinoſi, cum longe minus obtemperent præc[illegible] tiæ, [i] quæ quaſi pacem animis addit immoderatas appetitiones ſedans, efficienſque, vt [illegible] rationi pareant. Qui luxuria di[illegible]luunt, languidis ſe liquefaciunt voluptatibus, & frequenti atq; in[illegible] concubitu eneruantur. Vinoſi vero, & qui mul[illegible] variis, aut etiam prauis e[illegible] [illegible] non tantum multos, ſed vel crudos, vel etiam prauos c[illegible]ntrah[illegible], a qui[illegible] vlcera, in obſtructiones, in calculos, in tumores præter naturam, qui præter cæter[illegible] [illegible]cturas ſolent membrorum [k] motum offendere, doloremque ade[illegible] vehementem [illegible] [illegible] neque [k] pedibus ingredi [illegible], neque manibus præhendere aliquid, ſed geſt[illegible] [illegible] induunt, detergantur alterius manibus, [illegible] miſerum [illegible] [illegible]erent, non ita ſe darent voluptatibus conſtringendos, ſed ſi [illegible] imper[illegible] [illegible] Illi ergo dumtaxat, qui cohibere poſſunt animi motus turbulent[illegible] [illegible] ntur præcepta conſeruandæ ſanitatis quæ nunc perſequi[illegible] [illegible] in[illegible]rumenta, quibus vtimur, dum ſanitat[illegible] tuemur. Inſtru[illegible] [illegible]us, [illegible] conſeruandis, hæ, quales [illegible], ſcribere oport[illegible] euarrem[illegible] ab ipſis requir[illegible]tur

a [illegible]
de [illegible]
b Hip. a-
phor. [illegible]
c [illegible] p 3 a-
phor. [illegible]
d Gal. de ar-
te med. c. 82.
e Superius
in hoc cap.

f Gal. in [illegible]
phor. com. 3.

g Gal. de
[illegible]

h Gal. [illegible]

i Seneca 6.
epiſtolarum.

k Gal. [illegible]
[illegible] c. [illegible]

[illegible] ... debe[illegible] ... [illegible] Cap. II.

C[illegible] e sano se[illegible] teat quæcu[illegible] [illegible] tis mode[illegible] as. & e[illegible] e[illegible] s. V[illegible] p[illegible] u[illegible] se[illegible] antur, [illegible] e[illegible] a de[illegible] præsen[illegible] t ac[illegible] s. [illegible] ac [illegible] oportet [illegible] ex[illegible] m qu[illegible] h[illegible] min[illegible] præfe[illegible] re sa[illegible] pe[illegible] Sat[illegible] emi t[illegible] te [illegible] um [illegible] tran[illegible] mpoſi ionem moderatam, [illegible] eſt [illegible] iam [illegible] mur. At cauſæ ſanitatis [illegible] [illegible] nt, cum parti[illegible] conſeruan[illegible] p[illegible] t[illegible] dæ [illegible] videantur. [illegible] qu[illegible] tamen in memoriam redeat eorum, quæ an[illegible] t, [illegible] omnem controuerſiam [illegible] docum[illegible] alias internas eſſe, alias extern[illegible] a[illegible] us facultates omnes noſtr[illegible] corpus gu[illegible] s, quibus propriè [illegible] ſtituetur vi[illegible] ta, & [d] ſan[illegible] ſeruatur: quare non poteſt ſanitas retineri, n[illegible] illæ quoque retineantur: conſiſtun[illegible] [e] autem [illegible] ſanitate, a qua cogitatione magis, quam re di[illegible] ferunt, ita vt qui hanc ſeruarit, ipſas qu[illegible] que ſeruarit. [illegible] ternæ cauſæ non aliud ſunt, quam opera & inſtrumenta, quibus [illegible] conſeruandi ratio continetur: conſeruari autem aut mutari debent, p[illegible] ut & ſanit[illegible] s. [illegible] qua requiruntur, [illegible] onſerua[illegible] da eſt, aut mutand[illegible], [illegible] uamobrem [f] exter[illegible] æ cauſæ per ſe neque conſeruationem [illegible] neque curationem po[illegible] ſtulant, ſed quatenus ad ſanitatem referuntur, ſiue ſimplicium partium, ſiue multiformium. Hæc de rebus conſeruandis. Verum non ſatis eſt nouiſſe, quæ conſeruanda ſunt, niſi iniurias quoque te[illegible] neamus, [illegible] quibus defendi debent. Exponitur ſanitas pluribus iniuriis: quarum alias [illegible] propulſare [illegible] cet, aliæ euitari nullo modo poſſunt: has lenire aut differre conuenit, illas omnino eff[illegible] ete nequit ſene[illegible] s, neque interitus euitari, (vt primo libro [i] demonſtratum eſt,) ſed arte differtur ſenectus, di[illegible] t[illegible] ritus, [illegible] ah[illegible] r vita, trahitur ætas. Accedit alia iniuria, quæ ſimiliter euitari non poteſt, abſumitur enim al[illegible] d de ſubſtantia noſtri corporis, partim ab interno calore, partim ab externo aeris circu[illegible] ſu[illegible]. ſed leni[illegible] ur ſimiliter arte, quæ efficit, vt quod reſtituatur, ſimile ſit ei, quod interi[illegible] t, neque enim [illegible] ſimile reſtituitur, vt ſubinde non ſit deterius: ſic ergo mitigatur iniuria hæc, quando propul[illegible] ſari penitus non poteſt. Illæ, quas euitare licet, fiunt [k] vel a rebus fortuitis, vel ab his quæ neceſ[illegible] ſariæ ſunt ad vitam, & quibus aſſidue vti cogimur. Res fortuitæ quo pa[illegible] deuitentur, vulgo notum eſt, ita vt non debeat Medicus docere, qua ratione homo effugiat [illegible] quæ [illegible] ulnerant, [illegible] ontundunt, per[illegible] forant, adurunt, ſtrangulant, aut aliquo modo partes noſtri [illegible] orporis conuellunt: hæc enim nec me[illegible] di[illegible] nalis artis præſidium poſtulant: nec cum pene [illegible] nita ſi[illegible] t, c[illegible] mun[illegible] e p[illegible] t ad artem rel[illegible]

C Dirigitur ergo [illegible] Medici conſilium ad eas tantum iniurias deuitandas, qu[illegible] æ [illegible] bus neceſſariis oriuntur: hæ quo pacto euitentur [illegible] imperitos ac vulgares latet, vt qui rectum vſum ignorent earum rerum, quibus quotidie vtuntur, & [l] idcirco ſæpe de ſanitate deturbentur iiſdem, quibus recte adhibitis Medicus eandem vel retinet, vel reſtituit. Appellantur [m] autem res non naturales, cum per ſe neque ſecundum naturam ſint, neque contrariæ, ſed pro recto vel prauo vſu naturales, vel præter naturam euadant: comprehenduntur hæ ſub ſex [n] capitibus, ſub aere, ſub cibo & potione, ſub his, quæ exp[illegible] untur ac retinentur, ſub ſomno & vigilia, ſub motu & quiete, ſub anim[illegible] perturbatione ac tranquillitate: totidem enim vita ſuſtinetur, quam ſi recte intuearis, pro he ſingulorum neceſſitatem co[illegible] [illegible] ge. Conſiſtit [o] vita in calido innato, & [p] triplici munerum genere prædita eſt, animali, quo[illegible] [illegible] ctat ad ſenſum, ad motum, ad rationem: vitali, quod refertur ad pulſum cordis & arteriarum: natu[illegible] rali, quo [illegible] [illegible] ant [q] procreatio, incrementum, alimentum, & quæ his inſeruiunt [r] munera, vt at[illegible] tr[illegible] i[illegible] ci nen[illegible] i, concoquendi, expellendi: Eget [illegible] alidum innatum aere [illegible] quo temperetur [illegible] nc [illegible] u[illegible] eatur; eg[illegible] & [illegible] otione, quorum materia alatur, ſed quia quod comeditur ac bibitur, non cotu[illegible] id[illegible] neum [illegible] e[illegible], qu[illegible] d in alimentum vertatur, ſed aliquid ex eo vt[illegible] le eſt, aliquid inu[illegible] le, [illegible] hoc exp[illegible] retineri, nec[illegible] e eſt. mutius [illegible] tunc exercetur, cum vigilamus, ſed quia non poteſt vi[illegible] lia aſſidua eſſe, opu[illegible] eſt ſomno & quiete, qua [x] debet etiam motus interpellari, cum nequeamus a[illegible] ſidue mouere. Ra[illegible] o animi pe[illegible] bat[illegible] e[illegible] [illegible] dat, & tranquillitatem [illegible] ert[illegible] qua frui aſſidue non [illegible] cet; nam nunquam perturbari diuinum potiu[illegible] eſt, quam humanum. Conſtat igitur ſex [y] res non na[illegible] [illegible] tales, in quibus verſamur, omnes eſſe nec[illegible] [illegible], quarum iniuriæ propul[illegible] ri p[illegible] nt r[illegible] cto vſu, quem [illegible] co docebimus: nunc enim opera pr[illegible] tic qui oportet ad tuendam bonam valetudinem neceſſaria.

[illegible] ibus in vniuerſum ad conſeruandam ſanit[illegible] tem nec[illegible] arius. Cap. III.

R[illegible] ſ ruandæ ſanitatis, non ſecus ac reſti[illegible] uendæ, operibus & inſtrumentis continetur, [illegible] pera [illegible] du[illegible] nt, adiectio, & detractio, ad quæ om[illegible] ia alia r[illegible] ntur: q[illegible] d[illegible] n[illegible] edi [illegible] n[illegible] m val[illegible] dinem tueatur, ſiue aduerſam depellat, e[illegible] a[illegible] at, qu[illegible] deeſt, detra[illegible] ſupereſt, Atque hoc ſibi voluit [z] H[illegible] crates cum [illegible] m [illegible] adiect[illegible] em, & detra[illegible] ſit. [illegible] enim opera, quæ [illegible] Med[illegible] nt omn[illegible] ad hai[illegible] ad[illegible] m [illegible] ctare vitaq[illegible] e[illegible] vitio [illegible] quo requiritur, adiectio nimir[illegible] & de[illegible] exceſſui. A[illegible] am [illegible] æc[illegible], quam illa non ſolum ob prauam ra[illegible] nem v[illegible] ctus, [illegible] d etiam [illegible] b [illegible] tem naturæ, a[illegible] q[illegible] n[illegible] lum ægrotantibus, ſed ſa[illegible] is quoque. Rat[illegible] on[illegible] s[illegible] ut m[illegible] [illegible] m defectionem pe[illegible] iectione[illegible] um exceſſum de[illegible] actr[illegible] e[illegible] lat[illegible] op[illegible] e[illegible] [illegible] u poſita p[illegible] e & [illegible] u[illegible] pione c[illegible] nt u[illegible] at mel[illegible] c[illegible] on[illegible] a[illegible] [illegible] us, ſed [illegible] quantumu[illegible] [illegible] unn[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] c[illegible] n[illegible] lar[illegible] [illegible] m[illegible] antia, & a[illegible] [illegible] uæ on [illegible] [illegible] tam [illegible], quam [illegible] men[illegible] int[illegible] int[illegible]

[illegible] Gal. de remed. c. 5.
m Gal. de arte med. c.
n Gal. li. [illegible]
o Gal. [illegible]
p Ariſt. lib. de re[illegible] per. 4
q Gal. lib. de plac. 4.
[illegible] Galen. de marc[illegible] c. 4.
[illegible] Gal. lib. [illegible] cap. [illegible]
Galen. de marcor. c. 4.

[illegible]

... hæc vt ... [illegible] ... continent, quas ... [illegible]

... animad... opere obſeruan... C A P. IV

S ... quæ ... [illegible] ... neque ... inter doctos ... Sed ... cum poſte ... [illegible] ... Medico ... præſtat ... Non eſt igitur ... opus ... quantitas, quant... numerus, tempus, locus ... [illegible] ... quæ tamen ... cum ... opus ... aut ... fieri de... [illegible] ... vbi vna ... taxat ... [illegible] ... animadu... [illegible] ... ditanturque ... [illegible]

[illegible]

D[illegible] statu quæ in conſeruatione poſtulent Cap. V.

O[illegible] quibus diximus, ſpectant com[illegible] ſanita[illegible] ac ſpecies quid propriè deſiderent, nunc [illegible] ratio [illegible] Agemus primo de differentiis commu[illegible] deinde [illegible] ſigillatim. Referuntur differentiæ omnes [illegible] tatis, vt in ſu[illegible] bonum habitum, ad ſanitatem confirmatam, ad ſanitatem infirmam, [illegible] imam, perfectam, & imperfectam. Intueamur ſeorſum, quid poſtulet [illegible] Nequit perfectiſſima ſanitas vlterius perfici, quamobrem defen[illegible] poteſt, talis conſeruanda. quo pertinet adiectio, & detractio debet quod [illegible] & quantitati eius, quod interiit, tantum enim adiiciendum eſt, quantum [illegible] quale illud eſt, ſic enim [illegible] cui adiicitur: id ergo, quod exquiſite fer[illegible] parem quantitatem poſtulat, & ſimilem qualitatem. Eadem ratio eſt detractionis; detra[illegible] partes, quæ & quanta quotidie redundant, vel ex reliquiis ciborum & potionum inuti[illegible] vtili; neque enim in homine perfectiſſime ſano, qualem finximus, ſuperant, quæ [illegible] qualitate vel quantitate lædentia [illegible] lecta ſint. Illa vero ſanitas, quæ à perfectiſſima [illegible] perfecta apparet, poteſt & talis conſeruari, & mutari, atque ad perfectiſſimam [illegible] non [illegible] ſubito, aut homine vel occupato, vel ægrotante, vel ſene. [illegible] non facile ferantur a natura, plerumque ſunt pernicioſæ. Homo, qui pu[illegible] detinetur, quæ à Medico imperantur, libere exequi non poteſt. Cum [illegible] ſeſt, præſtat ipsum auferre potius, quam dare operam, vt naturalis compoſitio, quæ perfecta [illegible] ſimam re[illegible] cum non liceat commode vtrumque ſimul efficere. At neque ſenes [illegible] immoderata temperatione fuerint, conuenit moderatos reddere, & redigere [illegible] quam ſenectus admittit: nam ſi ſtatim mutare eos contendas, & ad non [illegible] minus ſubitam mutationem ſuſtinebunt, quam qui alia ætate ſunt, quibus [illegible] contra ſi ſenes paulatim mutare aggrediaris, prius de[illegible] quam aliquid [illegible] aliquam percipere conentur, interibunt prius, quam poſſint perceptam ex[illegible] in homine ocioſo & non ſene paulatim & non ſubito oritur perfectam ſa[illegible] perfectiſſimam, id quod ſimiliter adiectione ac detractione molie[illegible] Neceſſe au[illegible] ratem eorum, quæ adiiciuntur, non tantum reſpondere quantitati eorum, quæ abſu[illegible] maiorem eſſe, vt homo ad bonum habitum perueniat, qualitatem ver[illegible] ontrariam ei, cui adiiciuntur; quatenus ad moderationem perfectiſſimi à ipſum [illegible] Detractio vero eſſe eorum debet, quæ naturaliter redundant, & expel[illegible] quam expellendum eſt etiam, ſi quid præter naturam ſuperet: poteſt enim eiuſmodi aliquid [illegible] quod tamen nondum aut obſcure, aut manifeſte vitæ munera offendat. Vbi autem per[illegible] in eodem ſtatu ſeruanda ſit, qualitas & quantitas eorum, quæ adiiciuntur, ſimilis ſit, [illegible] qualia & quanta quotidie redundant. Superest ſanitas imperfecta, qualis eſt ſenum [illegible] qualis item eſt eorum, quibus morbus impendet. Conualeſcentes non ſunt [illegible] ſeruandi, ſed ad perfectam, vel etiam ad perfectiſſimam ſanitatem traducendi. Cum [illegible] vita diutius trahatur, & ſanitas, quo aſſidue imperfectior redditur, non ita cele[illegible] autem iam ſenes, quam conualeſcentes fere adiectionem magis, quam detra[illegible] cum exhauſti ſint, reficere oportet. Quanquam & bis quoque expellenda [illegible] & naturaliter, vt conualeſcentibus, & vitio ætatis, vt cruda ſenibus. Sequuntur [illegible] diximus, quales ſunt, qui ſponte ortam laſſitudinem ſentiunt. Re[illegible] nem & detractionem, ſed fere magis hanc quam illam, cum plerique te[illegible] ſuccis, à quibus niſi exinaniendo antevertas, in morbum compellentur: bo[illegible] magis offendes, auctor enim eſt Hippocrates non pura corpora quanto [illegible] magis lædi, cum corrumpant quicquid ingerunt, quantumuis bonum. Quod [illegible] ſanitas quæ imperfecta eſt, tantum aberit, vt incidat in morbum, vt etiam perfi[illegible] dent eam morbi aliis in quibus non redundant humores qualitate, vel quantitate [illegible] qualitas aliqua præſertim calor aut frigus, ex leui enim errore incidunt [illegible] in calidum, frigidi in frigidum. His autem æque neceſſarium eſt ſuperan[illegible] litatem [illegible] augete, ut quo efficitur eodem præſidio: nam ſi refrigere [illegible] ſimul & detrahemus [illegible] lorem, & adiiciemus frigus. Hæc, quæ ſummatim [illegible] ſanitatis, vberius explicabuntur in ſequentibus, cum opera ſimul & inſtrumen[illegible] quæ ad vnamquamque accommodantur.

[illegible] ſanitatis quam conſeruandi rationem deſiderent in partibus ſim-plicibus. Cap. VI.

S[illegible] ſanitatis, quæ quid proprium requirat, ſigillatim perpendendum eſt: ſpe[illegible] autem partim ſimplices partes, partim ad multiformes, partim ad vitalque. con[illegible] propria partium ſimplicium in temperatione ex quatuor elementis vel moderata [illegible] etiam alterum elementum exuperet, non tamen ita, vt manifeſte lædat actiones. Huiuſ[illegible] temperatio calida, humida, frigida, ſicca: tum calida, & humida, calida & ſicca, frigida & hu[illegible] & ſicca. Hæ ſunt ſpecies ſanitatis propriæ partium ſimplicium, quæ tamen etenus [illegible] formes, quatenus pertinent ad earum materiam. [illegible] quæ ſunt propriæ [illegible] ipſarum forma, ſeu rebus, quibus ipſarum forma continetur quemadmo[illegible] ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu; quarum vnaquæque ſuam con[illegible]

[illegible] ad ſitum [illegible] natur [illegible] ariter [illegible] ſanitatis, [illegible] eruare opor[illegible] qua ra[illegible]

[illegible] o In medium [illegible] tas part[illegible] m [illegible] plicium, & [illegible] eruanda eſt [illegible] ualis accipitur, neque vllo pa[illegible], quæ adiiciuntur: nam quantitas eadem [illegible] bet [illegible] quæ adiic[illegible] ſicut [illegible] quantitas detractionis eadem [illegible] eorum, quæ ſuperant. Q[illegible] vero [illegible] r, ad conſeruandam moderatam tempera[illegible]o[illegible] em ſimil[illegible]s [c] eſſe debet, hoc eſt, m[illegible] um accipiendum eſt in cibis & potionibus, ſed in aere quoque, & in al[illegible] is rebus n[illegible] [illegible] s, quę [illegible] non expreſſe, ſaltem latenter vim habeant moderatam, nulla qualitate exceden[illegible] [illegible] onem temperationis conſeruet. Immoderata [d] vero temperatio aut corrigenda eſt, & ad [illegible] uem reducenda, aut talis ſeruanda eſt: non debet autem ſub[illegible]to [e] [illegible]orrigi, & [illegible]um hom[illegible] tar, aut ſenex eſt, aut ita negociis impeditur vt nequeat Medi[illegible]inæ præce[illegible]is obt[illegible] paulo ſupra diximus de mutatione ſanitatis perfectæ ad perfectiſſimam. [illegible]d ſiue mutanda ſit [illegible] nonda temperatio immoderata, [f] eadem eſt ratio quantitatis eorum, quæ adi[illegible]iuntur, aut detrah[illegible]tur, quam proxime diximus in temperatione moderata. Qualitas vero eorum, quæ [illegible] untur [illegible] totus [illegible]ictus, ſimilis [g] eſſe debet cum ſeruatur idem temperationis exceſſus, contrar[illegible] [illegible] gitur. Di[illegible]r fortaſſe quiſpia, ſimil[illegible]b. non ſeruari, ſed augeri exceſſum, vt calor[illegible]s, ſi a[illegible] frig[illegible] [illegible]igida. Cui reſpondendum eſt hoc non ex toto verum eſſe ſed diſting[illegible] [illegible] ha genere qualitatis tantum, ab h[illegible]s, quæ gradu etiam ſimilia ſunt, qu[illegible]d ſi [illegible] q[illegible] genere ſe[illegible]iam gradu ſimilia ſ[illegible]t, ſeruatur idem omnino exceſ[illegible], [illegible] queant[illegible]tur, [illegible] min[illegible] Se[illegible] ab his, quæ tantum genere ſimilia ſunt, ſi gradu validiora ſint, augetur, [illegible] Q[illegible]ud multo magis accidit, vbi exuperat quali[illegible] efficacior, veluti cal[illegible]r, aut frigu[illegible] quam v[illegible] parum e[illegible]cax, veluti humor aut ſiccitas: quamobrem circumſpecte magis [illegible]rendum eſt [illegible]s ad hom[illegible] calidum, frig[illegible]dis ad frigidum, q[illegible]am humi[illegible]is ad humidum, vel ſi[illegible]is ad [illegible]cum [illegible] quæ adhibentur [illegible] gradum temperationis ſuperet, in his non ita periculum eſt, ne m[illegible]rbum [illegible] ſicut in illis. Ideo [i] præſtat caloris & frigoris exceſſum contrariis corrigere potiu[illegible] ſeruare, ne ſi paululum quæ [illegible]enere ſimilia ſunt, gradum excedant, hominem de[illegible] Cuius ſententiæ videtur fuiſ[illegible] Hippocrates, [k] [illegible]um c[illegible]lidis aquæ potione, & quiet[illegible] modum pueris, [l] victu humido vtendum eſſe exiſtimat. [illegible]rgo moderatam temperat[illegible]em [illegible] hoc eſt, moderatis ſeruabimus, moderatam eodem modo ſimilibus non tantum genere qualitati[illegible], e[illegible] gradu; eamdem corrigemus [m] contrariis, vel his quæ licet genere ſimilia ſunt, gradu tam[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] habent vim con[illegible]rarii [illegible] autem quamlibet [illegible]em immoderatæ tem[illegible]per[illegible] ſeruare eamdem, & mutare ac[illegible] moderatam [illegible] paulatim [n] fiat, & h[illegible] non ægr[illegible] [illegible] ſene: quamquam ex[illegible] caloris aut frigoris [illegible] imminens [illegible] morbi magis corrigendus eſt, [illegible] ſeruandus [illegible] maior [illegible] tanto ma[illegible] pendet, ita vt omnino mutari [illegible] etiam ho[illegible] oportet, qu[illegible] quæ [illegible] cum [illegible] mutat[illegible] non poteſt [illegible] equi, [illegible] à Medico imperanti[illegible] humoris autem aut ſi[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] cum vita contineat [illegible] humore [illegible] [illegible] præſertim vbi ſecu[illegible] natura [illegible] ſit, [illegible] [illegible] ue, quam ætates poſtul[illegible] [illegible] corrigi vel ſeruari, vbi ſit in ſuc[illegible]s, qua ſeruandum aut corrigendum diximus in [illegible] tantum intereſt, quod vbi [illegible] qualitate ſuperat [illegible] corriguntur [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in maxime [illegible] motu [illegible]
[illegible] Hippocrates [illegible] in libro de victu salubri, [illegible]
[illegible] contrarius & non ſimilis [illegible] valetudinis, in [illegible] immoderata [illegible] naturaliter efficit ſoleat, [illegible] enim contrarius [illegible] vbi vel [illegible] & ſi [illegible] vel fœminæ frigidiores & humidiores [illegible] ſexus poſtulet, non [illegible] ſeruari ſimilibus, ſed contrariis [illegible]. Sed & aerem [illegible] oportet cum ſimplicium [illegible] ſanitas, quæ in ipſa temperatione [illegible] comprehenditur [illegible] regio, tempus anni præſens cœli ſtatus [illegible] autem [illegible] tamquam [illegible] inſtrumentum [illegible] ſubiectum, ſed & ipſe aliquid requirit. [illegible] tamen [illegible] quatenus ad conſeruandam vel mutandam temperationem noſtri corporis [illegible] autem, quid indicet, cum moderatus eſt, quid cum immoderatus cum qualis temper[illegible] [illegible] corporis copuletur, ſiue cum moderata, ſiue cum immoderata. [illegible] primo aerem [illegible] [illegible] temperationem noſtri corporis moderata, quam [illegible] omnino [illegible] [illegible] reliquas res, quæ ſub [illegible] comprehenduntur, ſimiles conuenire, [illegible] moderata, [illegible] moderatus ſit, nihil eam mutet, ſed moderatam [illegible]. At [illegible] idem [illegible] immod[illegible] [illegible] conſeruanda ſit, ceteris rebus vtendum eſſe non ſolum genere, ſed etiam gradu [illegible] vbi mutanda, neque enim [illegible] augere aut minuere oportet [illegible] cum aer [illegible] parum mutet immoderatam noſtri corporis temperationem. Vbi vero [illegible] [illegible] mutat temperationem noſtri corporis alioquin moderatam, & idcirco [illegible] [illegible] debet eſſe non omnino moderatum, ſed vergere ad qualitatem contrariam, vt [illegible] [illegible], vt noxa, quam affert, occurratur: quamobrem æſtate [illegible] quies, aut [illegible] multa & diluta [illegible] frigida [illegible] remiſſior, [illegible] candior, & [illegible]. Quod ſi aer immoderatus concurrat cum temperatione noſtri [illegible] immoderata, neceſſe eſt reliquarum rerum non naturalium qualitatem [illegible], vel [illegible] tere. ſiue [illegible] eſſe debeat ad conſeruandum, ſiue contraria ad corrigendum. [illegible] enim aeris qualitas ex[illegible]dentem qualitatem noſtri corporis, vbi ſimilis ſit auget, vbi contraria minuit: aer calidior noſtrum [illegible] augeat, ſed frigus minuit; contra qui frigidior eſt, frigus noſtrum auget, [illegible] n[illegible] temperatio noſtri corporis calida, aere exiſtente calidiore, [illegible] eſt reliquis [illegible], ſed aere frigidiore, magis calidis, reliquis enim rebus detrahitur, quod [illegible] [illegible] quod ab eodem minuitur. Sed ſi mutanda ſit temperatio noſtra calida [illegible] [illegible] frigidiora eſſe debent, ſed frigido, minus calida. Eadem eſt ratio [illegible] [illegible] frigore humore, aut ſiccitate. Similia enim, quibus [illegible] [illegible] debent, vel imbecilliora pro excedente [illegible] qualitate aeris [illegible] vel [illegible] rerum qualitate temperandum eſt, quod ab aere immoderato augetur, vel [illegible] noſtri corporis. Præter aerem, animaduertenda quoque conſuetudo [illegible] eſt [illegible] temperationem ac ſanitatem, quam eſſe [illegible] autem conſuetud[illegible] [illegible] in his tantum naturis, quæ non habent certam [illegible] ſtirpibus, in corporibus inanimis, quibus certa eſt [illegible] conſuetudines, cum propter ad hominem [illegible] [illegible] autem [illegible], & ad [illegible] temperat[illegible] pro [illegible]

[illegible]

De con ſeruat[illegible] [illegible]

Cap. VII.

S[illegible] eſt, moderat[illegible] [illegible] m[illegible] tinetur materia & [illegible] præbeat vt ante [illegible] implices [illegible] ſeruetur ea rat one, quam pr[illegible] ram [illegible]ius mu[illegible] etiam ſpectat. Reſt bit erg[illegible] m[illegible] one [illegible] tinetur [illegible] par[illegible]um multif[illegible], quas c[illegible]nſiſtere [illegible] figura [illegible] pet[illegible] ie, ca[illegible], numero, ſitu vel [illegible] deratis, vel adeo parum [illegible] moderati[illegible] recedentibus, [illegible] rata vitæ munera. In vniuerſum autem quælibet ſpecies, [illegible] bi moderata eſt, [illegible] alis [illegible] mod[illegible] tatione recedat, & ſeruari poteſt, & corrigi [illegible] modo ea obſeruentur, [illegible] um corri[illegible] [illegible] a de[illegible] genda ſan[illegible]tate partium ſimplicium, vt ſci[illegible] et mutatio paulatim fiat, & [illegible] non ſene[illegible] nun[illegible] ignorante non negotiorum multitudine occupato. Cæterum, vbi ſeruand[illegible] [illegible] milibus [illegible] oportet, vbi mutanda, contrariis: ſi orauiem tam ſimilia, quam [illegible] ntraria [illegible] non ape[illegible] impl[illegible] cite talia. Vtitur implicite ſimilibus ad conſeruandam, qui vi[illegible] at ea, [illegible] quibus [illegible] ffendi [illegible] n[illegible] ſolum doctiintelligunt, ſed & pueri, & belluæ ipſæ ſine vlla arte declin[illegible] nes, vel [illegible], præcipites l[illegible] coa, ignem & quæcunque c[illegible] rporis compoſit[illegible] onem labefactant. A[illegible] ſimilia adhiberi dicuntur, cum vitantur iniuriæ, quæ & à rebus neceſſariis & ab in[illegible] [illegible] tur, adiciturque quod deeſt, & tantum, quantum quondie abſumitur, detrahiturque quod [illegible] rat. Compoſitio autem immoderata ſimilibus [illegible] ſeruari debet, & idcirco adie[illegible]tione ac detra[illegible] vſitata, vitat s tamen his, quæ euidenter corpus noſtrum offendunt. ſed ſi corrigenda ſit, & ad [illegible] tio[illegible]em reducenda, contrariis [illegible] opus eſt, vt adiectione ac detractione alia, quam h[illegible] vti c[illegible] ueuit: vis autem externa tantum aberit vt vitanda ſit, vt etiam [illegible] adhiberi debeat ad formæ im[illegible] [illegible] tionem corrigendam, de quibus in vniuerſum dicta ſint. Quid vero poſtulet vnaquæque ſp[illegible] ſanitatis ad [illegible] ſam pertinens, nunc ſupereſt explicandum.

Figura vbi ſecundum naturam eſt, eadem ſeruari debet, vbi aliquantiſper de naturali ſtatu d[illegible] batur, pot[illegible] ſeruari & corrigi. Seruatur autem & com defenditur ab externis iniuri[illegible] lo & [illegible] & cum adhibentur ſimilia his, quæ ad antea adhiberi conſueuerunt, & detractio atque a[illegible] ſimilia eſt, corrigitur vero contrariis perinde atque in ægrotantibus, vt externo impulſu, [illegible] adie[illegible]ne vel detractione maiori vel minori, quam ante, & ita diſſimili victo. Superficies aut ſecundum [illegible] ram e[illegible] aut læuior, vel aſperior, quam naturæ conueniat, vtraque ſeruatur cauendo extern[illegible] e interna, vel exaſperantia, quemadmodum acria, [illegible] vel læuitatem afferentia, quemadmodum [illegible]a, quæ lenia & glutinoſa ſunt: at poteſt corrigi etiam contrariis, quæ nimis aſpera aut lenis eſt, hæ[illegible] exaſperantibus, illa vero lenitatem efficientibus. Caua, hoc eſt, canales, receptacula, oſti[illegible] foramina cutis, vbi mediocrit[illegible] pate[illegible]nt talia ſeruari debent, vbi aliquantulum plu[illegible] ſt[illegible] c[illegible] aperta [illegible] & ſeruari talia poſſunt, & corrigi: ſeruantur autem ſimi[illegible] adiectione ac detraction[illegible] [illegible] ntrario quod [illegible] Hippocrates ſignificauit, cum dixit dilatare, & aſtringer[illegible] e[illegible] po[illegible] tet, vbi aſtricta ſunt dilatantibus, vbi laxa, aſtringentibus, & claudentibus: pro[illegible] raritas ac denſitas c[illegible]us, cum parua foramina vel hiant, vel conniuent, ad habitu[illegible] & denſum referuntur, vterque vbi nimium excedit, corrigendus eſt: nam raritas ab i[illegible] ac re[illegible] ile offenditur, denſitas ab his, quæ intus redundant. Succurritur raritati per ea, quæ [illegible] int[illegible] v[illegible] luti [illegible] craſſa & glutinoſa, vel aſtringunt, veluti frigida & ſicca; Succurritur denſ[illegible] ea, quæ vel [illegible] bi[illegible] tu[illegible] tionem tollunt quemadmodum detergentia, vel quæ adſtricta ſ[illegible] ni, [illegible] [illegible] calida & humida. Magnitudo & totius corporis, & vniuſcuiuſque par[illegible] [illegible] um naturam ſit ſeruanda eſt, ſi iuſto maior aut minor, & ſeruari poteſt & mutari, ac [illegible] [illegible] uando externas iniurias omnibus notas, & ſimili adiectione, ac detractione [illegible] igitur addendo, quod deeſt, detrahendo, quod ſuperat præter naturam. Numerus par[illegible] [illegible] dum naturam ſit, ſeruari debet [illegible] ſi parum diſceſſerit à naturali ſtatu, & ſeruari poteſt & [illegible] [illegible] in naturalem ſtatum. Sed vbi aliquid deſit non ſemper reſt[illegible] [illegible] albæ ac [illegible] propriæ ſolidæ non reſtituuntur. Ad ſeruandum, opus eſt [illegible] are eu[illegible] ſimili adiectione ac d[illegible]tractione vti: ad corrigendum, detrahere oportet quod ſuper[illegible], & add[illegible] quod deeſt, ve[illegible] in[illegible] ud ne diximus [illegible] bi id fieri poſſit. Situs partium, vb[illegible] [illegible] at, [illegible] ſeruandus eſt, vbi paululum a naturali ſtatu receſſerit vel [illegible] re[illegible] ndus. Seruatur autem, cum declinantur euidentes iniuriæ, & cum [illegible] adiectio ac detrac[illegible] adhibetur, & [illegible] victus. At redigitur ad naturalem partem impulſu [illegible] externo, [illegible] victu [illegible] trario, qu[illegible] exhauriat [illegible] que exſic[illegible] etur nimios humor, made[illegible] ac relaxetur, quo[illegible] nimis con[illegible] ctum & e[illegible] at [illegible] R[illegible] at vt [illegible] quæ pariter ſpectat ad [illegible] tem ſimpl[illegible] m & [illegible] mu[illegible] par[illegible] ium, quæ v[illegible] adiu[illegible] ſeruanda eſt vbi parum ſoluta ſit, & ſeruari [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] is e[illegible] ternis iniuriis, & adiec[illegible] e ac detractione ſim[illegible] [illegible] c[illegible] tur veri [illegible] [illegible] ntibus. [illegible] pro[illegible] aturali [illegible] emperat[illegible] ne partium [illegible] vi[illegible] as præte[illegible] at [illegible] bus p[illegible] te[illegible], & [illegible] vt ſepar[illegible]. S[illegible] de [illegible] ſpec[illegible] partium ſimplicium, & multiformium, & de adiectione ac detr[illegible] q[illegible] operibus [illegible] ua omnia [illegible] comprehenduntur.

De inſtrumentis quibus in tuenda [illegible] aletudine [illegible] titur Medi[illegible] [illegible], au[illegible] d[illegible] ahendum. Cap. VIII.

I[illegible] me[illegible] n[illegible] i ete[illegible] oriet, qo[illegible] us iam adiecti[illegible] [illegible] er[illegible] aute[illegible] a ex[illegible] em [illegible] us [illegible]

A neceſſaria ſunt medicamenta, [illegible] etiam chirurgia. Loquemur primo de his, quibus adiectio perficitur: ſubijciuntur autem ratio victus, & ſex [illegible] rebus non naturalibus, quarum aliæ materiam ſuppeditant, aliæ efficiunt, vt quæ ſuppeditatur, ad id poſſit, remouendo impedimenta. Suppeditant materiam & cibus & potio, quibus reficiuntur partes ſolidæ, humores, ac ſpiritus: quamquam ad reficiendos ſpiritus concurrit etiam aer, qui propterea remittit, ac temperat vim interni caloris; reliquæ res non naturales, cum quibus neceſſario verſamur, vt ſomnus & vigilia, motus & quies, animi perturbatio & tranquillitas, quæ detinentur ac detrahuntur, eo ſpectant, vt materia, quæ ſumpta eſt, adijci poſſit. Adijcietur ſi concoquatur, & cocta diſtribuatur omnibus partibus, auferanturque impedimenta, quæ officere poſſint. Somnus [d] reuocat calorem ad partes interiores, & idcirco iuuat coctionem, quo nomine etiam ad concoquendum valet quies tam animi, quam corporis: vigilia vero, motus, & animi perturbatio, cum calore ſimul euocant alimentum ad partes [e] exteroas, & propterea ad diſtributionem conducunt. Quæ retinentur per retentionem [f] adijciuntur, ſine qua elaberentur. Quæ depelluntur, eatenus ad adiectionem conducunt, quatenus remouent impedimenta coctionem, & diſtributionem alimenti prohibentia. Adiectio igitur ſubſtantiæ ſolo victu perficitur, ſed ſi qualitas adijciatur, quæ deficit, & ſimul detrahatur, quæ excedit, valet quidem ratio victus, ſed multo efficaciora ſunt medicamenta. Detractio longe plura poſtulat inſtrumenta, quam adiectio ſubſtantiæ, cum non tantum ratione victus egeat, ſed medicamentis etiam ac chirurgia; eo autem ſpectant inſtrumenta detrahentia, vt vel remoueant, quæ præter naturam [g] ſuperB ſunt, vel cauſas adimant non ſinentes naturam depellere, quæ conſueuit. Remouent, quæ incorpore præter naturam ſuperant, medicamenta illa, quæ vel vrinam euocant, vel vitioſos [h] ſuccos educunt: remouet multitudinem ſanguinis & aliorum ſuccorum ſimul chirurgia, veluti cum ſecatur vena [i]: nihil autem per ſe educitur ab his, quæ ſub ratione victus continentur, niſi vbi ſumantur quædam eſculenta & poculenta medicamentorum vim habentia. Inſtrumenta vero, quæ cauſas adimunt expulſionem prohibentes, maxima ea parte ad medicamenta referuntur: quamquam nonnulla rationi victus, nonnulla etiam chirurgiæ ſubijciuntur: concurrit ad expulſionem facultas expellens, materia, expellenda, & locus, per quem expelli debet, quæ tria vbi non ſunt, qualia naturaliter eſſe oportet expulſionem impediunt, quemadmodum imbecillitas expultricis, craſſitudo, gluten, & duries materiæ, aſtrictio vel obſtructio loci. Ad confirmandam facultatem valent medicamenta temperationem moderantia, elementorum exceſſui oppoſita, valent & cibi & potiones ſubſtantiam noſtram reficientes. Materiam craſſam [i] extenuare oportet, glutinoſam incidere ac detergere, duram mollire: id quod fit tum medicamentis idoneis, tum cibis & potionibus medicamentorum modo eam vim habentibus. [illegible] ſtructioni occurritur [k] exinaniendo, quod nimis multum eſt, ſeu venæ ſectione, ſeu medicamentis, vel catharticis, vel vrinam euocantibus: præterea extenuando [l] quod craſſum eſt, incidendo ac detergendo quod glutinoſum, id quod perficitur aut medicamentis, aut cibis, & potionibus medicamentorum vim habentibus: aſtrictio poſtulat [m] relaxantia; relaxant autem non ſolum meC dicamenta calida & humida, ſed quædam etiam ſub victu comprehenſa, veluti aer calidus & humidus, frictio [n] mollis. His ergo inſtrumentis additur, quod deeſt, detrahitur, quod ſuperat.

De animaduerſionibus, quas in inſtrumentis attendere oportet. Cap. IX.

Verum vt opera, ita etiam inſtrumenta non ſimpliciter adhibenda ſunt, ſed quibuſdam animaduerſionibus obſeruatis, quæ non aliud ſunt, quam differentiæ, in quibus conſiſtit rectus vſus vtrorumque, quæ inſtrumenta alioquin materia [o] potius ſunt auxiliorum, quam auxilia. Vt autem [illegible] aptari rebus debent, à quibus requiruntur, ita inſtrumenta operibus: & rurſus vt differentiæ [illegible] in differentiis rerum, ita differentiæ inſtrumentorum differentiis operum. Accommodantur inſtrumenta ad opera efficienda ob facultatem, qua prædita ſunt, ſiue proxime, vt aqua frigida refrigerandi, ſiue alio interiecto medio, vt eadem calefaciendi per eam, quam Ariſtoteles [p] vocat antiperiſtaſim. Ex his quibus proxime facultas ineſt, quædam ſtatim efficiunt id, quod efficere poſſunt, quemadmodum ignis, cum calefacit: quædam [q] poſtulant calorem noſtrum, à quo quodammodo excitentur, veluti piper quod non prius nos calefacit, quam à nobis fuerit calefactum. Differentiæ in inſtrumentis eædem attenduntur, quæ in operibus, vt qualitas, quantitas, tempus, locus, modus, ordo. Sub quantitate comprehenditur tam continua, quam diſcreta, hoc eſt, magnitudo & multitudo inD ſtrumentorum, quæ reſpondere debet magnitudini & multitudini operum efficiendorum. Qualitas inſtrumenti ad facultatem refertur: talis autem eſſe debet, qualem poſtulat opus illud, quod requiritur. Tempus inſuper adhibendi inſtrumentum eſt idem, atque illud, quo effici opus debet. Locus, cui imponitur, ille ipſe eſt, in quo opus requiritur, ſiue ſit vniuerſum corpus, ſiue aliqua pars interna, vel externa. Modus, quo inſtrumento vtendum eſt, reſpondere debet modo, quo opus requiritur, ſiue totum ſimul adhibendum ſit, ſiue iterandum. Ad modum refertur ea animaduerſio, quod leniter aut vehementer adhibendum eſt inſtrumentum: hoc autem ſimiliter reſpondere debet operi. Poſtremũ ordo idem in inſtrumentis adhibendis ſeruandus eſt qui inter opera, à quibus requiruntur; primo enim illis vtendum eſt inſtrumentis, per quæ perficiantur opera primo requiſita, in quibus ſpectari diximus [r] ad id, quod magis vrget, ad id, quod eſt, cauſa futurorum, ad id, ſine quo non poſſunt cætera fieri.

De operibus atque inſtrumentis neceſſariis ad conſeruandam ſanitatem perfectiſſimam, ſeu bonum habitum. Cap. X.

Monſtrauimus ſeorſum [s] quibus operibus & quibus inſtrumentis ſanitas conſeruaretur: præſtat nunc eadem ſimul iuncta in vnaquaque differentia ac ſpecie ſanitatis enarrare; exordiemur à bono habitu, quem ſanitatem perfectiſſimam nominauimus, [t] Conſiſtit autem generatim in op-

H ij tima

a Gal. 1. a. cur. [illegible]
b Galen. de arte med. 85
c Galen. de vsu pulſ. 2. Galen. 8 & de vſu partium. [illegible]
d Gal. 3. de cau. pul. 9.
e Gale. ibid.
f Gale. 1 de nat. fac. ca. 1.
g Galen lib. quos & quando purgare oportet
h Galen lib. de curat. per venæ ſect. c. 4. & 10.
i Gal 8. metho c. 4.
k Galen. de arte med c 94 & 8. meth c. 4.
l Gal de arte med. ca. 94
m Galen 8. meth ca. 2.
n Hip lib. de officina. tex. 25
o Galen de conſtit. ar. [illegible] 4. & Galen de [illegible]
p Ariſt li. 1. metheor. [illegible]
q Gal. 3. de temp. ca 1. & 4.
r In capite antecedente.
s In duobus antecedentib. capitib.
t Sup c 5.

[illegible] ſtatim [illegible] ad [illegible] omnibus [illegible] materia, qua præbent [illegible] conſeruat [illegible] nandam [illegible] ſtructuram multiformium. Ergo cum euidens [illegible] ſent [illegible], quod Medicus ducat, qua ratione optima ſtructura partium [illegible] defe[illegible] tantum [illegible] incumbet, vt in materiam adiectione ac detractione ſimul [illegible] retineat Sanitatem [illegible] optima partium ſimplicium, quæ continetur moderata t[illegible] [illegible] ſeruari debet, & vt ſimul retineatur optima ſtructura multiformium. Seruabitur [illegible] peratio, ſi adhibeantur opera & inſtrumenta, quæ conueniunt: opera eadem duo ſunt, q[illegible] uerſum ſanitatem & defendi, & reſtitui docuimus, [e] adiectio nimirum & detractio, quæ [illegible] debent [illegible] adiectio ſimilis, vbi tantum & tale admittatur, quantum & quale quotidie a[illegible] & detractatio ſimilis, vbi quod quotidie redundat, detrahatur. Inſtrumenta, quibus vtimur ad [illegible]endum ac detrahendum, omnia ſub [f] victus ratione comprehenduntur, neque enim requ[illegible] turgiam, aut medicamentum conſeruatio ſanitatis perfectiſſimæ, ſed ſuffi[illegible] ſex res non natu[illegible] quæ omnes vbi moderatæ adhibeantur, moderata fiet adiectio ac detractio tam ſubſtantiæ, q[illegible] qualitatis, & idcirco defendetur ſimul & ſtructura idonea partium multiformium, quæ de[illegible] neam materiam, & moderata temperatio ſimplicium.

[g] Simp. c. 9. Perpendere autem oportet in vnaquaque ex ſex rebus non naturalibus animaduerſiones [illegible] quas poſtulari diximus [g] à recto inſtrumentorum vſu, vt quale & quantum eſſe debeat quod [illegible] betur, item quo tempore, quo modo, quo ordine adhi[illegible], nunquo omnes in quau[illegible] dendæ ſint, ſed quia quæcunque attenduntur, ſub his comprehendantur. Intueamur igitur [illegible] propr[illegible] poſtulat vnaquæque ex ſex rebus non naturalibus, & cuiuſmodi eſſe debeant, vt efficiant a[illegible] ſectionem ac detractionem moderatam ad conſeruationem ſanitatis perfectiſſimæ. Incipiamus [illegible] aere, in quo nec quantitas attenditur, quod natura ipſa edocet tantum ea eo haurimus, quantum n[illegible] ceſſe eſt, nec modus, cum æque ab omnibus per nares, os, & arterias alliciatur, nec tempus cum a[illegible] duc hauriatur, nec ordo, cum non prius aut poſterius heri poſſit, quod aſſiduo [illegible] antum igitur qu[illegible] conueniat, tam quod ad ſubſtantiam quam quod ad qualitatem attinet, attendere oportet. Sub[illegible] [illegible] pura [h] ac tenuis non ſolum perfectiſſime ſanis, ſed alijs omnibus aptatur, qualitas non ten[illegible] lia alijs: nunc autem perfectiſſime ſanis, qui moderata temperatione fruuntur, quam conſeruar[illegible] tet, medius [illegible] omnino conuenit inter humidum & ſiccum, inter calidum & frigidum. In cib[illegible] non tantum animaduertitur qualitas, ſed etiam quantitas, tempus, modus, ordo. Qualitatis n[illegible] ſignifi[illegible]amus ſimul ſubſtantiam & qualitatem; debet ſubſtantia ci[illegible] ſimilis eſſe ſubſtantiæ n[illegible] quam reficiendam ſumitur: huiuſmodi autem eſt, qui bonum ſu[illegible] qualitas item e[illegible] debet temperationi corporis perfectiſſime ſani quam mediam eſſe demonſtrauimus inter cali[illegible] & [illegible]idam, inter humidam & ſiccam: vt autem [illegible]ccurratur excedendi aeris qualitati, h[illegible] eſt cibus calefactus, æſtate refrigeratus. Secundæ vero qualitates medi[illegible] quæ retineant: non ſit cibus [illegible], glutinoſus, aut durus, qui [k] [illegible] plurimum al[illegible] ægre conſequitur, atque [illegible] ſtructionem faci[illegible] etiam valde molli, aut tener, ac tenu[illegible] [illegible]lis facile [illegible] coquatur, & non obſt[illegible], minus alit, quam neceſſe [illegible] conuenit [illegible] tamen [illegible] me vt ſiccitate occurrat excedendi humore, præſertim cum eo tempore [n] ve[illegible] calor [illegible] p[illegible] ſit ipſum concoquere quamobrem aſſus magis tunc ſumitur, æſtate contra elixus ac [illegible] à [illegible] bilius calore interno [illegible] concoquatur, & te[illegible] eret ſiccitatem aeris. Propoſitus cibu[illegible] & [illegible] qualitatis, hominem perfectiſſime ſanum non ſolum iuuat, ſed etiam delectat. h[illegible] autem [illegible] panis ea optimo [illegible] recte paratus, [illegible] ptiſſana, tum alic[illegible], & ex leguminibus fab[illegible] & [illegible] quamuis craſſiora ſint, ex oleribus lactuca, quæ [illegible] tamen frigidior eſt & humidior: ex fruct[illegible] [illegible] ficus, & vuæ maturæ, [illegible] caſtaneæ, licet inflandi vim [illegible] pruna [illegible] [illegible]ca non ita b[illegible] ſu[illegible] cum [illegible]bent aptantur tamen ad ſic[illegible]tatem quam [illegible] [illegible] petandam. A quadrupedibus petitur [illegible], & [illegible] Caro vituli, hœdi quam [illegible] quamuis hæc [illegible], qui non [illegible], contrah[illegible] copiam ſuc[illegible] glutino[illegible] [illegible], hæc quoque [illegible] & cale[illegible] receos optimum ſuccum p[illegible] aues [illegible]næ, tu[illegible] columbæ & g[illegible]næ, quæ in agro nutriuntur: præterea [illegible] [illegible] ea eſſe debet, quæ [illegible], quantum quotidie [illegible] ſubſta[illegible] metimur [illegible]ione & appeti[illegible] tantum [illegible], quant[illegible] concoquit: tantum [illegible]quit, qu[illegible] petit. Ad q[illegible] [illegible] varie[illegible] liberaliter ſumuntur, & [illegible] [illegible] ſæpe qui prius concoquitur, corrump[illegible] Dem[illegible] [illegible] debet, hoc eſt iterandus [illegible], ac ſemel [illegible] quod vcorex [illegible] qui & [illegible] mordent, & ca[illegible] tentant. De tem[illegible] [illegible] cum [illegible]mum in ventriculo coctus [illegible] homo ſenſit in ſuperiori ventre, & [illegible]

[illegible]

A tardiuſque conſi[illegible]tur, prius cocti cum deſcendere non [a] poſſent, corrumperentur, & ſimul reliquos corrumperent. Hæc, quæ de cibo diximus, fere obſeruanda ſunt in potione, cuius ſubſtantia bonitati conuenit, & qualitas moderata; valet vinum, quod non nouum, non antiquum, non dulce, non acerbum, aut acre ſit, ſed lene, & tenue potius, quam craſſum, modice autem aqua temperetur: tale etiam homini perfectiſſime ſano gratiſſimum eſt. Caue tamen, ne [b] ſtatim ab exercitatione vinum bibatur, ſicuti neque a balneo ſtatim, neque aqua frigida, vſu enim ipſo valde ventrem lædere compertum eſt. Quantitas potionis reſpondere debet quantitati humoris, qui quotidie abſumitur; ſed quia ſumitur etiam ad diluendum cibum, vt facilius concoquatur, & facilius diſtribui poſſit, neceſſe eſt accommodetur quantitati cibi, qui vbi copioſior ingeritur, plus bibendum eſt: quanquam efficit

ſuperflua potio, vt cibus non compræhendatur à ventriculo, ſed ſupernatet. Sed licet hanc quoque metiri cupiditate hominis; nam qui optime valet, tantum potionis cupit, quantum neceſſarium eſt. De modo, ſcire conuenit, quod ſi totum ſimul bibatur id quod bibendum eſt, magis ſitim extinguit, laxatur tamen nimis ventriculus, ſi quod bibendum eſt, vnica vice bibatur: quod ſi quis iterum & tertio bibere velit, aut ſæpius, nullum inde conſequitur incommodum, quod ſpectat ad ventriculum, minus tamen a ſiti vindicabitur. Tempus quo bibere conuenit, eſt, cum prior potio etiam cocta eſt, & verina redditur, tunc etiam homo potionem deſiderat. Ordo ille tenendus eſt, quem diximus ab [d] Hippocrate ſcribi, vt poſt cibum ſumatur potio, ſi non poſt totum, ſaltem poſt aliquam partem, ita vt homo viciſſim & comedat, & bibat. Quod ſi varium ſumatur vinum, primo bibatur, quod dulce [e] eſt,

B vt facilius deſcendat, deinde quod auſterum, vt roboret ventrem, & deorſum compellat, quæ iam cocta ſunt: ſed ſatis de cibo, & potione. In ſomno & vigilia non attenditur qualitas & ſubſtantia, vt in cibo & potione, ſed tantum quantitas, tempus, modus, ordo. Quantitas in longitudine temporis conſiſtit, quæ tanta conuenit, quanta neceſſaria eſt & ad quietem facultatis animalis, & ad coctionem alimenti, quam efficit [f] naturalis. Exercetur facultas animalis, dum vigilamus; tunc enim & ſentimus, & mouemur, quæ munera non poſſunt aſſidua eſſe, ſed neceſſe eſt interpelletur vigilia ſomno, vt recreentur ſpiritus, qui abſumuntur [g] in ſentiendo & mouendo: neceſſarius item eſt ſomnus ad alimenti [h] coctionem perficiendam; reuocatur enim ſopitus calor ab externis partibus ad viſcera, & ita confert ad alimenti coctionem. Tempus igitur, quo dormiendum eſt, eſſe debet, quantum ſufficit & recreandis ſpiritibus animalibus, & coctioni alimenti, ob quam neceſſitatem inſtitutus [i] eſt ſomnus; alioquin præſtabat vigiliam eſſe continuatam, cum ad agendum & idcirco ad vitam ſpectet: nam ſomnus magis [k] eſt imago, & ſimulacrum mortis. Adde, quod vigilia confert ad alimenti diſtributionem, quamobrem multo plus temporis vigilandum eſt, quam dormiendum: moderatio tamen adhibenda eſt, cum vtrioſque exceſſus, teſte Hippocrate, [l] noceat, nimia vigilia reddit corpus [m] aridum, & veluti aſſum: nimius ſomnus humidum, & veluti elixum. Cæterum in homine perfectiſſime ſano, cuius conſeruationem nunc tractamus, non eſt, quod laboremus de præſcribenda longitudine ſomni, quam natura ipſa præſcribit; ſinendus enim eſt dormire, dum per ſe expergiſcatur. Ille vero, qui ob deſi-

C diam nimio dormire, vel ob negotia nimium vigilare conſueuit, iam non fruitur optima ſanitate. Tunc autem dormire conuenit, cum & reficiendi ſunt ſpiritus ob vigiliam exhauſti, & ſumpta ſunt eſculenta & poculenta, quæ dum in ventriculo concoquuntur, excitant vapores, qui ſomnum faciunt: [n] homo autem tunc ſomniculoſus eſt, & facile conſopitur. Commodior autem eſt ſomnus noctu, [o] cum calor contrahitur ob frigus aeris, & coctionem perficit, quam interdiu, cum euocatur ad partes externas, neque poteſt bene conficere alimentum, ſed caput implet ob vapores, qui ab eo excitati non diſſoluuntur. Ad modum refertur partitio: præſtat autem ſomnum continuatum eſſe, & vnum tam ad recreandos ſpiritus, quam ad perficiendam coctionem, magis quam iteratum, & partitum. Ad eundem ſpectat & ratio cubandi: cubet homo [p] in latus dextrum vel ſiniſtrum, prout magis lubet, non pronus, vt anhelitus ſit expeditus, non ſupinus, vt quæ educenda ſunt, habeant exitum magis patentem. Ordinem docuit Hippocrates [q] cum dixit, labor, cibus, potus, ſomnus; poſt laborem enim comedendum & bibendum eſt, dein dormiendum; tunc enim & ſponte accedit ſomnus, & maxime neceſſarius eſt: aliquid tamen temporis intercedere debet poſt cibum & potionem, antequam dormiatur, vt exhalare poſſint multi vapores, qui tunc excitantur; alioquin nimis caput implerent; Motus & quies ad tuendam bonam valetudinem requiruntur; perinde ac ſomnus & vigilia: Eadem autem eſt ratio ſomni & quietis: eadem item vigiliæ & motus, nam vt per ſomnum, ita etiam per quietem [illegible]eantur ſpiritus animales, [r] per motum exhauſti & calore ad internas partes reuocato perficitur coctio; per motum

D vero euocatur ſpiritus & ſanguis, & idcirco innatus calor ad partes externas, [s] excitaturque, & apertis foraminibus cutis perſpiratum obtinet. Exhalant etiam ea, quæ ſuperant, extenuatiſque ſuccis & relaxatis partibus ſolidis membra aluntur, fibræ firmiores fiunt caro non nimis increſcit, ſed mediocris ſeruatur: quamobrem Hippocrates [t] cibo & ſomno viſcera, motu externas partes firmari voluit, Plato etiam [u] exercitatione fieri validiores partes noſtri corporis, Ignauia imbecilliores tradidit. Nequeo ſatis mirari & Aſclepiadem, [x] qui aperte, & Eraſiſtratum, qui verecundius exercitationem ac motum reiecit, cum adeo naturalis ſit, vt & puerull, & beſtiolæ ſtatim, atq; in lucem eduntur, moueantur: cumque adeo ſit neceſſarius, & tot afferat vtilitates; Excitat [y] enim, vt diximus, calorem, efficit, vt externæ partes bene alantur ac firmentur, & apertis exiguis foraminibus depellantur, quæ ſuperſunt, & hoc modo morbos propulſat, qui ſolent à ſuperantibus humoribus oriri: præſtat autem hæc omnia, vbi qualitas, quantitas, tempus, modus, ordo, vt conuenit, obſeruetur; primo enim intueri oportet, qualis, hoc eſt, qui motus requiratur, totius ne corporis, an aliquarum partium, tum celer ne, an tardus, lenis an vehemens; alius enim alii aptatur: proprie autem his, qui perfectiſſime valent omnes partes exercendæ ſunt moderate, hoc eſt, non celeriter aut tarde, non vehementer aut leniter; moderata enim qualitas motus eorum ſanitatem conſeruat, ſicut & quantitas, neque enim multa [z] eſſe exercitatio debent, neque pauca. Illud tamen meminiſſe oportet, quod non quiuis motus dicitur [a] ex-

 ercitatio,

a Gale. loco citato.
b Galen. de ſalub. diætam c. 11.
c Gale 3. de cauſ. ſympt. c. 1.
d Hip 6. 6. epid. 4.
e Galen. 3. acut com. 22.
f Galen 1. de cauſ. ſympto. vlt.
g Galen. lib. de pulſuum vſu c. 2.
h Gale. 3 de cauſ. pulſ. 9. & 1. de cauſ. ſympto. vlt.
i Gale ibid.
k Gal. lib. 3. de cauſ. pul. c. 9.
l Hipp 2. aphor
m Galen. de tu. val c. 12
n Ariſt lib. de ſomno.
o Hippo. & Galenus progn. 11.
p Hippo 1. progn. 13.
q Hippo. 6. 6. epid. 4.
r Gale. 1. de cauſ ſympt. c vltime
s Galen 2. de tuen. val 2.
t Hippo. 5. 6 epid 10.
u Plato. in Theæteto.
x Gale. 1. de tuen. valet. c 2.
y Gale. 2. de tuen. valet. 2. & 9.
z Hippo. 6. 6. epid. 4.
a Gale. 2. de tuen. val. 2.

[illegible] dumtaxat, [illegible] um [illegible] ſaſq; red[illegible] nda, ve[illegible] pere. Tunc ve[illegible] [illegible] etiam in [illegible] cinore c[illegible] [illegible] magis colorata. Exercitat[illegible] ante [d] co[illegible] turentur: cauendum ame[illegible] eſt, ne multo te[illegible] exerceatur, nam vbi fames [illegible] quit Hippocra[illegible] pus. Nocet et ex exercitatio, & vbi nimia [illegible] tut & vt [illegible] otum prauitas: quia tunc teſte [illegible] va[illegible] ine ſtruitur, qualem finximus, neque mul[illegible] quem [illegible] eruat debet qui exerc[illegible] r, eſt, oe ſtatim [illegible] ad exercitationem [illegible] tranſ[illegible] d paulatim prius dimoueatur, ne muſculorum fibræ ab[illegible] rumpantur: [illegible] m[illegible] lenienda[illegible] rel[illegible] xandæ; ſic etiam apertis vijs commode excernuntur [illegible] Ordo [illegible] oportet, colligitur ex tempore quod ante exp[illegible] ſitum eſt: perfecta [illegible] ihi[illegible] exerceri, priuſquam nouus cibus ſumatur, quam ob rem [f] labor cibum [illegible] qui [illegible] ſuſcipiendus ſit ſtatim a labore, cum homo adhuc calidior eſt, ſed poſtq[illegible] calor deſer[illegible] ſuperi[illegible] [g] oſtenſum eſt, ſicuti neque labor ſtatim a cibo conuenit, ſed poſt per[illegible] tam n[illegible] m Eadem [illegible] animi tranquillitatis ac perturbationis v[illegible] deiur quæ ſomni & vigiliæ [illegible] quæ[illegible] [illegible] enim tranquillitas [l] inſtar ſomni & quietis ad recreandos ſpiritus, & per[illegible] ctionem conſ[illegible]rre. Contra perturbatio inſtar motus, ac vigiliæ ad excitandum calorem, [illegible] men.b[illegible] & expellenda quæ ſuperant mouetur enim ob animi perturbationem [illegible] s & ſpiritus [illegible] eum [m] [illegible] re, perinde atque ob motum corporis. Quare eadem facultas [illegible] [illegible] orpo [illegible] tamen intereſt, quod motus corporis ne[illegible] eſt, vt iam demonſtratum [illegible] le[illegible] ad pte po[illegible] s vſus, animi perturbatio neq; per ſe ſufficit, neque neceſſaria eſt qu[illegible] [illegible] ma ſanit[illegible] s cum aſſidua animi tranquillitate coniungi. Sed quia difficillimum eſt [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] lque ſapientibus vix tributum, date operam oportet vt quantum poteſt, ſedentur animi motu[illegible] [illegible] iolenti in qu[illegible] [illegible] ſubent [o] philoſophi, vt animum, Medici vt corpus à vitijs defendant & ſanitatem tueantur. neque enim retinetur moderata temperatio corporis, vbi animus vehementius pertur[illegible] betur, ſed ob iram [p] calidior redditur, ob ſpe[illegible] o, metum, [illegible] triam, mœrorem exiccatur: id quod euenit etiam ob ſtudiũ, quod non aliunde eſt, quam anima aſſidua & vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata o[illegible] cupatio, quæ tamen reijcienda non eſt; tolleretur enim philoſophia, & induſtria omnis, ſed debet [illegible] ſtudio, quam perturbationibus modus adhiberi, ita vt noo ſit ſtudium perenoe, [illegible] turba[illegible] di[illegible] turna, aut nimis vehemens. Maxime autem ab his cauendum eſt p[illegible] ſt cibum, ne ſpirit[illegible] s à ven[illegible] [illegible] put[illegible] eratur ſimul cum calore, quo tempore conn[illegible] ab ad viſcera debet [illegible] vt coctionem perficiat. Illud [illegible] meo obliuiſci non oportet, quod animi mores [q] ſequuntur fere corporis compoſitionem, quç v[illegible] mo[illegible] derata eſt, ſimul etiam moderatus eſt animus, neque vehe[illegible] enter commoueri ſolet quanio [illegible] difficile eſt tunc virare turbulentos animi motus, qui p[illegible] in hominem de perfectiſſima [illegible] turbare. Reſtant ex his, quæ ſub victu c[illegible] mprehe[illegible] [illegible] ur, tertia quidem vt adijciantur, quæ q[illegible] abſumuntur, xpulſa, vt detrah[illegible] ntur, quæ ſuperant. Retti[illegible] autem, quæ alimentum ſuppedit[illegible] [illegible] æ cenim adde debent, expel untur, quæ ſuperant præter n[illegible] [illegible] ſiue toto genere, ſiue copia [illegible] taxat: [illegible] ere præter naturam ſunt, quæ ad alendum m[illegible] me[illegible] commodantur, ve[illegible] [illegible] ex prima [illegible] coctione, cum qua ſimul [illegible] trudatur, quicquid pituitæ flauæ bilis, & humoris melancho[illegible] [illegible] cilat [illegible] eſt ad alendum. Ex ſecunda c[illegible] ctione, quæ fit [illegible] venis, vri[illegible] a, ex [r] tertia, qui [illegible] bus ſolidis ſudor, & ſordes hæc toto genere præter naturam ſunt. At ſanguis copi[illegible] dunt[illegible] x[illegible] r præ[illegible] [illegible] urani eſt, quem mulieres ſingulis m[illegible] nſibus expellunt [illegible] hu[illegible] us generis etiam eſt ſemen, qu[illegible] am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unt, præſ[illegible] rtim ætate [t] firma inter adoleſcentiam & ſeneƈturem. Ad [illegible] [illegible] d[illegible] perf[illegible] ct[illegible] ſan[illegible] tatem rert[illegible] re opor[illegible] et id alimenti, quod oece[illegible] arium [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] e [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ximus, ſiue toto genere, ſiue copia dumtaxat præter natu[illegible] am: d[illegible] utem m[illegible] d[illegible] ſi[illegible] omnibus [illegible] [illegible] eantur quæ expel[illegible] op[illegible] [illegible] aur[illegible] exp llantur quæ retineri n[illegible] p[illegible] erit [illegible] [illegible] tas [illegible] ſeruari. Verum vbi cætera, quæ ad vi[illegible] um a[illegible] [illegible] vt [illegible] iuenit [illegible] h[illegible] m perfectiſſim e ſanus quod neceſſ[illegible] me[illegible] & ea tantum depellet, quæ ſu[illegible] rant [illegible] ue: vbi [illegible] et verſerur [illegible] omedat, bibat, dormi[illegible] vigil et, ex[illegible] [illegible] vehementes animi m[illegible] tus, & [illegible] ſtudio. Siquid vero in his erratu[illegible] fue[illegible] [illegible] quæ expelli debent, aut expel[illegible] uæ [illegible] eri, ſed tunc non ſeru b[illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] quam [illegible] brem quo p[illegible] [illegible] bimus, qua de ſanitate m[illegible] per[illegible] cta, [illegible] tantum [illegible] bimu, qu[illegible] ne ſemi[illegible] maxime cauendum [illegible] venus a[illegible] [illegible] ſtiua, max[illegible] noxa, eximm[illegible] deræ [illegible] ſtremum alimentum quod d[illegible] lidæ partes nut[illegible] ua [illegible] ctis & [illegible] fetuntur per [illegible] quç obſtructionem [illegible] vt poſt concubitum leuior ſibi videatur, & null[illegible] [illegible] ma [illegible] libido ac[illegible] umiam ſuperans ſemen expellere [illegible] p[illegible] homo neque plenus, neque inanis, neque [illegible] ſſer Hun ſmodi ergo eſſe debent ſex res [illegible] ima ſanitas conſ[illegible] tuerint: quamquam [illegible] ætat[illegible] [illegible] nt, quos nunc imitati, quid propter [illegible] ab[illegible] tia.

A Finge primo infantem perfectiſſime ſanum, hunc & defendere oportet ab iniuriis, quæ euitari poſſunt, leniendo alias, quæ neceſſario ſequuntur, & ita ſuſtinere, vt augeatur, & ad iuſtam magnitudinem perueniat. Opera, quibus vtrunque efficitur, ad moderatam adiectionem ac detractionem referuntur, ad quam perficiendam vtemur ſex rebus non naturalibus, quæ quo pacto aptentur propoſito infanti, ſigillatim percurremus. Sed illud ante monuerimus, quod cum primum in lucē editur, adeo [a] mollis eſt, vt nouo tum aeris appulſu, tum externarum rerum contractu facile offendatur: ſequitur mollities hæc neceſſitatē materiæ, & initia [b] procreationis, cui occurrendū eſt reſperſo ſale diligenter contrito, vt cutis paulo durior efficiatur, ne ita pareat externis iniuriis. Sufficit autē ſal, neq; opus eſt adſtringentibus medicamentis, niſi cutis humidior ſit, quam ita naturaliter ſoleat. Sed pergamus ad ſex res non naturales, quas omnes moderatas eſſe oportet, non tamen ita vt non vergant ad humorem; victus enim humidus, inquit Hippocrates, [d] pueris conuenit, quare & multo magis infantibus quamuis enim cutis paulo ſiccior ac durior reddenda ſit, vt obſtet externis iniuriis, ſeruanda tamen eſt temperatio totius corporis humida, talis enim & ſecundum naturam eſt, & [e] neceſſaria ad incrementum. Debet igitur victus vniuerſus eſſe humidus, ſed moderate calidus, calor enim innatus infantium, licet ſubſtantia [f] plurimus ſit, eſt tamen qualitate moderatus: quamobrem moderatum victum deſiderat inter calidum & frigidum. Aer igitur medius ſit inter calidum & frigidum, medius item inter humidum & ſiccum, vel paulo humidior: atque vbi non habetur talis, paretur arte, vel regiones adeantur, vbi talis ſit ſua natura. Cibum & potionem infantibus, donec [g] primores dentes edant, ſa-

B tis [g] præbet lac ipſum, quod pupilla in os demiſſa ſtatim ſugunt, adeo autem ipſo delectantur, vt cum præbetur, à quauis alia moleſtia videantur leuari. Maxime vero conuenit [h] maternum, vbi alioqui non neque paucum, [h] neque vitioſum ſit; nam ſimile [h] eſt ſanguini ex quo in vtero compacti ſunt, atq; is idem modica mutatione in mammis vertitur in lac, Quare poſt biduum, aut triduum è partu præſtat infantem lactari à matre, ante dabit mammam alia nutrix. Copia lactis tanta eſſe debet, quantam appetit infans, qui vbi perfectiſſime ſanus fuerit, tantum appetet, quantum poterit concoquere, & ſufficiet alimentum pariter atque incrementum. Sed multæ ex mulieribus noſtri ſeculi (ſi Diis placet) adeo delicatum venerunt, vt quos genuerunt, quos pepererunt, lactare atque alere recuſent, negantque moleſtiam illam ſe ferre poſſe. Vbi autem quauis de cauſa non lactetur infans à matre, eligenda nutrix eſt, quæ quantum fieri poteſt, idoneum lac proferat oportet hanc duos aut tres menſes ante peperiſſe, ita vt ex toto ceſſauerit purgatio a partu, & ſanguis bonus copioſe ad mammas feratur: ſit autem firma ætate, vt inter vigeſimum & quadrageſimum annum, tum moderatæ [i] temperationis, & corporis optime conſtituti, mammis non prorſus aut laxis, ſed grandioribus, ac ſolidis, mediiſque inter molles & duras: eadem bonis moribus prædita ſit, qui vt monſtrant, ita efficiunt temperationem moderatam: quæ talis eſt, diligenter omnino curabit infantem: idoneo etiam [k] victu in ſex rebus non naturalibus vtatur, caueat que in primis a concubitu, per quem menſes euocantur, lac paucum pro-

C fertur & mali odoris: mulier, quæ concepit, atque vtero gerit, ea nihil [k] deterius lactenti poteſt accidere, cum optima quæq; pars ſanguinis abſumatur in fœtum alendum, atq; augendū & quod ex [l] eo conuertitur in lac, paucum ſit, & prauum. Quod ſi nutrix deligatur, qualem deſcripſimus, & idoneo vtitur victu, proferet vt ſanguinem bonum & multum, ita etiam lac, cuius copia, & qualitas oculis ipſis deprehenditur. Debet n. eſſe multum, & [m] colore albo, non liuido aut fuſco, odore bono, ſapore [m] ſuaui, habitu medio [m] inter tenuem & craſſum, ita vt cum ſuper vnguem emulgetur, nec ſtatim fluat, nec diutius hæreat, tam æquale, vt non præſeferat diuerſas partes diſtinctas: ſi non erit eiuſmodi, cauſam oportebit nutricis aut naturam, aut victum: naturæ vitium aut curandum eſt, aut alia nutrix eligenda eſt, quæ bene valeat: ſi erretur in ratione victus, mutanda erit; nam ſi lac paucum ſit, plenior victus adhibeatur, ſi craſſius, extenuans, ſi tenuius, dentur craſſiores cibi & potiones. ſi coloris non albi, aut mali odoris, vitentur eſculenta & poculenta omnia praua, & ea tantum ſumantur, quæ poſſunt bonum ſuccū contrahere. In regionibus frigidis, vbi mulieres non tantum lactis procreant, quantum neceſſarium eſt datur infanti etiam aliquid lactis caprini, bubuli, aut ouilli, vel per ſe ſtatim emulcti, vel incocti cum farina triticea. Cum infans iam priores dentes edidit, nutrix non tantum mammam dare debet, ſed aliquid etiam ex interna parte [n] panis, quem prius in aqua decoquat, atque in ore mandat: pro-

D ceſſu temporis potui dantur non nihil aquæ, [o] nam vinum tenera ætate omnino [p] alienum eſt: quamobrem interdicitur à Platone, ne addatur igni ignis: poſtea paulatim aſſueſcit puerulus eſui [q] carnis & leguminum. Somnus infantibus longior conuenit, & accedit, in vtero enim (teſte Ariſtotele) conſueuerunt perpetuo dormire, ita vt non mirum ſit, ſi nuper [r] nati plurimum quinque dormiant, præſertim cum redundent pluſimo calore, atque humore, quo fit, vt multi vapores excitentur a ventriculo, & cerebrum impleant. Neceſſaria autem eſt longitudo ſomni ad coctionem, & propterea ad alimentum, atque incrementum. Quæ tamen vbi nimia eſſet, noceret: [s] Sed qui perfectiſſime ſani ſunt, cum ſatis dormierunt, per ſe excitantur, & vigilant, neq; diutius dormiunt, quā neceſſe ſit. Quies, quæ [t] plurimum ad coctionem conducit, & motus, qui ad excitandum calorem, & alimentorum diſtribuendum, viciſſim adhiberi debent: ſatis autem exercentur infantes, & cum dimouentur in cunis, & cum geſtantur: plorant autem, vbi aut ex motu, aut diuturna quiete moleſtiam ſentiunt, ita vt non ſit difficile nutricibus vtriuſque moderationem inuenire. Animi perturbationes moderatæ eſſe debent; exercent enim aliquo pacto corpus. flent [u] autem vbi perturbantur, quod cum diutius faciant, conſidere oportet, quid moleſtiam afferat, & ita ſuccurrere, vel dando mammam, [x] vel dimouendo, vel relaxando, vbi nimiū faſciis adſtringantur, vel in linteis mundis inuoluendo, illis detractis, quæ ob ſordē moleſta erant, vel ſuno, crepundiis, cantilenis: omnibus enim his modis ex perturbationibus animi ad tranquillitatem perducuntur. Quod ſpectat ad retenta & expulſa, ſi infans ſit perfectiſſime ſanus, qualem fingimus, nihil eſt, quod arte fiat, omnia enim, vt conuenit, ſponte ſequentur. Cum ventum eſt ad pueritiam, idonea ſimiliter adiectione ac detractione opus eſt, quam efficit victus moderatus, qui

[a] Gal. 1. de tu. val. 7.
[b] Gal. 1. de tu. val.
Gal. 1. de tu. val. 7.
[d] Hipp. aphor. & Galen 1. de tuen. val.
[e] Gal. 1. de tu. val. 2.
[f] Gal. 1. de temp.
Gal. apho. com. 14
[g] Gal. de tu. val.
[h] Gal. ibid.
[i] Gal. 1. de tu. val. 9.
[k] Gal. ibid.
[l] Gal. ibid.
[m] Gal. ibid.
[n] Gal. de tu. val.
[o] Gal. 1. de tu. val. 11
[p] Gal. de tu. val. 11. & Plato 1 de legib.
[q] Galen de tu. va. 10
[r] Ariſt. lib de ſomno & vig. c. 1.
[s] Hippo. 3. aphor. 3
Superius in hoc capit.
[u] Gal. 1 de tu. val. 8.
[x] Gal. 1. de tu. val. 8.

a Hippo 1. aphor. 6.
b Gal. 1. de tuen. valed. c. 11.

ſimiliter [a] humidus eſſe debet, vt ſanitas conſeruetur, & incrementum per[illegible]tur. Sit igitur vniuerſa E ratio victus media inter calidam & frigidam, ſed paulo humidior, non tamen multo: aer [b] [illegible] idem conuenit, qui infantibus, cibus ſit boni ſucci, moderate calidus; non tamen omnino medius inter humidum & ſiccum, ſed paulo humidior. Conuenit panis optime confectus, caro elixa magis, quam aſſa, comedantur ea, quæ ſuperius perfectiſſime ſanis diximus conuenire: potus ſit aqua, aut vinum aquoſum, valde dilutum: ſomnus longior ſit, ſed per ſe expergiſcuntur, vigilantque pueri perfectiſſime ſani, vbi ſatis dormierunt. Exercitatio mediocris [c] ſit, non vehemens, aut valde lenis: maxime autem eo incumbendum eſt, vt animi perturbationes ſedentur, & boni [d] mores acquirantur, qui plurimum conducunt ad bonam valetudinem defendendam, ſponte autem his expelluntur, aut retinentur, quæ conuenit.

c Gal. 1. de tu. val. 11.
d Gal. ibid.

Adoleſcentes, cum quod ad ætatem ſpectat, omnino moderati ſint, victum prorſus moderatum deſiderant, quem ſupra [e] declarauimus, cum in vniuerſum egimus de perfectiſſima ſanitate conſeruanda. Iuuenes calidiores [f] & ſicciores ſunt, & idcirco facile incidunt in morbos ſimiles: quod periculum vt euitetur, potius ſuſtinendi ſunt contrariis, hoc eſt, frigidis & humidis, aut certe moderatis, quam ſimilibus, hoc eſt, calidis & ſiccis: vtantur igitur aere frigidiore & humidiore; gaudent enim magis hyeme, [g] quam æſtate: vtantur cibis frigidis & humidis, elixis magis, quam aſſis, comedant panem ex aqua, ptiſanam, alicam, lactucam, cucurbitam, cucumeres, piſces, carnes, oua. Vitent aromata, & acriora omnia, vitent & mel, quod facile in [h] ipſis vertitur in bilem: moderate dormiant & vigilent, leniter exerceant, caueantur ab ira & animi perturbationibus, expellant quæ quotidie ſuperant. F Aetas conſtans media inter iuuentutem, & ſenectutem ſiccior adhuc eſt quam iuuentus, ſed minus [i] calida, cum iam inclinare incipiat, & idcirco frigidior ſit: poſtulat autem contraria, nimirum calida & humida, vt retardetur ſenectus, potiuſquam ſimilia, quæ ipſam maturarent. Vtantur ergo qui ætate conſtant, victu moderato, aut paulo calidiore & humidiore, non tamen frigido & ſicco. Reſtat ſenectus, quæ euidenter iam frigida [k] & ſicca eſt, & aſſidue redditur magis talis, dum hominem ad interitum præcipitet, qui celerius ſequeretur, ſi adhiberetur victus frigidus & ſiccus: præſtat igitur contrario vti, nempe calido & humido, vt remittatur frigoris & ſiccitatis exceſſus, reficiendi enim ſunt ſenes, quemadmodum [l] & conualeſcentes: ſed cum vtrorumque ſanitas imperfecta ſit, quid proprie poſtulet, explicabimus, cum tractauerimus de conſeruanda ea, quæ perfecta eſt; nam de perfectiſſima ſatis locuti ſumus.

e Supra à principio huius capitis.
f Gal. 2. de temp. 2.
g Galen. 3. aphor. commen. 2.
h Gal. 3. de al. fac. cap. 39 & 1. de nat. fac. c. 8.
i Gal. 5. de tu. val. c. vl.
k Gal. 2. de temp. 2. & 5. de tu. val. c. 2.
l Gal. de arte med. cap. 100.

De conſeruatione ſanitatis perfectæ. Cap. XI.

SAnitatem perfectam diximus [m] eſſe illam noſtri corporis compoſitionem, quæ ſecundum naturam eſt, & vſitata vitæ munera exequitur; non tamen omnino moderata eſt, neque ob id illa omnino validiſſima; quo nomine recedit à perfectiſſima, quæ penitus moderata eſt, & perfectiſſime fungitur vitæ muneribus; ſed [n] vt hæc prorſus ſeruari debet, ita quæ perfecta eſt, poteſt & ſimilis ſeruari & redigi ad perfectiſſimam. G [o] Cum homo occupatus eſt publicis, aut priuatis negotiis, adeo vt exequi non non poſſit, quæ à Medico imperantur, ſeruanda eſt, alioquin corrigi poteſt. Attenditur autem perfecta ſanitas & in partibus multiformib. & in ſimplicib. ſeruatur in multiformib. cum vitantur ea, a quib. offendi formã conſtat, [p] vt tela & ictus: præterea cum ſimili adiectione ac detractione in eodẽ ſtatu retinetur materia, quã ſimplices partes ſuppeditant: emendatur vero, & ad moderationẽ redigitur, & impulſu externo corrigendo formam, vt io eutatione ſolet, & adiectione ac detractione mutata materiã augendo, vel minuendo, prout res poſtulat, exempli gratia ſubiiciemus corpus nimis rarum aut denſum, cuius caua moderationem nõ retinent, tum nimis gracile, aut obeſum, cuius magnitudo à mediocritate recedit; poteſt hoc ſimili adiectione ac detractione, & ideo ſimili victu tale ſeruari; poteſt & contrariis corrigi. Finge primo rarum eſſe, opus eſt his, quæ denſitatem efficiant, vt ad mediocritatem perducatur: aer frigidus ſit, & ſiccus, cibus multus, ſiccus, glutinoſus: potio parcior & adſtringens, vigilia diuturnior, ſomnus breuior, motus celerior & vehementior, frictio durior, cura, ſtudium, ſollicitudo, multa expulſio, balneum aquæ ferreæ, aut alterius ſiccantis atque adſtringentis. Contra denſitatem vero aer ſit calidior, & humidior, cibus parcior, tenuior, humidior, potio multa: ſomnus longior, [q] lenis motus, ac frictio [q] mollis, animi tranquillitas, expulſio moderata, balneum aquæ calidæ. Sed fac corpus eſſe gracile, perducetur ad moderatum habitum, ſi bene nutriatur, quod fiet idoneo cibo, ac potione attracto alimento ad externas partes, & his [r] ita relaxatis, vt ipſum admittant. Cibi & potionis tanta copia eſſe debet, quanta concoquitur, ſubſtantia vero boni ſucci: attrahitur H ad partes, & ab illis admittitur, vbi calefiant & relaxentur, quo ſpectat [r] aer calidus & humidus, ſomnus longior, lenis, ac modica exercitatio, [s] frictio mollis, animi tranquillitas, expulſio moderata, balneum aquæ dulcis: quod ſi adhibeatur, antequam cibus ſit perfecte coctus, facile corpus implebit, ſed tunc periculum erit, ne anguſtiora vaſa obſtruantur, quod vbi accidat, ſuccurrendum eſt his, quæ detergunt, extenuant, incidunt. Contra ſi corpus fuerit obeſum, vt ad mediocritatem perueniat, neceſſe eſt exiccetur, & parcius [s] alatur; Quo ſpectat aer calidus & ſiccus, cibus paucus [s] atque extenuans, exigua potio, longa vigilia, motus [t] multus ac celer, animi perturbatio vehemens, multum ſtudium, copioſa expulſio, balneum aquæ ſalſæ, aut alterius calefacientis, & ſiccantis. Sanitas vero partium ſimpliciũ, quæ temperatione continetur, ſi à moderatione recedat, quod humidior aut ſiccior ſit, poteſt & ſimilibus ſeruari, & contrariis corrigi; vtrumque enim tutum eſt: ſi calidior aut frigidior, [u] contrariis corrigenda eſt; periculum n. eſt, ne cum ſimilibus ſeruatur, ex leui errore vertatur in morbum ſimilem. Quibus autem inſtrumentis vnaquæq; ſpecies temperationis à moderata recedens, aut ſeruanda, aut corrigenda ſit, nunc ſubiicere oportet. Fac primum ſani hominis temperationem calidiorem eſſe, ſed mediocritatem retinere inter humorem & ſiccitatem, remittendus erit calor refrigerantibus, ſatiſque id præſtabunt ſex res non naturales: neque enim opus erit medicamentis, niſi calor cum ſiccitate iungatur. Moderatio autem, quam nunc fingimus inter humorem & ſiccitatem, eadem ſeruanda

m Supra lib. 1. ca. 5.
n Supra c. 1. huius libri.
o Superius ibidem.
p Gal. de arte med. ca. 81.
q Gal. 6. de tu. val. c. 8.
r Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 8.
s Gal. ibid.
t Gal. lib. 6. de tu. val. 8.
u Gal. 6. de tu. val. 3. & ſup. c. 6.

[illegible] cum. [illegible] us p[illegible] bu[illegible] m,v[illegible] nibus, [illegible] ur aqua, [illegible] rat [illegible] præ[illegible] am fomnus, [illegible] geret in [illegible] as, ſic contra. [illegible] pro leni motu [illegible] qoi neceſſ[illegible] tur animi perturbationes, præſe[illegible] & vrinam [illegible] etiam per ſud[illegible]rem, ad q[illegible] aquæ d[illegible] frigidior fuerit, ſed media ſimiliter inter hu-[illegible] frigus [illegible] iis, quæ retinere poſſint mediocritat[illegible] ho-[illegible] & p[illegible]o, ca[illegible] ſomnus & vigilia mediocris, motus multus [illegible] & præſertim [illegible] expulſiu moderata. Vbi victus n[illegible] ſufficiat, [illegible] calefaciendis. Temperatio media inter calidam & frigidam, [illegible] & talis ſeruari victu ſimi[illegible] & contrario reduci ad moderationem [illegible] præſter p[illegible] corrigere, cum aſſidue ſ ſiccior fiat ætate, differetur ſenectus, ſi [illegible] h[illegible] ſufficit autem ad propoſitas immoderationes ſolus victus humidus, vt made-[illegible] vt ſiccet. Pertinet ad humidum victum, humidior tum aer, cum cibus & potio, ſomnus [illegible] vigilia [illegible] quies vel motus paruus ac lenis, animi tranquillitas, exigua expulſio, balneum [illegible]. Contra ad victum ſiccum refertur aer ſiccus, cibus & potio quantitate parcior, quali[illegible] [illegible]us breui[illegible], vigilia diuturnior, motus celer, ac plurimus, animi perturbatio vehe-[illegible], aſſiduum ſtudium, expulſio multa, balneum aquæ ſalſæ. Q[illegible] tuor exceſſus temperationis ea-[illegible] ſimplices [illegible] pe[illegible]untur [illegible] totidem compoſiti, cum exuperat aut calor & humor, aut calor [illegible] aut frigus & humor, aut frigus & ſiccitas. Eadem autem ratio eſt & conſeruandi per ſimi-[illegible] & [illegible] endi per contraria, a[illegible] urque eædem ſex res non naturales, quales deſcripſimus, ſed [illegible] calefacientes & madefacientes ſimul, vel c[illegible] lefacientes & ſiccantes, vel refrigerantes & ma[illegible] efacientes, vel [illegible] gerantes & ſiccantes [illegible] propulſatio autem morborum, qui impendent, vbi [illegible] duplici qualitate excedat, ſpectat ad imperfectam ſanitatem, ad quam proxime pergemus. [illegible] imus autem qua ratione occurrendum ſit fluxui, ac putredi[illegible] humorum, quam afferre [illegible] moderate [illegible] & humida [illegible] cum biliofis ſuccis, & fuligin[illegible] in homine calido & ſi[illegible] [illegible] & humido [illegible] frigida vero & ſicca temperatio omnium de[illegible] rrima [illegible] eſt, & ſenectuti ſim[illegible], eademque ratio victus vtrique conuenit, ad quam nunc aggredimur.

De conſeruatione ſanitatis imperfectæ ſenum, conualeſcentium, & eorum, qui incidunt in morbum. Cap. XII.

Imperfectam ſanitatem appellauimus eam, quæ [m] media eſt inter perfectam & morbum, neque [illegible] adeo validas actiones perfic[illegible], vt perfecta, neque adeo euidenter ſuo muneri deeſt, vt morbus, ſed imperfecte ſuum officium facit, & leui de cauſa incidit in morbum. Hanc pertinere diximus [n] partim ad eos, qui refectionem poſtulant, quemadmodum ſenes & conualeſcentes, partim ad eos quibus imminent morbi, quos propulſare oportet. Agemus primo de refectione, quam græci [illegible], & [illegible] dicunt [illegible] de [illegible] pergemus ad [illegible] pulſationem [o] morborum, quam partem græci vocant [illegible] [illegible] tur p[illegible] & conualeſcentes refectionem [p] deſiderant, vtrique enim & graciles ſunt, [illegible] abent, & idcirco exiguum calorem, quamuis nullo alio affe-[illegible] ergo vtrique refici humida ſubſtantia ſpirituum, ſuccorum, & [illegible] ur calor innatus: quamobrem ſimul calefaciendi ſunt & made-[illegible] perficitur, neque omnino libera, quali vtuntur ſani, neque omni-[illegible] d media inter vtramque. hanc primo deſcribemus tanquam [illegible] ſenum & conualeſcentium, dein ea, quæ proprie a ſenibus requiruntur, ſeparatim ſub[illegible] E[illegible] ex [illegible] bus non naturalibus ad refectionem accommodatur primum aer moderate [illegible] & humidus, vt [illegible] reddat corpus, & alimento aptum: qui calidior eſt, nimium conſumit [illegible] ſanguinem membris attrahi & in eorum ſubſtantia conuerti qui ſiccior, [illegible] & exiccat, qui humidior, obt[illegible] vim caloris: Quamobrem mediam temperati[illegible] [illegible] in ſenibus v[illegible]gat ad [illegible] rem & humorem, in conualeſc[illegible] ibus ver[illegible] præce[illegible] nti morbo contrariam. Cibus [illegible] plurimum ad reficiendum vale[illegible] qui quan[illegible] ta[illegible] & qualitate craſſus, & glutin[illegible], plurimum enim præbet materiæ qua [illegible] tur [illegible] quia neque quod [illegible] hoc præſtare, n[illegible] ſuperetur & [illegible] quat [illegible] partium, quæ reficiendæ ſunt, [illegible] poteſt hic, cum [illegible] [illegible] paucus & tenuis detur [illegible] quamob[illegible] eſſe [illegible] pauci[illegible] ſare, qualitatem vero neq; [illegible] ſed media inter [illegible] ſunt panis [illegible] optime confectus, cui [illegible] detra[illegible] [illegible] ſtana, pi[illegible] laxa [illegible] & ex aliis tene[illegible] ac fragiles, aues montanæ, [illegible] pu[illegible] ſtes gallorum, a[illegible] um, [illegible] hœdi, oua ſorbilla [illegible] præter im[illegible] ut melle epotum pot[illegible] aut [illegible] um, a[illegible] ad [illegible] mentum con[illegible] qu[illegible] & [illegible] def[illegible] iendum [illegible] [illegible] r, & aliment[illegible] ad [illegible] as. Reſpon[illegible] um, & m[illegible] motus v[illegible] ex oleo, [illegible] tum ad partes ext[illegible] as, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ea præſidia, quo[illegible] an[illegible]ur. Omnium autem [illegible] tas, cum pauco ſpi[illegible] pau[illegible] ſangu[illegible]ne, gra[illegible] at[illegible] partium [illegible] tur & p[illegible]ptereà redundent [illegible] crudis ac p[illegible]tuitoſis [illegible] b q[illegible] humidos iudicantur. Poſtulant [illegible]tur omnes refectionem, [illegible] [illegible]ri us, ſanguis, & caro: huc ſpectat ratio victo[illegible] quam proximè [illegible] [illegible]ciendum vergere, vt corrigatur exceſſus frigoris, qui licet ſecund[illegible] [illegible] neceſſi[illegible]tem [illegible] materiæ, eſt tamen præter naturam, quatenus [illegible]ormæ ac[illegible] tur, vt ſiccentur ſenes, tanquam nimis humidi, quemadmod[illegible]m [illegible] mu ſicci ſuſtineantur humidis, & propriè victu, quem deſcripſimus [illegible] tuite ſis ſuccis, danda opera eſt, vt quotidie vrina, deiectione, ſud[illegible]te doca[illegible] ſponte, ſaltem auxilio artis. Ad euocandam deiectionem infundatur [illegible] eſt[illegible] aut ius pingue aut leniter deter[illegible]ens: dentur ante alios cibos illi, qui [illegible]luum [illegible] perſica, armenica æſtate rec[illegible]ia, hyeme verò ſic[illegible]a, caricæ aut pruna incocta c[illegible] quouis tempore olera elixa cum oleo & ſale. Ad vrinam euocandam bibant vin[illegible] quam, in qua bulli[illegible] erit appium, vel petroſel[illegible]num, vt verò per cutem educantur, quæ [illegible] b[illegible] poris retinentur, efficiet frictio mol[illegible]s. & balneum aquæ dulcis: [illegible] interdum non [illegible] prohibere poſſunt, quominus coll[illegible]gantur [illegible] corpore pituitoſi & [illegible]raui[illegible] qu[illegible]d [illegible] uallo aliquot dierum ope medicamentorum exteouendi atque in[illegible]endi un[illegible] dum diaſpoliticum, diacalamentum, diatrion pipereon, theriaca, piper, album [illegible] m[illegible] petroſelini, betonica, pulegium, [illegible]alamentum, [illegible]us, ſaxi[illegible]raga ex [illegible]ymel[illegible] ut m[illegible] lium: ad educendum verò reſina terebin[illegible]ina, aoicum cum [illegible] is detract[illegible] [illegible] ti[illegible]s herba, braſſica marina: magis autem vtendum [illegible] lenib[illegible]s, quam a[illegible]s, quæ [illegible] alui[illegible] magis tamen aluum adſtrictam relinquunt: v[illegible] tamen neceſſitas vrge[illegible] [illegible]umantur pilulæ ex al[illegible] hiera, ſiue eas, quas dicunt aleſanginas. Sani[illegible] reſt[illegible]nt, quibu[illegible] m[illegible] is impende[illegible] is m[illegible] ipſos tuetur, dicta à græcis [illegible], eo conſ[illegible] dirigit, vt hunc propulſet, antequam [illegible] cum inceperit, prohibere, ne augeatur, curant & [illegible] conſeruantis m[illegible] [illegible]enſeru[illegible] p[illegible] aliis alius morbus, ſiue pertineat ad ſimplices partes, vt repugnan[illegible]us [illegible] [illegible]ut [illegible] ratio temperationis, ſiue ad multiformes, vt figuræ, ſuperficiei, cauorum, magnitudini[illegible] numeri mutatio præter naturam, ſiue [illegible] vtraſque, vel in ſolutio vnita[illegible]is: quot enim ſunt mor[illegible] m ſp[illegible] totidem imminere poſſunt. Sed qui mag[illegible] [illegible]que imm[illegible] eant co[illegible] poteſt [illegible] c[illegible] nis, quam internis, & ſimul ex propenſione corporis ad hu[illegible] v[illegible] um m[illegible]bum, [illegible] cuius partis [illegible] alii enim alius aut patent, aut ob[illegible]ſtunt, multumque intereſt, ad qu[illegible] in illos enim leui de cauſa incidit, in alios non niſi ob vehementem & [illegible]aldam. C[illegible] p[illegible] in exceſſu quodam naturalis [illegible] impoſitionis, ſiue temperationis primarum quali[illegible]tum, [illegible] p[illegible] tionis part[illegible]m mult[illegible] [illegible]ange[illegible] eum facil[illegible] eiuſmodi c[illegible] [illegible], ita vt [illegible] mo[illegible] [illegible] morbum detrudatur, vt c[illegible]du[illegible] in calidum, fr[illegible]us in frigidum, in d[illegible] ſtricti[illegible] [illegible] vaſorum ille cui hæc n[illegible]uralit[illegible] augusta, propriè autem in [illegible] par[illegible]us tamen [illegible] imm[illegible]res ſunt, ſiu[illegible] à primo natali die [illegible]iue quod poſteà ob [illegible] præcedentes m[illegible] redditæ tales pl[illegible]rumque igitur p[illegible]te[illegible] hab[illegible] tas corporis ſed neceſſe c[illegible] [illegible]urrat effectrix [illegible] [illegible] bu[illegible] [illegible]pellitur, ſiue [illegible]xterna, ſiue interna. [illegible] externa [illegible] pr[illegible]he[illegible]du[illegible] [illegible] b[illegible] bus vitantur, præterea immoderatus vſus ſex rerum non [illegible]ur[illegible]um, qu[illegible] prudentes cauent, quamquam aer vel tota ſubſtantia vinoſus, qu[illegible]dm[illegible]dum pe[illegible] ma[illegible] [illegible]ſt qu[illegible] c[illegible] edens, vt valde c[illegible]us aut fr[illegible]us ob[illegible], [illegible]empu[illegible] cœ[illegible]em, deu[illegible] tari non poteſt: quare ne[illegible] e[illegible] h[illegible]us ita [illegible] tur a[illegible] e[illegible] æd[illegible]. Cauſæ internæ ſucci ſunt, qui [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ratio[illegible] [illegible] urratur morbum aff[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], d h[illegible] tem[illegible] [illegible]oris ſpectare debet, ad aer[illegible] m[illegible] um uc[illegible] Ha[illegible] [illegible] quam [illegible] [illegible] mpoſ[illegible] [illegible] ſimpl[illegible]um partium [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] di[illegible] nc reducend[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p[illegible] d[illegible] et exem[illegible] aul[illegible] om[illegible], c[illegible]uſa [illegible] [illegible]on ad [illegible] le[illegible] [illegible] ſt[illegible]ra ſunt [illegible] & ea [illegible] [illegible]unt [illegible] truunt [illegible] dis [illegible] us [illegible] um [illegible] in [illegible] & [illegible] n[illegible] & [illegible] du[illegible] e[illegible] [illegible], & [illegible] [illegible] ois e[illegible] ib[illegible] parti[illegible]s, ſed [illegible] num[illegible], quæ imbe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tota ſ[illegible]ſt[illegible] [illegible] ſit, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] m[illegible] [illegible] victu v[illegible]

[illegible] qualitat [illegible] expedita via detractio eſt. [illegible] ſuccus [illegible] id eſt, quam [illegible] tum qualitate peccantium hæc neceſſe [illegible] non poſſint [illegible] naturalem ſtatum, & in alimentum verti, tum [illegible] ſint, & nullo pacto [illegible] corpore. Illi vero, qui ad naturalem ſtatum [illegible] copioſi ſint, partim [illegible] partim temperandi & in corpore relinquendi [illegible] excedant, ſufficiat ſolam qualitatem moderari, vt craſſitudinem per [d] extenuan[illegible] per ea, quæ [illegible] ſucci ſint, cal[illegible]tem per refrigerantia, frigus per calefacientia acrimo[illegible] quæ ſi [illegible] ſatis per [illegible] poſſint, ab eſculentis & poculentis confugiendum eſt ad med[illegible]. Crudi ſucci concoquuntur [illegible] natura, & in alimentum vertuntur, præſertim ſi at[illegible]te [illegible], & incidantur, augeaturque [illegible] or na[illegible] uralis, ſomno [illegible] ac vini potu. Prout at [illegible] res [illegible] ſint, neceſſe eſt minuantur; nam [illegible] non puri corpora, inquit Hippocrates, [illegible] to ma[illegible] nutrias, tanto magis lædes. Si pauci, temperari poſſunt & balneo aquæ dulcis, & [illegible] cibis ac [illegible]. Perpetuum autem eſt, cum exhauriuntur ſiue copia, ſiue qualitate lædentes, vt intuea[illegible] vniuerſum, an aliqua ſolum pars morbo exponatur. Si totum corpus, æq[illegible] licet ea [illegible] cos exhaurire, ſi aliqua pars, educendi ſunt ea contraria, vt aduertantur ab ea, [illegible] tur. [illegible] nda eſt etiam ratio loci [illegible] in quo continentur ſucci educendi: qui in habitu to[illegible] verſantur, ea cute [h] exhauriendi ſunt: qui in ramis venæ cauæ, per venæ ſectionem [illegible] per vrinam: qui in aliis partibus internis, & potiſſimum in ventre per deiectionem: id, [illegible] veter[illegible] medici [illegible] præcipiunt in ſananda laſſitudine, quæ cum eos attingat, quibus imminet [illegible] ne ſubſtinenda eſt.

[illegible] ut, quæ græce [illegible], dicitur, ſymptoma eſt ad ſenſum tactus deprauatum pertinens; eſt [illegible] quædam, quam tactus præter naturam percipit in vniuerſo corpore, præſertim cum [illegible] præſentat [illegible] aliquando diſtentionem, aliquando vlcus, aliquando inflammati[illegible] [illegible] ndo ariditatem, cum homo ſibi videatur interdum diſtendi, interdum vlcerari, interdum inflam[illegible] ne opprimi, interdum ex[illegible] ari, ita vt quatuor ſpecies diuerſæ laſſitudinis ſe oſtendant. Vnaquæque [illegible] manat [m] ab euidenti cauſa, vt à motu & labore; aut ab abdita, hoc eſt, à ſuccis quantitate vel qualitate immoderatis proficiſcitur. Sed cum euidentes cauſæ moueant abditas, non poteſt fieri laſſitudo à [illegible] motu ac labore, quin ſucci, qui in corpore ſint, præter naturam efficiantur: propie autem laſſitud[illegible] quæ tendentium ſenſum refert, oritur à copia [n] bonorum ſuccorũ, qui diſtendunt [illegible] las partes in quibus verſantur: illa, in qua vlcerari homo & pungi ſe indicat, oritur [o] ab acribus atque erodentibus [illegible] in habitu totius corporis verſantur: illa, quæ inflammationem repræſentat, ſub qua intimæ [illegible] hominis [illegible] tendentium ſenſum præcipiunt, & muſculi præter [p] naturam calefacti [illegible] [illegible] on ſolum multos, ſed etiam acres, & calidos. Quarta ſpecies [q] quæ ob ſiccita[illegible] eſt, ab exiccantibus cauſis fit, vt ab inedia, labore, diuturniori mora in ſole. Cum laſſi[illegible] [illegible] ſi rem diligenter [illegible] ntueamur, perpetuo coniungi morbum aliquem dicemus, ob quem in ſym[illegible] [illegible] ſed quia [illegible] um leuior eſt, partes noſtri corporis adhuc ſuum officium faciunt [illegible] ægrota[illegible], iung[illegible]tur [illegible] iam cum ſanitate imperfecta, atque vbi ſponte [illegible] ac[illegible] idat futu[illegible] [illegible] docuit Hippocrates [illegible] te autem accidere dicitur [illegible] cum ſine labore na[illegible] [illegible] hoc eſt, a ſuccis, qui [illegible] urrarur, non ſolum laſſitudinem augebunt, ſed [illegible] hominem [illegible] morbum [illegible] quæ vero ab euidenti cauſa incipit ſi ſucci in corpore alioquin [illegible] tate & qualitate moderati fu[illegible] eodem Hippocrate, quiete ſtatim ſanatur; quæ enim [illegible] nam cauſam accidunt, neque bonum, neque malum denunciant. Cæterum qui morbos pro[illegible] propterea [illegible] tem tuetur, curare laſſitudinem debet, quam ſucci faciunt ſiue per ſe, ſiue ab [illegible] cauſa e[illegible] vt à labore: primu autem cum ea motu [t] augeatur quæuis laſſitudinis ſpecies [illegible] ſuccorum copia diſtentionis [u] ſenſum afferat, vtendum inedia, ſan[illegible] [illegible] one molli, inunctione o[illegible] dulcis, vt relaxentur, quæ tendebantur vbi ſucci [illegible] [illegible] vlcerare hominem videantur, [x] partim educendi ſunt partim tempera[illegible] [illegible] & balneo aquæ dulcis, quæ etiam ea cute euocantur, [illegible] [illegible] bus, cathartico purgari debent ita tamen [illegible] [illegible] ad [illegible] qui [illegible] in externis; hoc enim in commodum [illegible], per [illegible] [illegible] qui in intimo corpore verſantur, præſtat enim [illegible] [illegible] re itaque adlubet [illegible] eſt, & cum cæteras partes per cutem, & [illegible] [illegible] exinanimus. [illegible] acrius [illegible] iungantur crudi, ſpe[illegible] abimus [illegible] ad vtrumque [illegible] nuando & conc[illegible] temperando & educ[illegible] do quemadmodum [illegible] [illegible] udini, quæ in [illegible] ſenſum refert, & [illegible] græce [illegible] [illegible] febris [illegible] largo ſanguinis [illegible] [illegible] ecies laſſitudinis, quæ [illegible] dam eſt: ſanatur [illegible] [illegible] do, quibus comparatur; & vt monet Hippocrates, quæ [illegible]

a Supra in hoc capite.

integritatem prohibent, auxilia omnia, quæ commemorauimus [a] ad propulſandos morbos, ſiue ad habilitatem corporis, ſiue ad ſuccos copia aut qualitate lædentes referantur, eadem ægrotantibus non tantum neceſſaria ſunt, ſed validiora etiam adhiberi debent. Quamobrem vbertime a nobis tractabuntur in opere de curatione membratim, ad quod magis ſpectant, quam ad nunc propoſitum de tuenda valetudine generatim, cuius quinta pars hunc habeat terminum. E

Finis Quinti Libri de Tuenda Valetudine generatim.

VIDI VIDII

DE TVENDA VALETVDINE GENERATIM F

Liber Sextus,

Qui eſt de conſeruatione partium ſimplicium.

Quæ attendenda ſint in partibus ſimplicibus, vt conſeruentur. CAP. I.

b Sup. lib. 1. c. 4. & Ariſto. lib. 2. de part. c. 1.

c Gal. lib. de oſſibus, c. 1.

d Sup. Gal. lib. 1. c. 1.

e Gal. lib. de diff. morb. c. 3. & de optima corp. conſt. ... de nat. ... c. 4.

QVæ de tuenda valetudine ſuperioribus libris tradita ſunt, pertinent ad vniuerſum corpus, quæ de eadem ſuperſunt, dicenda, ſigillatim ad eius partes, quarum alias ſimplices, alias multiformes eſſe demonſtrauimus: [b] multiformes quoniam propriæ ſunt, reijci debent ad tractationem membratim. ſimplices quoniam communes plurium multiformium, huic ſubijcere conuenit, in quatra ctatur conſeruatio ſanitatis generatim. Itaque cum ex ſimplicibus partibus aliæ duræ ſint & ſenſus expertes, veluti oſſa, cartilagines, ligamenta: aliæ molles & magna ex parte compotes ſenſus, veluti membranæ, nerui, venæ, arteriæ, cutis, glandulæ, adeps, caro, muſculi, chordæ, vngues, pili: agemus primo de duris, tanquam de fundamentis [c] aliarum, inde accedemus ad molles, ex quibus ſi quæ (quod compoſitæ ſint e pluribus,) videantur in multiformibus numerandæ, quemadmodum muſculi, venæ, & arteriæ, & non in ſimplicibus, vt à nobis ponuntur; dicendum eſt, cum communiter materiam ſuppeditant multiformibus ſimplicium modo, potius tractandas eſſe cum his, quam cum illis. Sigillatim autem de vnaquaque perpendemus eadem capita, quæ ante in conſeruatione totius corporis perpendimus, [d] cognitionem ſcilicet rerum conſeruandarum tam abſolute, quam in homine, & rationem conſeruandi per opera & inſtrumenta. Verum quia poſſunt ſimplices partes duobus modis tractari, & vt in vniuerſum conſtituunt partes multiformes, & vt ſigillatim hanc vel illam: tractabuntur à nobis primo modo, nam ſecundus pertinet ad tractationem multiformium: hic tantum a nobis proferentur aliqua eius exempla. Verſabimur autem potiſſimum in ſubſtantia, ſiue [e] materia vniuſcuiuſque, formam vero, quæ in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu conſiſtit, tantum attingemus, cum vberius explicari debeat in tractandis partibus multiformibus, ad quas proprie pertinet. Perſequemur autem genera duntaxat ſimplicium partium, ſpecies vero, quæ vnicuique ſubijciuntur, vnum ſub aſpectum ponentur in libris anatomes. Sed aggrediamur iam ad genera, quæ nunc nobis proponuntur, ſumpto initio ab oſſibus. G H

De oſſibus. CAP. II.

f Gal. lib. de oſſib. c. ...

h Ariſt. lib. 2. de part. anim. c. 8. & 9.

i Gal. lib. ... de vſu part. ...

k Gal. ... de ... c. 12.

l Ariſt. ... de anima ...

c. 16.

OSſa ſunt ea in his partibus ſimplicibus, quæ, quod ex ſemine procreentur, verè ſolidæ appellantur: [f] ſunt autem facta a natura, vt idem in nobis efficiant, quod in ædibus [g] trabes, ac parietes, in tentorijs pali, in nauibus carinæ, in ſtatuis ſolidiora illa, quæ lutum ſuſtinent. Sunt igitur firmamentum [h] quoddam ac ſtabilimentum aliarum partium, ſed in quibuſdam locis habent etiam vim tegmenti, & propugnaculi, [i] veluti in capite, ac pectore: minuta [k] autem illa, quæ quod referant ſeſami grana, græce dicuntur σησαμοειδῆ, quibuſdam articulis adduntur, ne nimis conuentur, quemadmodum in digitis manus & pedis. Vt autem poſſint oſſa dictum vſum afferre, materiam nacta ſunt aptiſſimam: hæc maxime dura eſt, quod in eius mixtura excedat [l] elementum terræ, quod frigidum eſt & ſiccum, cum gignatur ex craſſiori parte [m] & magis terrena ipſius ſeminis: ea enim, quæ pinguior eſt, ad ſuperficiem euocata in membranam vertitur, qua externa eorum ſuperficies omnibus locis circumdatur, præterquam ad articulos, vbi inter ſe committuntur. Ex parte igitur pinguiori ſeminis, quæ ad oſſium compagé ſeponitur, quæ calidior eſt & humidior, gignitur membrana, ea reliqua, quæ craſſa,

frigida

E [illegible] nerantur [illegible] d[illegible] 12. p[illegible] [illegible] q[illegible] ud [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ma[illegible] [illegible] magis varia eſt, [illegible] [illegible] nentur [illegible], quæ dextr[illegible] [illegible] nu[illegible] tranquā depre[illegible] in v[illegible] radicam[illegible] græc[illegible] [illegible] quod [illegible], inguin[illegible] quod [illegible], [illegible] bum, [illegible] [illegible] ham repræſentat. Patena ad genu nolæ ſimilitud[illegible] [illegible] tatur autem [illegible] [illegible] um in toto [illegible], ſed etiam in partibus, cuiuſmodi ſunt pro[illegible] [illegible] ces. Vocatur [illegible] [illegible] græc[illegible] [illegible]: eſt autem pars oſſis [illegible] quatum ſup[illegible] [illegible] nomen quamuis in [illegible] pr[illegible] ceſſus omnes, aliis tamen al[illegible] propria nominat [illegible] qui acutus eſt, dicitur [illegible], cuiuſmodi apparet ab vtraque parte maxillæ, vbi [illegible] chordæ muſculorum. [illegible] vero, qui quaſi caput qu[illegible] dd[illegible] in alterius oſſe ſinu recondi[illegible]ur, [illegible], & [illegible], nominatur: [illegible] patu[illegible] depreſſus ſit, [illegible], ſi rotundus [illegible]: quamquam hoc vocabulo [illegible] ficatur etiam [illegible] [illegible] ex ſinu & proceſſu conſtans. Sunt ex proceſſibus nonnulli, qui [illegible] quam in capite [illegible] [illegible] gant, vel [illegible] ceruicem præcſcetunt, & propterea dicuntur [illegible] & [illegible]. facti autem [illegible] [illegible] non ſolum ad conſti[illegible] tuendas iuncturas, ſed etiam ad nectendos fines, & in [illegible] multarum par[illegible] [illegible] arunt, præterquam quod propugnaculi vſum præbent, quemadmodum in vertebris, & in [illegible] [illegible] us, vbi proceſſus recipitur, ſi altius deſcendat [illegible] & [illegible] appellatur, ſi leuiter cauus [illegible]. Referunt autem ſinus v[illegible] etiam figuram cum alii o[illegible]biculares ſint, alii oblongi, alii. C. literam re[illegible] [illegible]entent: iuma[illegible] ſimpli[illegible]es, alii duplices ſe oſtendant: circumdantur ſinus à labris, quæ [illegible], [illegible], & [illegible] nuncupantur. augent hæc altitudinem ſinus, & idcirco non permittunt articulos e[illegible] [illegible]ere: non tamen inſtituti ſunt omnes ſinus cau[illegible] motus, ſed alii, vt prohibeant articulos vlterius [illegible] quam neceſſe ſit, velut il[illegible], qui à priori & poſteriori parte imi humeri excipiunt cubiti proceſ[illegible] [illegible] ali, vt firmam ſedem præſtent chordis, ligamentis, cæteriſque eiuſmodi partibus, ne longe ab in [illegible] munere aberrent: ſed ſatis de figura. Superficies alibi læuis eſt ad facilitatem motus, velut in ar[illegible] [illegible] aſpera ad ſtabilitatem, vt vbi appendices & oſſa inter ſe nectuntur. Caua [h] præter ſinus, in [illegible] arti[illegible] uli, aut aliæ particulæ recipiuntur in oſſibus, ſunt alia magna, alia parua continentia iter [illegible]: non loquor de [illegible] quæ à cerebro per ſpinæ vertebras deſcendit, hæc enim numeratur in parti-

G b[illegible] luſurmibus; ſed de ea quam communiter in omnibus oſſibus repetias, licet in externa ſuperficie [illegible] da videantur, quemadmodum illa, quæ ſeſami granum referunt, quemadmodū item os ſacrum, os pectoris, os calcis, os caluariæ, os vertebrarum: quæ quamuis ſolida reſta teguntur, intus tamen babent foramina quædam parua, in quibus reſidet aut medulla [i] oſſium modo ſenſus expera, qua aluntur, aut aliquid medullæ ſimile, plurimum [k] enim diſtat ſubſtantia ſanguinis à ſubſtantia oſſis, & idcir[illegible] magnam mutationem poſtulat, antequam in ipſam vertatur: quare prius mutatur in medullam, qua [l] proxime nutriuntur oſſa, in quibus natura effinxit & [illegible]ſtulas, & parua foramina, partim vt hanc continerent, partim vt leuiora eſſent, neque pondere muſculorum motui officerent. Sed præter caua, quæ diximus, [illegible] ut ſedem dare aliis partibus, aut medullam, vel aliquid ſimile [illegible]ontinere, ineſt in oſſibus aliud tertium genus, per quod tranſeunt, quæ ab vna parte manantia ad aliam ferri debent. hæc autem magis a[illegible] minus patent, prout maiora vel minora ſunt illa, quibus exitum præbent. Amplum eſt illud foramen, per quod medulla à cerebro deſcendit: longe minora ſunt illa, quæ venis, neruis, aut arteriis aditum faciunt. Admodum exigua apparent, quæ in ſummo naſo tranſitum præbent vel aeri & odori ad cerebrum aſpiranti, vel pituitæ ab eodem fluenti. Reperiuntur quæda[illegible] [illegible]ua ad leuitatem duntaxat effic[illegible]a, cuiuſmodi ſunt ampla foramina in oſſibus ilium. Magnitudo oſſium reſpondet magnitudini partium, in quibus cõtinentur: in vniuerſum autem maiora [m] ſunt in his, quæ animal pariunt, quàm in [illegible]a[illegible]us, ut nulla tamen parte adeò magna ſecundum naturam effi[illegible]iguntur, vt ſuperent robur muſculo-

H rum, a quibus ſunt mouenda: quamobrem alia grandia ſunt, alia exigua, alia his interiecta, & tanquam media, quemadmodum & muſculi: augentur autem vſque ad initium iuuentutis, dum indureſcant. [illegible]u[illegible] e[illegible]s oſſium ille eſt, qui poſſit partium muneribus commode ſatisfacere, neque enim plura aut pau[illegible]ra reperies: ſicubi autem natura pro vno [n] plura conſtituit, vel ad motum ſpectant, vt in articulis in vertebris ſpinæ, in prima palmæ parte, vel ad perſpiratum & ſecuritatem, vt in caluaria, vel ne illa, quæ [illegible] liuertæ admodum ſubſtantiæ ſunt, ſine medio quodam inter ſe iungantur. Qu[illegible]d ſi [illegible] uncta numeres, du[illegible]nta erunt ſupra ſeptuaginta & vnum. Continentur enim in caluaria octo, dundecim in malis, ſex in auribus. Maxillæ os, quamuis vnum videatur, in duo tamen ſeparari poteſt. hyoides diuiditur in vndecim, vertebræ in ſpina ſunt viginti quatuor, pectoris os in tria ſeparatur ætate firma, ſed reuera in ſeptem. Duo [illegible] t oſſa ſcapularum, duo iugula, duo humeri, duo cubiti, duo radii: prima palmæ para ex [o] octo oſſibus conſtat in vtrauis manu, tum vtrauis palma ex quatuor, vtriuſ[illegible]s manus di[illegible]itos quindecim oſſa explent. Sunt etiam in vtrauis manu duodecim paruula oſſa. Duo etiam [illegible] t oſſa [illegible]um, quæ cum lateribus ſacri oſſis committuntur, duo femora, duæ tibiæ, duæ ſuræ, duæ patellæ. duæ [illegible], duo oſſa ſcaphen referentes. Tarſus quatuor oſſa habet, planta pedis vtriuſuis quinque o[illegible]ibu[illegible], digiti [illegible] [illegible]tuordecim continentur. Sunt etiam in vtrouis pede du[illegible]odecim oſſa in ſpeciem granorum [illegible]e [illegible]u[illegible]. Tot igitur ſunt totius corporis oſſa, quæ ſi a ſuis appendicibus ſeparentur, lon[illegible] plura euad[illegible]n[illegible] V[illegible] a[illegible]pendices illa oſſa, quæ aliis oſſibus adnaſcuntur, cum quibus firma ætate [illegible] coagmentant[illegible], [illegible] ſeparari poſſint, nam tenera facile diducuntur reſ[illegible]luta cartilagine, per quam aggl[illegible]ti[illegible]nan-

I tur, Su-

[illegible] [h] Gal. li. [illegible] de [illegible] c. 12.

[i] Gal. li. de Plinus [illegible]. [k] Gal. li. [illegible] de [illegible] par. [illegible] [l] [illegible] de natur. fac. [illegible] [l] Gal. lib. [illegible] de nat. [illegible] c. 1.

[m] [illegible] de [illegible] mal. [n] Gal. li. de [illegible] par. [illegible] [o] Gal. li. de [illegible] c. 15

tur [illegible], q[illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] quæ [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] quædam [illegible]
[illegible] tamen [illegible] an-
[illegible] appendix, vt [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] o vel [illegible]
qu[illegible] n, ſed alia parte prius, alia p[illegible] ht, vt [illegible]
[illegible] temat et cartilaginoſa. Hi[illegible] appen[illegible] e, quæ p[illegible]
[illegible] lutuerunt, ſiquidem vbi ex [illegible] ſunt, medi[illegible] cart[illegible] ag[illegible]
p[illegible] m expla atq; [illegible] ſſe, cui adiicitur, at [illegible] cauſam repe[illegible] t
[illegible] in puerorum. Situs reſtat, [illegible] ſubin[illegible], & nexus C[illegible] t
p[illegible] vnaqu[illegible] s ad inſtitu[illegible] um multus exequendum p[illegible] ſupra, infra, ad [illegible] x
[illegible] vatiu[illegible] ſt, oſſa enim, quæ [illegible] tur, aut ad ſtab[illegible] m
[illegible] ut ad motum, ſeu [illegible] m, ſeu obſcurum, quæ ad ſta[illegible] litatem, aut ita coaluerunt, vt vnum
videantur, quemadmo[illegible] oſſa quædam in c[illegible] pite per ſuturas commiſſa, & quæda[illegible] a-
[illegible] quibu[illegible] ur. quemadmodum ii e [illegible] lla, quæ fracta conſ[illegible] tue[illegible] unt, quan[illegible] n a-
[illegible] ut q[illegible] inuncta ſint, diuerſa ſe oſtend[illegible] t, & per [illegible]
[illegible] ſen vincul[illegible], quam con iunctionem videtur Hippocrates [c] vocaſſe [illegible] um
ſecundo libro de articul[illegible] tibit: quamuis alii [illegible] vo[illegible] ant eam quæ [illegible]
ut motu ob[illegible] to [illegible] ſimilitudine, quam refert, græci vari[illegible] illam app[illegible]
[illegible] quæ re[illegible] [illegible] m alterum defixum, veluti cum dentes in paruos maxi[illegible] æ f[illegible]
[illegible] utam in[illegible] atur: ſed & hæc varia nomina [h] obtinuit [illegible] ſpec[illegible]
[illegible] atur, ſi [illegible] cum duas ſerras refert ita inter ſe commiſſas vt dentes vnius
[illegible] bus alterius: dicit[illegible], quæ ad vnguis imaginem eſt; eiuſmodi [illegible] turas comp[illegible]
[illegible] dicitur [illegible], vbi ad rectam lineam duntaxat oſſa inter ſe nectuntur, vt [illegible]
[illegible] quæ ad motum ſiue obſcurum, ſiue manifeſtum accommo[illegible] ut,
nam [illegible] græcè [illegible] per medium alligata oſſa feruentur inter ſe [illegible] cta. Si [illegible]
[illegible], vocatur [illegible] ſi cato [illegible], ſi cartilag[illegible]. Se[illegible]
cumq; [illegible] ut oſſis caput gran[illegible] in grandē ſinū alterius oſſis inſeritur, ap[illegible] [illegible]
cum [illegible] caput in ſinu [illegible] recipitur, aut parui proceſſus in paruum [illegible] ſe con[illegible]
ita vt ſuperficiem fere planam repræſentent, quod apparet, qua prima ver[illegible] tur eum [illegible],
& qua [illegible] ſſa tarſi cum plantæ oſſibus committuntur, diciturq; [illegible]. [illegible] tamen vel [illegible]
dentiori, vt inter primum & ſecundum os pollicis, vel minus euidenti, vt in o[illegible] palmæ, vel [illegible]
vt in pede inter oſſa tarſi & plantæ. At quædam etiam oſſa, qua inter ſe iungu[illegible], aliqua parte [illegible]-
tur, aliqua proceſſus habent, ita vt partim recipiant, partim recipiantur. [illegible], cum [illegible]-
nis ſpeciem [illegible] [m] nominatur: pertinet autē vel ad duo oſſa, v[illegible] & humer[illegible], a[illegible] calcem
& talum; vel ad tria, vt in vert[illegible] bus. Eſt ex [illegible] ſſibus & quod c[illegible] alterum mouea[illegible] qu[illegible]-
ca[illegible] rota, quemadmodum [n] prima vertebra circa proceſſum ſecu[illegible] dæ, quam [illegible]
[illegible] huiuſmodi eſt igitur idonea materia & forma, per quam oſſ[illegible] cum naturaliter affecta ſun[illegible]
vſus præbent. Explicata [illegible] ſſium natura in vniuerſum, tempus [illegible] bicere, quo pacto [illegible] be-
[illegible] quæ ipſis ſecundum naturam [illegible] ſunt, ſanitas nimi[illegible] vna cum ſuis cauſis & [illegible]
[illegible] & abſoluta & in homine pri[illegible] d[illegible] cere oportet, dein exponere, qua ratione [illegible]
Conſi[illegible] tas [illegible] ſſium in ea materi[illegible] & forma, quam proxime de[illegible] aratu[illegible] mus: ad materi[illegible] ur
temperatio [o] quæ c[illegible] frigida & ſicca, ab hac proficiſcitur m[illegible] duri[illegible]
run[illegible] F[illegible] ma quamuis m[illegible] propria ſit partium mult[illegible] ormium, attend[illegible] tur tamen & [illegible]
quaten[illegible] moderatio en[illegible] figuræ, ſuper[illegible] cauorum, m[illegible] gn[illegible] ris,
[illegible] à moderatio[illegible] formæ partium [illegible] cium: v[illegible] itas vt in al[illegible] partibus, ita etiam [illegible]-
[illegible] materiæ ac formæ. Cauſæ ſanit[illegible] in o[illegible] bus [illegible] unt, quæ ipſam ve[illegible] p[illegible]
[illegible] conſeru[illegible] runt, aut reſt[illegible] erunt, effe[illegible] trices cauſæ ſanitati[illegible] prin[illegible]
[illegible] ut, rel [illegible] & ſan[illegible] ingentur, atque aluntur [s] ex ſemine, [illegible] quod c[illegible] nuer[illegible] R[illegible] it
& ſan[illegible] ingentur, atque aluntur ex ſemine, quæq; eius pars vtroq; ſecundum naturam affecto. Cauſa quæ factam
c[illegible] vn[illegible] quæq; eius pars vtroq; ſecundum naturam affecto. Cauſa quæ factam
ſa[illegible] innatæ ſu[illegible], quemadmodum quæ corpus noſtrum gubernant [illegible] acultates
nimale[illegible] & [illegible] a Medi[illegible] o adhibentur, veluti opera & inſtrumenta, quibus ſan[illegible]
tue[illegible]. Ex [illegible] illæ p[illegible] ſſimum conſeruari debent, quæ innatæ ſunt. Ineſt [illegible] bu[illegible]
[illegible], at[illegible] untur ſanguine, quem attrahunt [illegible] venis vi[illegible], nam pa[illegible]
n[illegible] ex[illegible] carent etiam omnia neruis, cum neq; mot[illegible] neq; ſe[illegible]
a[illegible] a ſint, neque magnum poſtulent perſpiratum, ſed ſatis ſuſtinea[illegible]-
[illegible] ob[illegible] arque h[illegible] c ſibi voluit Galenus, [t] cum ait oſſa gu[illegible]
[illegible] habeant, nec recipiant neruos aut arterias [illegible]
[illegible] c & [illegible] te moderata ſpirituum, ſuccorum, & [illegible]
A[illegible] us ab arteriis vicinis. C[illegible] uſæ, quæ [illegible]
[illegible] aſſidue in ipſis inſiſtit: referuntur [illegible] ra-
[illegible] us. E[illegible] ta ſanitatis colliguntur ex materia [illegible] a-
[illegible] ſe[illegible] nt vſum duntaxat defendendo ac ſ[illegible] endo, a[illegible]
[illegible]. Sequuntur effecta ſ[illegible] di generis, quæ [illegible] s &
a[illegible] duritiés, quæ no[illegible] percipitur æqualis in[illegible] mui[illegible]

A v[illegible] ſen[illegible]
p[illegible] ire
licet, [illegible]
transfert [illegible] ad cu[illegible]
de oſſibus abſolute conſideran[illegible] in quo[illegible] pr-
ſagire oportet, quæ futura ſunt [illegible]
eſſe deprehenſa ſint, ſimul deprehendi causas & [illegible] quæ [illegible]
Cum oſſa abdita ſint, eorum ſanitas ſub ſenſum [illegible], ſed [illegible] ex [illegible]
bus, vt ex principiis procreationis, ex patre & m[illegible], ex [illegible], & ex ſanguine [illegible]
tum ex robore facultatum illarum, à quibus noſtrum corpus gubernatur, & ex [illegible]
mentis bene adhibitis. Monſtrant enim omnes hæ cauſæ oſſium ſanitatem: quæ conſeruantur [illegible] ex iu-
uantibus & lædentibus, nam vbi parum læduntur ab his, à quibus multum lædi ſolent, vt a [illegible]
bus, vel magnam vtilitatem capiunt ex his, quæ parum prodeſſe conſueuerunt, vt ex calidis, ſana ſunt.
Effecta, veluti vſus, quos præbent diximus ab oſſibus, vbi ſint, qualia debent, ipſa quoque ſanitatem de-
nunciant: propterea autẽ moderata oſſium temperatio colligitur ex cauſis moderatis, ex vtilitate, quam
afferunt res moderatæ, & noxa, quam immoderatæ. Ex effectis maxime ſecundum naturam ſe habea-
B ntibus: moderata autem temperatio intelligitur, quantum fert ætas, cum alioquin puerorum oſſa cali-
diora ſint & humidiora, [d] ſenum frigidiora & ſicciora, vbi naturalem & moderatam temperationem
retineant, quæ à media recedit exceſſu frigoris ac ſiccitatis; ſed ſi oſſa ab hac magis recedunt, quam mo-
derata eorum natura poſtulet, nondum tamen euidenter læditur eorum vſus, ſanitatem adhuc retine-
bunt. Cognoſcentur autem calidiora ex cauſis calefacientibus, ex vtilitate, quam afferunt ſimilia, &
noxa, quam contraria, ex leuitate quadam & habilitate ad motum, quam membra præſeferent: frigi-
diora vero ex cauſis refrigerantibus, ex eo, quod læduntur ſimilibus, gaudent contrariis, ex grauitate
membrorum. Eadem ratio eſt humidorum, quam demonſtrant cauſæ humidæ, tum ſimilia, vbi pro-
ſint, contraria, vbi obſint: præterea molliſies, ipſorum quidem ſi pateſiant, alioquin totius membri, ob
quam ex ictu magis colliduntur, quam [illegible] brumpantur. Sicca denique colliguntur ex cauſis ſiccis, ex no-
xa, quam afferunt contraria, & vtilitate, quam ſimilia, ex duritie item & oſſium & totius membri. Si
duæ qualitates excedant ſimul, deprehendemus ex dictis ſignis, ſed ſimul iunctis; quod attinet ad futu-
rorum præſagitionem, ſatis eſt euentum prædicere, hoc eſt, ipſam compoſitionem corporis futuram;
nam effecta ſimilia ipſam ſequentur. Cauſæ vero [e] præſentes ſunt, & iam agere incipiunt monſtrabunt
autem, ſi ſecundum naturam ſunt, oſſa in eadem ſanitate perſeueratura, ſi præter naturam, caſura in
morbum. Supereſt ratio conſeruandi: conſeruare autem in oſſibus debemus omnia, quæ ſecundum
naturam ſunt, ſanitatem, cauſas, & effecta, ſed ſi defendamus ſanitatem defendemus ſimul etiam effe-
C cta. Cauſæ ſi externæ ſunt, non debent perpetuo conſeruari, ſed prout vſus poſtulat adhiberi, internæ
veluti facultates noſtrum corpus gubernantes, cum ipſa [f] ſanitate continentur, ſatis conſeruan-
tur, cum hanc tuemur per opera & inſtrumenta: adiicere [g] enim oportet, quod abſumitur, & detrahe-
re, quod ſuperat: quæ opera perficiuntur ratione victus moderata in omnibus ſex rebus non naturali-
bus, aut vergente ad ſimilem qualitatem, vbi temperatio oſſium immoderata conſeruatur, ſed contra-
ria, vbi redigitur ad moderationem, cum oſſa & frigidiora & ſicciora naturaliter ſint, poſtulant quan-
tum fieri poteſt ſimilia, quæ tamen non poſſumus ipſa ſola adhibere, niſi vbi nudata ſint, alioquin ne-
ceſſe eſt alias quoque partes attingant. Caue tamen nimis frigida; nam hæc oſſibus [h] inimica ſunt, cali-
da vero, hoc eſt, moderatè frigida amica, neque enim conueniunt vere calida oſſibus ſecundum natu-
ram affectis, ſed tantum, vbi refrigerata plus nimio fuerint.

d Gal. lib. 1 de temp. c. 2.
e Gal. li. de conſt. art. ca. 18. & 4. de praſag. pulſuum.
h Galen. lib. 2 de temp.

De Cartilaginibus. CAP. III.

CArtilago græce [illegible] dicta, oſſi proxime ſubſidiendis eſt, ad cuius duritiem [k] inter omnes partes
maxime accedit, & ſimiliter in numero ſimplicium [l] eſt, ac vere ſolidarum, cum fiat ex ſemine: in-
ſtituta autem eſt à natura non ad actionem aliquam, ſed ad vſum, quem multiplicem præbet, primo e-
nim fulcit partes molliores, cum quibus nectitur, vt vaſa in corde, muſculos in gutture, quemadmo-
dum [m] os, à quo tantum ſuperatur duritie a[illegible] firmitate, quantum ipſum ſuperat [illegible] & [illegible]
D eu effingitur, vbi grauitas moleſta eſt: obſiſtit [n] etiam cartilago magis, quam os ſi[illegible] bus [illegible]
terentibus. quamobrem ad vinctis & nudis & [o] prominentibus partibus, veluti auricul[illegible]
ſpinæ dorſi, extremo oſſi ſacro, poſteriori proceſſui cubiti, quæ ſi ex oſſe conſtar[illegible]
magis paterent, atque abrumperentur. Ob eandem cauſam addita eſt quo[illegible]
moto neceſſe eſſet atteri, niſi cartilagine obducerentur, ſed plurimum etiam conducit ad [illegible] mo-
tum ipſorum, cum reddat ſuperficiem leuem pingui humore illitam. quamquam [illegible]
non ſolum obducitur, ſed eorum ligamentis adnata ſimul inhæret, quem auget. E[illegible]
cum mollis ſit, a[illegible] flectatur, vt aliquæ partes dilatentur & contrahantur, ſicuti aſpera arte[illegible] &
coſtæ, quæ ſi ex oſſe conſtarent, rigidæ manerent, & nullo pacto flecterentur: quamuis aut[illegible]
tur vi quadam vbi volumus, ſtabiles tamen alioquin ſint: aſpera arteria, cartilagine aperta ſeruatur. [illegible]
accedit alius vſus, quod [q] glutinis modo oſſa inter ſe agglutinat, veluti appendices cum re[illegible]
bus, implet enim foramina, quæ ibi ſunt, & hoc pacto vnam partem cum altera iungit [illegible]
quod in pubis oſſium manifeſte deprehendimus. Poſtremo [r] cũ mollior ſit, quàm oſſa, & [illegible] quam
reliquæ partes, efficit, vt citra noxam hæ cum illis per mediam ſubſtantiam inter[illegible]
ſint: igitur, ad quem effecta eſt cartilago, eſt multiplex vſus, quem retulimus. San[illegible] quæ [illegible]
dicitur, partim ad materiam refertur, partim ad formam; ad materiam ſpectat temperatio ex [illegible]
lementis, excedit autem in eius compoſitione elementum [s] terræ frigidum & ſiccum, minus tamen,
quam in compoſitione oſſis, ideo minus frigida [t] eſt & ſicca, quam os, ſed magis, quam reliquæ part[illegible]

[illegible] vbi [illegible] ſtulat etiam [illegible] ad formam [illegible] efertur, quæ ta[illegible] cartilago. C[illegible] s cart[illegible] qualitate m[illegible]er[illegible]a, dein parti[illegible] hates natura[illegible] animales, quæ [illegible] hom[illegible] m & [illegible] æ. Ex [illegible] que art[illegible] præ [illegible] Carti[illegible] diximus. [illegible] glutinoſum & c[illegible] humorem, ex q[illegible] & ex [illegible] quo[illegible] Quod [illegible] res, dura eſt, ſed minus, q[illegible] partes molles po[illegible] bus nectitur. Inter omnes cartilagines [illegible] dura [illegible] quæ [illegible] rum hæret, [illegible] adſtricta. In quacunque parte [illegible] pueritia, quam in ſenectu[illegible] enim [illegible] temporibus dura eſt, vt videatur [illegible] in [illegible] coſtis, vbi extima ſuperficies [illegible] lagineſa eſt, intima ad naturam oſſi[illegible] ætat[illegible] dura eſt. Ade[illegible] autem ſolida [illegible] cartilago, vt ſinibus careat, & foraminibus [illegible] abſumitur enim mate[illegible] duritie molliendа. De [illegible] noſcendis vero [illegible] quam futuris ad cart[illegible] ginem [illegible] bus, nihil [illegible]cimus, cum eadem ſit ratio atque [illegible] proxime expoſita. Conſeruatio ſanitatis in cart[illegible] laginibus [illegible] nem, & [illegible] & idcirco [illegible] in ſex rebus non naturalibus ſimilem [illegible] eius temperaturæ, poſtulat ſimilia, quæ ſunt paulo minus frigida & ſicca, quam quæ dantur [illegible]

De ligamentis. Cap. IV

PRoxima cartilaginibus [illegible] ſunt [illegible] græce appellata à munere all[illegible] quo prædita ſunt [illegible] q[illegible] m habent [illegible] nerv[illegible] tum. ſunt enim alba, [illegible] [illegible], ob quam Latini [illegible] vocantur nerui. N[illegible] uis ipſa diſtinguamus, vbi[illegible] men[illegible] nomine vtemur: [illegible] autem [illegible] cum ac ſolida, un[illegible], conſt[illegible] ex ſemine. Finis, ad quem præcip[illegible] ſunt, eſt, vt [illegible] præbeant, atque [illegible] gunt [illegible] bilia ſunt, vt in pube articu[illegible], & quæ mouent ur, vt in iuncturis [illegible] cle, & [illegible] vt articulos mouere ſinant, n[illegible] erumpere [illegible] ſinibus, [illegible] ta vis incidat. A[illegible] cartilagines, v[illegible] oſſium hærent, & [illegible] vel quæ cum aliis cartilaginibus iunguntur, vt in gutture. [illegible] ſpectant ligamenta, vt chorda[illegible] ſuo ſitu retineant, neque aberrare patiantur, eaſdemque [illegible] ac ſubſtrata fulciant, tum v[illegible] culos illigent [h] cum oſſibus & firmiores reddant, partim [illegible] tendo, partim [illegible] ramulos quoſdam, & vt ſeparent quibuſdam locis muſculos inter ſe, quemadmodum extern[illegible] ternis in magnis foraminibus oſſium pubis. Fatemur tamen ſentiendi & mouendi vim habent, quat[illegible] nus cum chordis miſcentur, cum per ſe expertia [i] ſint neruorum, & [illegible] ſenſus ac motus, oriuntur enim [k] pleraque ab oſſibus: quanquam non nullæ [illegible] à [illegible] ſanitas ligame[illegible] totum temperatione [l] primum [illegible] frigida & ſicca poſt oſſ[illegible] & cartilagines, ſunt enim exanguia & [illegible] idcirco frigida: ſunt & cute, [illegible] media eſt [illegible] & [illegible] ſicca. Naturalis igitur ligame[illegible] torum temperatio frigidior & ſiccior eſt, minus tamen qua[illegible] cartilaginum & oſſium, ſed magis, quam neruorum: poſtula[illegible] ſanitas vnitatem, poſtulat & [illegible] quæ al[illegible] debet[illegible] teres eſt, veluti illud, quod dentem ſecundæ vertebræ all[illegible] prima, & illud, quod [illegible] coxæ ortum capiti femoris inſeritur, aliud [illegible] eſt qua[illegible] membrana, [illegible] quod iunctur[illegible] Superficies omnium leuis eſt, & pingui [m] humore illita, q[illegible] alia [illegible] ſubſtantia item [n] [illegible] rectas diuiditur, niſi dura admodum ſint: ſolida eſt, ac veluti [illegible] neruorum & chord[illegible] tum foraminibus: quamuis ali[illegible] perforata [o] ſit, veluti qua parte claudit foramina oſſis pubis, vt præ[illegible] aditum venis & arteriis, veluti etiam in manu & pede inſtar anuli, vnde chordæ traoſeunt. De [illegible] tudine ſcire [illegible] craſſiora & ampliora eſſe ligamenta, quæ grandioribus oſſibus, tenuiora [illegible] ampla, q[illegible]æ minoribus adiunguntur. Numerus eſt pro numero partium, qu[illegible] bus inſeritur [illegible] te ſpondet vſui, quem præſtare debent. Cauſæ ſanitatis fuerunt à principio ſemen & ſanguis quantitate & qualitate moderata, poſtea partim Medicus per opera & inſtrumenta idonea, partim natura, ſeu fa- H cultates, quarum robur conſiſtit in debita quantitat[illegible] & qualitate ſp[illegible] uum, humorum, & [illegible] ſtantiæ ſolidæ. Ex effectis pro actionibus ligamentorum ſunt vſus, quo[illegible] ximus. Excretorum & expulſorum eadem ratio eſt, atque in parti[illegible] us ante expoſitis; retinent enim ligamenta alimentum craſſum & glutinoſum, quod vtile eſt; detrudunt, quod ſuperat per cutem. Quod ſpectat ad qualitates, alba ſunt, ſed dura, quo[illegible] ex craſſiori ſemine: minus tamen, quam oſſa, & quam cartilagines, cum fiant ex ping[illegible] parte craſſioris ſeminis, a quo glutinoſa efficiuntur: natura enim ex hac ad ſuperficiem educta membranas & ligamenta procreat, ſicut ex magis terrena oſſa & cartilagines, ex media inter vtramque [illegible] la[illegible] noſa ligamenta, quæ cæteris duriora ſunt, & [illegible] græcè nominantur. Recognoſ[illegible] ſanitas ligamentorum in [illegible] omnino mente ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus, ex effectis, veluti in oſſe & [illegible] gine. [illegible]em ratio eſt cauſarum & effectorum ipſius. Ratio conſeruandi in operibus ſimiliter & inſtru[illegible] o [illegible] moderatis. Conuenit enim moderata adiectio & detractio per moderat[illegible] [illegible]us ta[illegible] poſſent ligamenta ſola per ſe conſeruari, vtendum eſſet paulo frigidioribus ac ſicciori[illegible], ſed conſeruantur ſimul cum reliquis partibus, & ex moderato ſicco a[illegible] eam partem, quæ [illegible] & [illegible] eſt, & idcirco magis [illegible]. Tolerant autem, cum non ſentiant, vbi detecta ſunt me[illegible] [illegible] ta actiora, & poſtulant ſimilia, vt frigida & ſicca, minus tamen, quam quæ cartilagini a[illegible]

A [illegible] anis & fibris. CA[illegible]

MEmbr[illegible] græci [illegible], & χιτῶνας vocant, aliæ [illegible], & [illegible] partium multiformium, atq; hæ propriè [illegible] mag[illegible] compoſitæ, & aliq[illegible] ex mul[illegible]iformibus conſtituunt, vt gulam, ventriculum, [illegible]m, vtranque veſicam, adde venas & arterias, quæ partes non tantum continentur membrana, [illegible] qu[illegible]uldam & [illegible] quædam ſubſtantia propria quaſi cornea iam membranæ, quam fibris adiecta [illegible] iam [illegible], quæ nectuntur ventriculis cordis, de quibus agemus, qua de conſeruatione [illegible] membratim: nunc verò generatim tantum communes plurium multiformium perſequemur [illegible]membranas, [illegible]æ ſimpliciores ſunt, illa excepta, [c] quæ ſub cute proxim[illegible] inuenitur, & ſimul cum ip[illegible] [illegible]bi[illegible] que ex[illegible]ernas partes omnes corporis inuoluit, & non abſolute membrana, ſed cum adie[illegible]one carno[illegible] dicitur; multis enim carnoſis fibris diſtinguitur, in obeſis autem adeò miſcetur cum adipe, quæ [illegible]ecta eſt inter ipſam & cutem, vt non ſatis perſpici poſſit, apparet enim cum adipe veluti caruncula, & quidam ſanguis concretus, quo fit, vt aliqui nullo modo reperiri in corpore noſtro carnoſam memb[illegible]am credant; ſed decipiuntur, cum hæc manifeſte ſe oſtendat, vbi inter ipſam & cutem non multa adeps ſita eſt: tegit autem ſubiectas partes, & cutim per neruos, & venas alligat. Sed membranæ
B ſimplices ſubſtantiam diuerſam obtinent ab aliis partibus: nam ligamenta dilatata, quæ membranæ vi[illegible]ntur, craſſa ſunt & non ſentiunt. contra membranæ [d] tenues ſunt, & ſenſu prædıtæ, [e] non tamen m[illegible]: chordæ etiam dilatatæ videntur membranæ, non tamen ſunt, com earum materia non ſit ſimpl[illegible]x, ſed mixtura quædam nerui ac ligamenti: nos omiſſis ligamentis & chordis dilatatis, agemus de his, quæ ſunt veræ membranæ: harum ſubſtantia quamuis aliquin fibris nonnullis ad firmitatem facti[illegible] diſtingui videatur, maxima ex parte ſimplex eſt, cum non componatur ex aliis partibus ſimplicibus, tum ſolida, quod fiat ex ſemine: [f] mollis, quod pinguiori ex parte eius, & aranearum modo tenuis. Finis, ob quem conſtitutæ ſunt à natura membranæ, eſt, vt inuoluant, diſtinguant, ſuſpendant, contineant, alligent partes, cum quibus nectuntur. Sanitas membranæ continetur debita temperatione ex quatuor elementis, quæ [h] frigidior eſt & ſiccior; longe tamen minus, quam oſſa, cartilagines, ligamenta: non tamen humida eſt, quamuis glutinoſo [i] quodam humore illita & mollis appareat: at continetur etiam vnitate & forma idonea; figura enim illi reſpondet, quam habent partes, quas inuoluit ac tegit. Superficies lenis eſt, & glutinoſo humore illita, vt diximus. Caua reſpondent his, quæ per ipſam penetrare debent, & oſtiis neceſſariis. Magnitudo tanta eſt quanta poſſit partes amplecti, quas obuoluit, quarum numero reſpondet etiam numerus membranarum. Sitæ autem ſunt in omnibus illis locis, in quibus requiruntur. Circumdantur oſſa omnia non modo in homine, ſed in paruis etiam animalibus membrana, quam [illegible] græci [l] vocant: quamuis ob paruitatem interdum non appareat, hæc ſi
C de[illegible]tabatur, conſtat illa corrumpi: obuoluuntur etiam muſculi membrana, quæ differt ab aliis, quod ſenſus ſit expers, vtpote quæ à ligamentis oriatur: obducuntur item duplici membrana cerebrum, medulla, & nerui, quarum vna craſſior & durior eſt, altera tenuior & mollior. Inuoluuntur omnia, quæ in [illegible]horace ſunt, ſimiliter membrana, quæ cum coſtas ſuccingat, appellatur ſuccingens. eodem modò quæ in ventre ſub abdomine continentur, membrana includuntur, quæ quod eas partes contineat, [k] [illegible] græce nominatur: includitur etiam fœtus triplici membrana. Poſtulat igitur ſanitas membranarum præter debitam temperationem atque vnitatem, idoneam conformationem in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu, quemadmodum monſtrauimus. Cauſæ ſanitatis in membrana eædem ſunt, quæ in aliis partibus. à principio debita qualitas & quantitas ſeminis & ſanguinis: tum facultates noſtrum corpus gubernantes validæ, & opera atque inſtrumenta moderata. Quod attinet ad effecta, pro actionibus membranæ præbent vſum, quem diximus. quod tegunt, muniunt, ac nectunt partes, in quibus verſantur: neque enim præbent actiones animales, vt putauit [l] Eraſiſtratus, qui præcipuas cerebri facultates in membranis poſuit: habent tamen vim ſentiendi, ſed non mouentur motu voluntario: retinent alimentum vtile, detrudunt, quod ſuperat, per loca proxima. Ex ſecundis qualitatibus omnes [m] denſæ ſunt & tenues; quamquam alicubi craſſiores cernuntur, non tamen ita vt vulneratæ facile coaleſcant; conſtabuntur enim & facile cohærent: ſunt ergo leues, denſæ, tenues. Hæc, quæ dicta ſunt ſecundum naturam, recognoſcuntur in membranis, & [illegible]onſeruantur, quemad-
D modum in aliis partibus ſupra enarratis.

Fibræ, quas græci [illegible] [n] vocant, fila ſunt, quibus membranæ ac tunicæ complures partium multiformium conſtituentes diſtinguuntur: quamquam reperiuntur etiam in ſanguine [o] animalium magis terreſtrium; nam aliquorum adeo tenuis eſt vt non concreſcat. Inſunt [illegible] igitur fibræ in ſubſtantia quorundam viſcerum, quaſi iunci in fiſcella: nectuntur tamen inter ſe ment[illegible]tam, & carnoſam quandam ſubſtantiam accipiunt: reperiuntur autem tantum in illis partibus, quæ motu aliquo prædıtæ ſunt, en animali, eu vitali, ſeu naturali: quæ omnes [q] mouentur pro [illegible]bratum ductu recto, tranſuerſo, aut obliquo. Ag[illegible]n[illegible] autem cum contrahuntur rectæ quidem ad ſua initia [illegible]ontractæ: [illegible]nerabunt [illegible] partem, cui inſu[illegible]t, & breuiorem reddunt: tranſuerſæ cum contrahuntur [illegible]tantum longitud[illegible] addunt quantum de lat[illegible]ne detrahunt: obliquæ obliquam contractione præſeferunt. Muſculi, qui animali facultati & propriè v[illegible]luntario motui inſeruiunt, per fibras contracti ad initium ſuo munere funguntur, & motum præſtant fibrarum [r] ſitui reſpondentem, rectum, tranſuerſum, obliquum [illegible]ibratum autem, quæ in ipſis ſunt ſubſtantia ex neruo, ligamento, & carne compoſita eſt. Inſtrumenta facultatis tam v[illegible]talis, vt cor, quam naturalis, vt venæ, gula, ventriculus, inteſtina, vteru[illegible], vtraque veſi[illegible]a, fibras habent ex ſimplici ſubſtantia conſtitutas, & [illegible]ibi idoneas: ad[illegible]ıtur tamen vnicuique aliquid v[illegible] [illegible]nis, cui mouendi munus tribuendum videtur. At[illegible]rahunt eiuſmodi p[illegible]rtes omnes per fibras rect[illegible]s, expellunt per tranſuerſas, retinent per obliquas ad ſua initia contract[illegible]s per omnes t[illegible]men [illegible] [illegible], & per tranſuerſas etiam, quæ tamen vehementius contractæ tantam [illegible]nguſtiam efficiunt, [illegible] ex

primatur

[b] [illegible] de [illegible]

[c] [illegible] de [illegible]

[d] Galen. lib. 4. de vſu par. c. 9.

[e] Gal. [illegible] 10. de vſu par. c. 2

[f] [illegible] lib. [illegible] de ſem.

[g] Ariſt. lib. 3. de part. an. c. [illegible] & Galen 4. de vſu p. c. 9.

[h] Gal. li. [illegible] de temper. c. [illegible]

[i] Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. [illegible]

[l] Gal. [illegible] ad anatom. aggr. [illegible]

[k] [illegible] de anat. agg. [illegible] lib. 4. de v[illegible] par. c. [illegible]

[l] [illegible] de [illegible] & lib. [illegible]

[m] [illegible] de [illegible] c. 9.

[n] Galen. lib. de [illegible]

[q] Gal. [illegible]

[illegible] quæ [illegible] in parte [illegible] venæ [illegible] vtraq; [illegible] quæ [illegible] neac [illegible], qu[illegible] in interna [illegible] in externa vero [illegible] natur[illegible], quæ [illegible] ur, & con[illegible] dum [illegible].

De neruis. CAP. VI.

NOS [illegible] nerui, quos græ[illegible] [illegible], id eſt, [illegible] tendendo [illegible] & extendan[illegible] [illegible] poreſ[illegible]æ, [illegible]dæ, [illegible] figuram habentes, vt ligament[illegible] compl[illegible]ra, & chordæ, ita vi[illegible] [illegible] quamquam & hæc & compoſit[illegible] differunt. Finis, [f] ob qu[illegible] nat[illegible] [illegible] eſt, v[illegible] canales præbeant [illegible] ſpirit[illegible]bus, qui a cerebro ad ſingula[illegible] partes ſenſus & v[illegible] tus vim habentes feruntur. Subſtantia neruorum [g] ſimplex eſt, [illegible] [illegible], quam [illegible] quæ pr[illegible] [illegible]untur: nam ſi retinuiſſent eandem, non e[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] habeant [illegible] [illegible] recedunt [illegible], qui ſenſui præſunt, quam illi, qui mo[illegible] [illegible] mnes tamen minus duri ſunt, quam ligamenta: omnes item vt chordæ ac ligamenta [k] rectas fibras [illegible] bent in [illegible] [illegible] ducuntur. cum omnes & [m] ex ſemine procreentur, in ſolidis partibus po[illegible] tur. [illegible] [illegible] cles neruorum ſubſtantiam factam eſſe ex igne & terra cum duabus parti[illegible] bus aquæ [illegible] frigidos [o] eſſe, ſunt enim albi, & exangues, atq; idcirco frigidi: ſed qui mo[illegible] [illegible]unt, cute molliores, & [illegible] humidiores exiſtimandi ſunt, ſed qui dur[illegible], ſimiles cuti, aut paulo [illegible] [illegible] ſi tamen c[illegible] ferantur [illegible] ligamentis, vt molliores ſunt, ita etiam minus ſicci. Non ſunt tamen omnes nerui æque [q] duri ac molles, ſed pro origine, quam ducunt a cerebro vel medulla, & a priori vel poſteriori parte alii humidiores, atque molliores, alii ſicciores ac duriores: aptantur molliores ſenſi[illegible] [illegible] res motui. [illegible] [illegible]untur autem omnes vel à cerebro, vel à medulla ſpinæ: qui à cerebro humidiores [illegible] mo[illegible] [illegible]res. præterim qui à priori eius parte emanant, quæ mollior eſt: minus molles ſunt, qui [illegible] poſt[illegible] [illegible], & id[illegible] minus humidi: ſicciores item ac duriores, qui à medulla ſpinæ proficiſcuntur, præ[illegible]tim qu[illegible] magis hæ[illegible] rec[illegible] [illegible] cerebro. Referunt ergo nerui ſubſtantiam illam, [illegible] qua emanant, ſed frigu[illegible] te [illegible] [illegible], aluntur q; [t] humore frigido ac glutinoſo, quem præſeferunt, vbi putreſcunt, aut e[illegible]xau[illegible]tur. N[illegible]turalis igitur neruorum temperatio frigida eſt, & duriorum paulo ſiccior, molliorum [illegible]ulo hu[illegible]midior cute: frigore autem [illegible]oncreuit expulſis partibus humidioribus: duplici vero mem[illegible]rana cir[illegible]cumdati neruus conſtat, v[illegible] tenui, altera craſſa, quibus inuoluti tam à cerebro, quam à medulla deri[illegible]uantur, quo fit, vt triplic[illegible] m ſubſtantiam [l] præſeferant, intimam, quæ ipſorum propria eſt, mollio[illegible] mediam, quam obtinent a tenui membrana minus mollem; extimam, quàm à craſſa duriorem: quod ſi neruum tranſuerſum præcidas, eiuſmodi triplicem ſubſtantiam comperies, minus tamen diſtinctam, minusq; euidenté in minutis ramis, quam in grandioribus. Quod ſpectat ad formam, [r] figura omnium teres eſt, ſuperficies leuis, & glutinoſo [illegible] quodam humore illita: [x] caua nulla ſunt manifeſta, ſed tan[illegible]um ſubſtantia laxior conſpicitur, per quam ſpiritus penetrant. quamuis illi, qui [illegible] oculis videndi facultatem afferunt, aliquo modo perforati appareant. Magnitudo reſpondet magnitudini partium, quibos diſtri[illegible]buuntur, præſertim illorum, qui motui inſeruiunt: nam qui [a] ſenſui non ſolum proportione magni[illegible]tudinis partium diſtribuuntur, ſed etiam pro facultate ſentiendi, quam illæ habent magis v[illegible] [illegible]inus exquiſitam, [illegible] bi ei[illegible] opus ſunt a[illegible] [illegible] ſen[illegible], [illegible]petrit ſunt nerui craſſiores, vt oculis, oſi ventriculi, exi[illegible]les, vbi minori vi viſceribus. Quod attinet ad [b] numerum, ex cerebro ſeptem, ex medulla ſpinæ trigin[illegible]ta paria oriuntur: quamuis ob initia, quæ int[illegible]dum multiplicia ſunt, videri plura poſſint, definire [illegible] eorum numerum conuenit non ex foraminibus oſſium, vnde exeunt, cum ex eodem plures aliquan[illegible]do egrediantur, veluti ex ſecundo foramine in oſſe ſphenoyde ſecundum par, cum aliqua portione tertii, ſed ex dura membrana, qua inuoluuntur: quicunq; enim eadem [illegible]nuoluti prodeunt, iidem iudi[illegible]cari debent, qui d[illegible], diuerſi. De ſitu [illegible] licet alios oriri [illegible] cerebro, [c] alios à medulla; hæc enim ſunt eorum initia, ſed qu[illegible] tranſeant, & qui deſinant, declarabimus, cum multiformes partes per[illegible]ur. Hæc de ſanitate neruorum: cuius cauſa ſim[illegible]iter eſt principio quidem debita qualitas & qu[illegible]titas ſe[illegible]minis ac ſangui[illegible], deinde facultas naturalis, vitalis, & animalis vna cum operibus & inſtrumentis m[illegible]de[illegible]r[illegible] n[illegible]. [illegible] d attinet ad effecta, nerui pro actionibus vſum præbent canalis, per quem imper[illegible] [illegible] tus an[illegible]is à cerebro partibus, quæ ſentiunt aut mouentur motu voluntario. quamquam al[illegible] ſenſum duntaxat ac[illegible]m[illegible] ſantur, vel [illegible] qui viſui, guſtatui, auditui, tactui cutis, aut ventriculi inſeruiunt al[illegible] non ſolum ſenſui, ſed etiam motui, veluti qui ad muſculos pertinent, per hos enim ſimul cum fa[illegible]cultate mouendi motu voluntario impertitur ſenſus tactus: omnes autem ſenſu præditi [d] ſunt. Reti[illegible]nent nerui, cum ſani ſunt, alimentum idoneum, & quod ſuperat, expellunt: omnes præterea molliores ſunt, quam ligamenta aut chordæ, albi [e] & exangues: aliqui tamen ex ipſis, vt ſupra oſtendimus, mol[illegible] [illegible]es ſun[illegible]. Hæc, quæ ſecundum naturam neruis inſunt, eadem via rec[illegible]gnoſcuntur [illegible] homine, q[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ximus, quæ attinent ad [illegible] expoſitas. Conſeruantur autem moderata ad[illegible] [illegible] per id[illegible] [illegible], in quo maxime cauendum eſt [illegible] valde refrigerantibu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ſunt, qu[illegible] d[illegible] nis eos c[illegible]gant, & non ſinant educ[illegible], quod ab [illegible] alare [illegible], vt di[illegible] dan[illegible]. At læd[illegible] [illegible] iam oeru[illegible] à valde [illegible] calefacientibus, cum ſi [illegible] & imi [illegible] antur [illegible] læduntur ab [illegible], [illegible] læduntur & a[illegible] [illegible] & humidis, quæ [illegible] [illegible]ntiam [illegible] [illegible] Ariſtoteles velit a calore ipſam eſſe [illegible] am q[illegible] omnia [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] nerui ob vulne[illegible] nudati ſunt, quam cum cute [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible], quæ humores ad ipſos [illegible] [illegible]nt, & [illegible] plent, vt à vi[illegible] [illegible] tentantur præterea a mord[illegible] [illegible] etiam, cum rect[illegible] ab [illegible] aceti

D

[illegible] tant. [l] Gal. li. 14 meth [illegible] [illegible] ex [illegible] oxymelle

[illegible] VI.

V[illegible] autem [illegible] origine[illegible] [illegible] tiæ [illegible], & [illegible] [illegible] næ, [illegible] n tunc [illegible] [illegible] venæ [illegible] [illegible] eas quas per [illegible] tang[illegible] in omnes partes [illegible] [illegible] quam facultatem obtin[illegible] [illegible] more, [illegible] quo [illegible] partes [illegible], & ponuntur non ſecus ac [illegible] arteria in commun[illegible] corporis: ſed ſi ſubſtantiam ſpectes, hoc eſt [illegible] [illegible] ntur, [illegible] ex[illegible] nunc, [illegible] att[illegible] go, neruus, quanquam non omnino [illegible] eſt, ed ex [illegible] & [illegible] ſtæ, quæ quaſi propria caro illis adnaſcitur. [illegible] ſubſtantia venarum [illegible] gaudent autem triplici genere fibrarum; habent enim rectas ad attrahendum, obliquas ad retinendum, tranſuerſas ad expellendum: ſunt autem ſimiles [illegible], q[illegible] in muſcul[illegible] cernimus, ſed non ſeruiunt motui voluntario, & magis obſcuræ ſunt, ita vt nonnulli crediderint eas fictas fuiſſe ad robur eiuſmodi ſubſtantiæ duntaxat, non ad attrahendum, retinendum, aut expellendum, ſed decipiuntur, cum ſanguis non

B feratur per ſe, ſed alliciatur a partibus, quæ cum rectas fibras habent, per earum contractionem alliciunt, ita vt eiuſmodi tractus ſimpliciter ſit motus, & non per ſimilitudinem, quemadmodum in partibus quæ fibras non habent. Tenuis [illegible] vero eſt venarum ſubſtantia: quamobrem diſtenduur, cum implentur, deſidet, cum exhauriuntur; non tamen æqualiter tenuis eſt in omnibus partibus, ſed in iecinore [illegible] tenuiſſima, vt ſubſtantia iecinoris ſuccum a ventriculo concoctum tenuiſſima intercecta tunica poſſit attingere, & in ſanguinem conuertere. In aliis partibus, quæ magis à principio, hoc eſt à iecinore recedunt, [illegible] tenuis eſt, vt minus iniuriis pateat: continentur autem venæ vnica membrana, vbi defenduntur à muſculis aut ab alia parte ambiente, ſed quæ vel ſunt proximæ cuti, vel ſuper duram aliquam partem tranſeunt, vt ſuper os, vel ſuſpenſæ manent, & non muniuntur, aliud à vicinis partibus involucrum accipiunt, quo tutiores redduntur. Pulmonis [illegible] vena binas habet tunicas, vt & ſanguinem tenuem continere poſſit, & ſtabilis maneat, nec thoracis motu lædatur. In vniuerſum autem, vbi venæ [illegible] ſunt, vna tantum tunica continentur, eaque tenui, vt facile proximis particulis ſanguinem impertiat: eſt autem [illegible] ſenſus expers perinde ac tunica arteriæ: vtraque enim ſiue frangatur, ſiue ſecetur, ſiue alligetur, non ſentit, vbi non attingantur nerui, qui ad ipſam accedunt, propter quos percipiunt interdum grauitatem, veluti arteriæ. Temperatio [illegible] vero eſt frigida & ſicca, præſertim fibræ; nam membrana prope ad cutem accedit; exanguis enim eſt & durior cute, ſed cum ſanguinem, qui calidus eſt & humidus, contineat, ex temperatione influente remittitur innata, & prope ad moderationem accedit. In hac conſiſtit ſanitas, ſicut & in vnitate, & etiam in forma, figura enim venarum rotunda fuit, vt maxime capaces eſſent, maximeque defenderentur ab iniuriis. Sed figurantur perinde ac membra, per quæ ducuntur; ſequuntur enim vnà cum muſculis oſſium figuram. Superficies leuis, caua patent naturaliter, quantum neceſſe eſt ad ſanguinem diſtribuendum, ſicut & extrema ora, per quæ impertiunt ſanguinem arteriis, & ab illis ſpiritum accipiunt. Magnitudo reſpondet magnitudini ſanguinis, qui abſumitur; nam vbi plurimus continetur vt in pulmone ob temperationem calidam & humidam, atque ob aſſiduum motum venæ grandiores neceſſario fuerunt. Contra partes, quæ frigidæ ſunt & duræ, quælcumque veluti oſſa, minus alimenti abſumunt, & idcirco pro magnitudinis proportione minoribus prædita ſunt venis. Cor quamuis durũ ſit, ob calorem tamen [illegible] plurimo eget alimento, & idcirco à venis grandioribus nutritur. at renes venas habent latas, non quo plurimum alimenti poſtulent, ſed quo [illegible] ſanguinem expurgent. Numerus venarum maior eſt, quam vt exprimi poſſit, præcipuæ tamen tertiæ apparent, a quibus deriuantur aliæ omnes. Vna eſt vena porta, quæ à cauo iecinoris per ventriculum inteſtina, lie[illegible] mesenterium, [illegible] progreditur. Altera eſt vena caua, quæ orta à gibba iecinoris parte in vniuerſum corpus diuiditur. Tertia, quam arterialẽ nominant, à dextro ventriculo cordis profecta fertur ad pulmonem. His adiici poteſt vena ab vmbilico ad cauum iecinoris perueniens, quæ fœtui alimentum ſuppeditat, ſed cum infans in lucem editus eſt, ab eo munere vacat. De ſitu ſcire primum licet venas non à corde, vt volunt Plato & Ariſt. ſed à iecinore oriri,

D vnde ſanguis per vniuerſum corpus diſtribuitur. quamobrem Hippocrates [illegible] venarum radicem poſuit iecur: non tamen fiunt ab ipſo, aut ex eius materia, ſed à natura [illegible] ex ſemine. Eſt autem iecur veluti truncus, cuius radicibus reſpondent venæ, quę ad portam perueniunt, ſicuti ramis illæ, quæ deriuantur a [illegible]: quibus autem partibus ſingulæ [illegible] & ad quas terminentur, declarabimus, cum [illegible] veniemus. Nũc duo commonefacere oportet, [illegible] venæ dextri lateris ſæpe coeunt cum [illegible] ſiniſtri, veluti in capite, in fronte, in naſo inguĩbus ſuperiores cum inferioribus, vt rami, [illegible] caua prope iugulum cum his, qui ab eadem [illegible] os ſactum deriuantur. Externæ denique [illegible] ſinibus durioris membranæ cerebri exeunt cum externis proximis, quæ coniunctio ſpectat ad conſenſum omnium inter ſe. alterum, quod venæ [illegible] adiunctas [illegible], à quibus per parua foramina ſpiritum hauriunt, ſicuti contra arteriæ ab ipſis ſanguinem [illegible] per parua foramina, quæ cum aperiuntur, non ſolum ſpiritum, ſed ſanguinem etiam admittunt. nunquam tamen [illegible] inſeritur vena in arteriam, aut arteria in venam. continent autem venæ ſanguinem mul[illegible] & craſſum [illegible] parum ſpiritum; contra arteriæ plurimum ſpiritum & ſanguinem [illegible] & tenuiſſimum, in [illegible] [illegible] partibus, quæ partium perſpiratum deſiderant, reperiuntur venæ ſine arteriis, [illegible] & [illegible] Huiuſmodi ergo & ſanitas venarum ad temperationem, vnitatem, & formam perpolitam [illegible] [illegible] ipſius ad principia [illegible] ad facultates [illegible] adminiſtrantes, [illegible] & [illegible] idonea reſeruntur. Sequuntur eff[illegible] & prim[illegible] actiones: [illegible] venas [illegible]

p[illegible]

[illegible] ſtare, [illegible] ſang [illegible] s. Re[illegible] venæ, vbi [illegible] [illegible] quæ ſup[illegible] tant, potiſſimum [illegible] ſubſtantiæ [illegible] [illegible] minorem tamen, quam [illegible] magnum. [illegible] cia & [illegible] ad venas pertinet. ab [illegible] locis per[illegible] illa, quæ mouſ[illegible] rant aliis [illegible] moderatam adiectionem ac detractionem poſtulat per victum moderatum.

De arteriis. Cap. VIII.

S[illegible] pe[illegible] mus ad arterias, quæ perinde, ac venæ in totum corpus diuiduntur, appellanturque com[illegible] [illegible] bulo à veteribus [a] græcis φλέβες, a latinis [b] venæ: iuniores tamen tam græci, quam latini illas, quæ à corde oriuntur, ſimpliciter arterias appellant; nam illas, quæ propriè continentur in pulmone, non ſimpliciter, ſed cum adiectione dicunt aſperas arterias. Finis, [c] ad quem factæ ſunt arteriæ, eſt, vt per eas ferantur ſpiritus, & vitalis calor in omnes corporis partes. Sed præter vſum canalis, vim [d] accipiunt à corde, per quam dilatantur & contrahuntur, & hoc pacto calidum innatum ac vitam tuentur: attrahunt autem, [illegible] um dilatantur, aerem frigidiorem, expellunt, cum contrahuntur, calidiorem, & veluti fuliginem, qui per ſpiratus ad omnes corporis partes communiter pertinet, [f] excepto corde, & cerebro; nam hoc per nares, illud per pulmonem eo beneficio fruitur: arteriæ enim, quæ in cerebro ſunt, ſpiritum vitalem ſuppeditant, ex quo conficitur animalis. ab omni autem parte corporis alliciunt arteriæ, & in omnem depellunt, ita vt per ipſas conſpirent inter ſe partes omnes. Illæ autem, quæ cordi viciniæ ſunt, veluti quæ per dorſum aſcendunt, aut deſcendunt, frigidiorem aerem alliciunt ex corde, quæ vero viciniæ ſunt cuti, aerem externum hauriunt: quæ tam à [g] cute, quam à corde recedunt, alliciunt à venis, cum quibus iunguntur, ſanguinem tenuiorem. Dilatantur autem & contrahuntur arteriæ cum corde, [illegible] quo proficiſcuntur, ab [h] eo enim motus facultatem obtinent, nec quaſi caro mortua atq; euulſa, per ſe ipſas mouentur vt exiſtimauit Praxagoras, & Philotimus, qui pulſum à palpitatione non diſtinxerunt, vt par fuit: caro enim extracta palpitat, ſed arteria vel intercepta vel ex corpore euulſa, non pulſat: neque etiam quaſi inſtrumentum inanime dilatatur, quod impleatur (vt placuit [i] Eraſiſtrato,) ſed impletur, quod dilatetur, ſicut impleri videmus, quæcunque dilatantur: attrahunt enim ex vicinis partibus primo materiam leuiorem, deinde eam, quæ minus leuis eſt. veluti arteriæ primo ſpiritum, deinde ſanguinem tenuiorem. Subſtantia, ex qua conſtant arteriæ, ſolida eſt, & procreatur ex ſemine [k] eſt autem omnino [l] ſenſus expers, quemadmodum & vena, nam ſi ſecetur, frangatur, vratur, adligetur, non ſentit; ſi quid grauitatis ſentiant, id fit beneficio proximorum neruorum; continetur aut duplici tunica, quarum exterior ſimilis eſt tunicæ venarum, ſiue robur, ſiue craſſitudinem intuearis: diſtinguiturque [m] fibris quibuſdam rectis, quibuſdam obliquis; ſed nullas habet tranſuerſas. Interior [n] vero quintuplo, vel ſexcuplo craſſior eſt, quam venarum tunica, atque adeò dura, vt à quibuſdam cartilaginoſa nominetur. Prædita autem eſt tranſuerſis duntaxat fibris, & in intima [o] ſuperficie cuticulam quandam aranearum telæ non diſſimilem præſefert, quæ à nonnullis tertia quædam tunica iudicatur potius, quam pars internæ; cuiuſmodi etiam apparet in intima ſuperficie ventriculi, atq; inteſtinorum: externa autem arteriarũ tunica perinde ac tunica venarũ in aliquibus partibus membrana circumdatur tenui à proximis ſedibus profecta, vt in ima regione ſepti tranſuerſi a peritoneo, in ſumma a membrana ſuccingente. Numerantur arteriæ, ſi munus ſpectes in inſtrumentis & partibus multiformibus, ſed ſi ſubſtantiam fibris inhærentem, in ſimplicibus partibus, vt de venis ante dictum eſt. Sanitas arteriarum primo debitam temperationem poſtulat, quam ſi innatam [p] conſideremus, cum arteriæ exangues ſint & duræ, frigidam & ſiccam exiſtimabimus, præſertim in fibris, [q] ſicciorem verò quã in venis; ſi influentem ob ſanguinem ac ſpiritum, quem à corde accipiunt calidiorem & humidiorem: ſed ex vtraq; ſimul iuncta redditur arteriarum temperatio ferè moderata; calidior tamen, quam venarum, requirit etiam ſanitas arteriarum vnitatem & formam idoneam; figura enim [illegible] teres eſt: figuratur [illegible] arteriarum ductus non ſecus ac venarum & muſculorum ad figuram oſſium. Superficies leuis, intus autem cauum eſt, per quod tenuior ſanguis, & ſpiritus tranſire poteſt: vtraque etiam tunica vbique multis paruis foraminibus diſtinguitur, per quæ ſpiritus ac tenuis ſanguis penetrare poteſt: habent & extremæ arteriæ ora, ſicut & extremæ venæ, quæ ſe mutuù contingunt, a[illegible]e vbi res poſtulat, [r] aperiuntur, vt vtræque ex ſe mutuò attrahant, quod vtile eſt. Quod ad magnitudinem attinet, minores ſunt arteriæ, quam venæ, ſiquidem partes frigidiores mino[illegible]em perſpiratum deſiderant, & ideo minores arterias. Facultas, vt venarum, ita etiam arteriarum magnitudini reſpondet, id, quod neruis non euenit, vt antedictum eſt, cum paruus interdum vim magnam afferat [illegible]nendi, quemadmodum qui mollis eſt & à cerebro oritur. Par [u] numerus videtur neruorum, venarum, arteriarum: ſunt tamen arteriæ numero pauciores, quam venæ, & quia partes frigidæ veluti o[illegible] carent arteriis, & quia partes externæ [x] veluti cutis, cum in aere verſentur, ſatis perſpiratu fruuntur [illegible]e ipſis, alioquin adiunguntur vbique venis, ita vt vbi vena ſit, arteria quoque reperiatur; ex ea[illegible]m coniunctione fit, vt ſibi communicent vtilem materiam, & vt membranæ, quibus venæ [illegible]um [illegible] oris partibus nectuntur, arteriis quoque ſint communes. Idem prætereà iter faciun[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]u is partibus corporis diſtribuuntur, excepto cerebro, quod a ſuperiori parte venam, a[illegible] [illegible]e[illegible] arteriam accipit [illegible]d quod neceſſarium fuit, vt ſpiritus, qui ſurſum, & ſanguis qui deorſum ſuo[illegible] [illegible] fertur, commodius ad omnes cerebri partes diuideretur. Deriuantur tam[illegible] uni, quàm ar[illegible] tam à proximis, vt eutiores ſint, ſi quando autem à remotis di[illegible], q[illegible]nadmo[illegible]u[illegible] x, qu[illegible] continetur vmbilicus, id fit à natura ob maiorem aliquam neceſſitatem, in itiner[illegible], quod [illegible]unt ſimul iunctæ, altiorem [z] ſitum obtinent arteriæ, magiſque recedunt a cute, [illegible]s ngr[illegible], quo fit, vt carnoſis hominibus nuſquam appareant in crure, niſi in tarſo [illegible] autem abditæ magis defenduntur, quod neceſſarium fuit [illegible]m longe maius periculum impe[illegible]det-

[illegible] pars [illegible] venæ [illegible] [illegible] d [illegible] [illegible] m [illegible] co [illegible] [illegible] vero [illegible] [illegible] tas [illegible], quæ tem [illegible] [illegible]. Ca [illegible] primo ad [illegible] ſanguinem m [illegible] [illegible] menta ac [illegible] a ver [illegible] & [illegible] ont atque vſus canalis, [illegible] ante declar [illegible] deinde quæ [illegible] ſecu [illegible] nat [illegible] am, veluti alimen [illegible], & [illegible] reliquæ, tum ac [illegible] idus, [illegible], & ſu [illegible] de [illegible] poſt [illegible] qualitates, vt albedo & durities. [illegible] no [illegible] untur, quæ præ [illegible] ſun [illegible] ura præ [illegible] atur, c [illegible] ura facta e [illegible] loci, ea qu [illegible] alı [illegible] partium d [illegible] untur [illegible] qua arteriæ ſunt [illegible] tur, ad ad [illegible] onem a [illegible] em mod [illegible] atam pertinet, & [illegible] ad v [illegible] um moderatum, [illegible] de [illegible] quis eiu modi partibus dicimus.

De Cute. Cap. IX.

CVtis quoque ponitur in partibus communibus & ſimplicibus, vt neruus, & caro, inter quas me[illegible] ne [illegible] ut ex ſemine, v [illegible], neque ex ſan[illegible] ine, vt [illegible] aro, ſed [illegible] x vtraque pro[illegible] ca [illegible] ptius non po [illegible], appellatur autem græce [illegible], [illegible]

b [illegible] t abh [illegible] quadrup de. Vltima cutis ſuperficies quæ [illegible] p [illegible] cula eſt, [illegible], quaſi ſupra cutem nominata: [illegible] eſt autem denſior [illegible] cute ad eum fi[illegible] n [illegible], vt [illegible] partes [illegible] at [illegible] imurus [illegible] præterea vt præbe [illegible] attrahunt, & exitum his, qu [illegible] tantur. quamobrem [illegible] eſt [illegible] imbecilla, neque vllam cæte[illegible] propriam actionem, quamuis ſit inſtrumentum ſen[illegible] ſus tactus [illegible] per vniuerſum corpus: qui [illegible] enim communis ſit non tantum [illegible], ſed alia[illegible] tum [illegible] p [illegible] am ſenti [illegible], maxime tamen ea [illegible] ſitus eſt [illegible] e, [illegible] ediam enim naturam habet inter carnem, quæ cal [illegible] & humida, & ne [illegible], qu [illegible] frigidus & ſiccus; [illegible] diximus, par[illegible] ex [illegible], vt hic, parti [illegible] ea ſanguine [illegible], & [illegible] ad mediam temperation [illegible] uenit, id, quod nece [illegible] fuit, cum deberet eſſe iudex rerum omnium, quæ tractantur. [illegible] me[illegible] diam temp[illegible] tionem, quod non contingit ſummæ pelliculæ, cum [illegible] ſit & [illegible] expers. Cica[illegible] [illegible] quam [illegible] ſpeciem referat, frigidi [illegible], & [illegible] eſt quam [illegible] modo pr [illegible] tre: neque autem vere cutis eſt in homine moderatæ [illegible] n[illegible] ter ca[illegible] dam & frigidam, inter humidam & [illegible], nam nec omnino particeps, nec om[illegible] expers [illegible] g[illegible] nis eſt [illegible] nec dura, nec mollis, [illegible] temperatione continetur, præſertim [illegible] ma[illegible] nu, v [illegible] propter [illegible] & [illegible] nimis mollis eſt, nec propter ſolem & exercitationem callum contra [illegible] cutis reſpondet partibus, quas tegit. Superficies læuis, niſi vbi rugas co[illegible],

c [illegible] admodum in ſene, aut in gracili. Caua nulla in cute ſunt, exceptis [illegible], per quæ n[illegible] ura nece[illegible] [illegible] aut [illegible] exceptis item paruis foraminibus [illegible] nde ſud[illegible] & [illegible] vbi [illegible] pili: quibus a principio caret, cum vere continua ſit, ſed poſtea cribri modo [illegible] ſora[illegible] [illegible] tanta eſt, quanta poteſt cæteras partes omnes tegere, ſi [illegible] longitudinem & la[illegible] lo [illegible] minor eſt [illegible] quam corii, quo quadrupedes eiuſdem mag[illegible] [illegible] apparet, non tamen æqualiter in quouis homine, ſed in molli[illegible] ac [illegible] ne [illegible] n [illegible] ac [illegible] miſceat [illegible]. Sed cum [illegible] ipſam p[illegible] ſuerimus, [illegible] conſtat eu [illegible] n vnu [illegible] eſſ [illegible] n pelliculam, non partem cutis, ſed diuerſam ab ea exiſtimes. S[illegible] us c[illegible] s in ext[illegible] ma par[illegible] [illegible] eſt, vbi [illegible] quas omnes poteſt [illegible] uoluere. Hæret autem partibus ſu[illegible], neque ag[illegible] tur, niſi autem chordis in planta pe[illegible] & palma manus, aut com mu[illegible] te, vel [illegible] labris, in qu[illegible] bus non [illegible] confund[illegible] Continetur ſa[illegible] cutis tempera[illegible] tione ac forma propoſita: hanc vero efficiunt [illegible] principio moderata qualitas & [illegible] ſeminis & [illegible], d[illegible] facultates [illegible] ſtrum corpus guber[illegible] antes, & [illegible] opera & inſtr[illegible] a [illegible]. [illegible] prim[illegible], quem præbet in tegendo, & exquiſita actio ſentiendi, præ[illegible] [illegible] parte man[illegible] [illegible] moderatio [illegible] præbet etiam ad [illegible] aeri, & extran[illegible] [illegible] tinet, qu[illegible] [illegible], qu[illegible] petat, colorem præ[illegible] medium i[illegible] ter al[illegible] & ru[illegible] brum, [illegible] quandam inter mo[illegible] & duri[illegible]. Hæ [illegible] quæ [illegible] naturam in cute, [illegible] recognoſcuntur, [illegible] colliguntur ex [illegible] aulis. Defenditur [illegible] cutis ad[illegible] iectione a [illegible] moderata & [illegible] maxime aut [illegible] ndanper [illegible] vt media [illegible] inter mollem & dura[illegible] ne [illegible] ramina eius obſtruantur, aut aſtringantur. denſitati occurrimus per relaxantia, obſtructioni p[illegible] de[illegible] gentia.

De glandulis. Cap. X.

CEnſentur etiam in numero partium ſimplicium glandulæ, quas græci [illegible] vocant: quæ [illegible] ve[illegible] [illegible] minus ſimplices ſunt, dicuntur [illegible], quaſi corpora glandoloſa. Omnes autem ve[illegible] re ſ[illegible] idæ ſunt, cum ex ſemine procreentur, non tamen omnes ver[illegible], nam [illegible] niter [illegible] a glandularum ſimplex ſit, non tamen omnes hac [illegible] : in [illegible] qui[illegible] bus c[illegible] nerui, venæ atque arteriæ [illegible] untur, quo fit, vt Marinus ille apud priſcos Medi[illegible] os [illegible] duo glandularũ genera [illegible] tpore no[illegible] inuenerit, vnum [illegible] & proprium qu[illegible] faciunt officium, alterum earum, qu[illegible] ſimplices, & [illegible] us [illegible] quem præ[illegible] nt. [illegible] itaque [illegible] ad quem [illegible] natura factæ ſunt glandulæ, diuer[illegible] [illegible] tes aliquid efficiunt, mutant enim [illegible] m, veluti quæ in mammis [illegible] [illegible] cu [illegible] ſimplices vſum præ[illegible] bent ve [illegible] vel madefaciendo. Fulciunt [illegible] [illegible] venis aut arter[illegible] quemadmodum [illegible] tetio, qu[illegible] implent ſ[illegible]

rium

[illegible] vena [illegible] arteria [illegible] humid [illegible] minus molles. Quod [illegible] maxime aptatur & [illegible] lac, quæ in teſtibus ſemen [illegible] præbent, fere informes ſunt [illegible] nonnulla tamen certam [illegible] in duos ramos diuiditur ad [illegible] appellatur: tum quadrata illa, quæ [illegible] videntur glutinoſo ac pingui humore illitæ. [illegible] quæ diximus, ſiue obſcura, ſiue manifeſta in ſub[illegible] reſpondet, vt numerus partium, quibus nece[illegible] plures ſint, vt in meſenterio, vbi non ſolum magna illa [illegible] paruæ, [illegible] mamma, vel præter [illegible] endunt. Situs glandularum, quæ propter [illegible] ab ipſis conſtituitur. aliæ, quæ præbent vſum duntaxat, ibi ſitæ ſunt, [illegible] præſtare poſſint, quæ fulciunt, ibi collocatæ ſunt, vbi vaſa diuaricantur: quæ mad[illegible] partem, quam defendere debent a ſiccitate; propoſita autem & temperatione, & [illegible] larum ſanitas [illegible] cauſæ ad ſemen & ſanguinem, ad facultates noſtr[illegible] ta & inſtrumenta naturaliter ſe habentia referuntur. Effecta earum [illegible] diximus, deinde retentio alimenti & expulſio eius [illegible] albæ, molles ac laxæ, facileq; [illegible] quibus [illegible] poſt aures, ſub alis, ad inguina, [illegible] imbecillæ, quæ præbent vſum [illegible] partibus [illegible] quæ actionem præſtant [illegible] cognoſcuntur [illegible] partibus. [illegible] glandularum adiectæ [illegible] victum poſtulat, vt [illegible].

De adipe. C A [illegible]. XI.

[illegible] partib[illegible] quoq; ad[illegible] vocatur [illegible] & [illegible] omnigenis animalibus, [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] ex par[illegible], ſiquidem [b] fibræ tam neruí, quàm ligamenti in ventre muſculi inter ſe diſtant, ad finem rurſus coeunt, & corpus quoddam efficiunt album ſine carne membrana inuolutum, medium inter neruum & ligamentum; nam neq; ita ſentit, vt neruus, neque ita durum & expers ſenſus, vt ligamentum: accedit tamen (vt in ſuperioribus monſtrauimus) magis ad naturam ligamenti, quam nerui. Conficitur interdum ex pluribus muſculis chorda vna, quemadmodum ex his, qui ſiti ſunt in poſteriore parte cruris illa, quæ calcem complectitur. Contra idem muſculus in aliqua parte deſinit in multas chordas, quemadmodum illi, qui digitos mouent. Differunt chordæ inter ſe craſſitudine, cum aliæ craſſiores ſe oſtendant, aliæ tenuiores, ita vt lateant ſenſum, longitudine, cum aliæ longæ ſint, vt illæ, quæ ab externo capite femoris ad genu perueniunt, aliæ breues, vt in muſculis mouentibus radium pronum, latitudine, cum aliæ latæ ſint & membranam repræſentent, in qua diuerſæ fibræ ſe oſtendunt, aliæ anguſtiores & teretes: differunt qualitate, quod aliæ duræ ſint & fere cartilaginoſæ, aliæ molliores: ſitu, quod quamuis pleræque collocatæ ſint ad finem muſculi, aliquæ tamen ad medium ſe oſtendunt, ſicuti in muſculis temporum: differunt denique partibus, quibus inſeruntur: fere autem illigantur [c] ad oſſa, quæ in articulis ſubiecta ſunt, & propriè ad ipſorum capita cartilagine illita, ferequè ad eum vſum inſtitutæ videntur, ne caro, quæ mollis eſt, durum os attingat: tum vt locus medius leuior ſit, neque carnis mole obruatur, & vt poſſit magnus muſculus necti cum oſſe paruo: muſculi autem, [d] qui oſſa mouent, omnes ipſis illigantur per chordas: inſeruntur tamen chordæ aliquæ

B aliis partibus, veluti cartilagini ad guttur & ad oculos. Quibuſdam muſculis non neceſſaria fuit chorda, veluti his, qui ad linguam, ceruicem veſicæ, colem, anum pertinent: nonnulli etiam ex his, quæ in gutture ſunt, ſine chorda ſuum officium faciunt. Sanitas muſculorum in temperatione & forma conſiſtit: temperatio ſi carnem [e] intueâris, calida eſt & humida, cum ſanguinis particeps ſit, & mollis. Reliqua ſubſtantia, quæ ex neruo & ligamento conſtat, frigida & ſicca eſt: quamobrem videtur totus muſculus mediam quodammodo temperationem obtinere, excepta chorda, quæ cum ex ligamento & neruo confecta ſit, frigidior eſt, & ſiccior. De forma autem ſecundum naturam, in qua ſanitas conſiſtit, ſcire licet figuram, quamuis plerunque murem, lacertum, aut piſciculum repræſentet, à quibus muſculi nomen inuenerunt, in nullis ex toto ſe talem oſtendere præter quam in illis, qui pollicem & minimum digitum ab aliis ſeparant, in quibuſdam etiam longe diuerſa apparet: vbique enim [f] aptatur oſſi & parti, quæ mouenda eſt, ac loco, vbi muſculi collocantur, ne aliorum particulatum ſedem occupent. Septum transuerſum rotundum eſt prope ad imaginem Raiæ piſcis, quod & à partibus mouendis, & à loco, vbi reſidet, tale requiratur. Latus ille, per quem ore etiam clauſo buccas educimus, à latere planus ſpatet, ita vt magis videatur membrana carnoſa, quam muſculus; miſcetur enim cum cute eius ſubſtantia, ſic vt nequeat ſeparari: cuiuſmodi permiſtionem videmus etiam in fronte, palma, & planta. Illi, qui inter coſtas ſiti ſunt, figuram habent bis ſimilem, intrinſecus cauam, extrinſecus gibbam. Quidam quinque lateribus diſtinguuntur, veluti ſecundus ex iis, qui brachium, & ex iis, qui thoracem mouent:

C alii quadrati ſunt, veluti tertius ex his, qui ſcapulam, & primus ex iis, qui radium mouet: ille qui anum, & ille, qui veſicæ ceruicem claudit, anuli ſpeciem refert. Variam interdum figuram præſeferunt muſculi propter initium, quod alii ſimplex habent alii multiplex, & propter finem, quem diuerſum eſſe antea monſtrauimus. Superficies omnium læuis eſt qua ſe contingunt mutuo, non tamen qua cum aliis partibus nectuntur: plerique etiam ſolidi ſunt, & ſine foraminibus, in aliquibus tamen hæc conſpiciuntur, veluti in ſepto tranſuerſo illa, per quæ tranſit gula, vena caua, & arteria magna. Muſculus tamen, quam veſicæ, anuli modo perforatus eſt, ille item, qui à prima coſta ad ceruicis vertebras pertinet, foramen habet, per quod tranſit vena & arteria ad brachium tendens: ſunt etiam perforati illi, qui inter coſtas reſident, per quos tranſeunt nerui, venæ, & arteriæ ad muſculos thoracis. Poni etiam in perforatis poſſunt illi, qui chordas exigunt flectentes ſecundos articulos digitorum, eiuſmodi enim chordæ longius foramen habent, per quod aliæ chordæ aggrediuntur ad tertia oſſa digitorum tendentes. Magnitudo muſculorum non minus varia eſt, quam figura, ſeu longitudinem, ſeu latitudinem, ſeu craſſitudinem ſpectes: quidam enim grandes ſunt, quidam parui: ille eſt omnium maximus, qui femur mouet in eius longitudinem progrediens: ille item magnus eſt, qui primus numeratur ex iis, qui mouent femur: tum ſeptimus & octauus mouens crus, & quartus ex his, qui mouent pedem.

D Minimi cenſentur illi, qui ſiti ſunt in gutture ad baſim tertiæ cartilaginis, & qui primam ibidem iungunt cum ſecunda: reliqui omnes medii cenſentur inter maximos & minimos: vbique autem reſpondet magnitudo [g] muſculorum magnitudini partium, quas mouere debent. Humerus maioribus muſculis mouetur, quam cubitus, femur, quam humerus: At reſpondet etiam muſculi magnitudo dignitati motus; neque enim in eodem membro æquales conſpiciuntur muſculi oppoſiti, ſed illi maiores quibus motus eſt frequentior. De numero tradit [h] Auic. quingentos & viginti in toto humano corpore reperiri. Inter veteres autem auctores, qui anatomen profeſſi ſunt, non conuenit de numero eorum quæ ſunt in ſingulis partibus, atq; idcirco etiã in vniuerſo corpore; nam ſiue ad capita reſpicias, ſiue ad fines, ſiue ad vẽtres, ſiue ad fibras, ſiue ad motũ, plures vt vnus & vnus vt plures muſculi cenſendi videbuntur. Incipit aliquis à pluribus capitibus, & multis oſſium proceſſibus, ita vt multiplex videatur, quamuis venter, chorda, genus fibrarum, motus ſimplicem ipſum demonſtret. Exigit interdum idem muſculus plures chordas, quę in partes non ſolum diuerſas, ſed etiam contrarias, vt in dextram & ſiniſtram, priorem & poſteriorem, ſuperiorem & inferiorem feruntur, quas ſi inſpexeris, ipſum non vnum, ſed multos cenſebis: contra duo alicubi vnam & eamdem chordam exigunt, veluti qui in manu verſus pollicem inſeruntur, ita vt vnus videri & quadruplex poterit ille, qui chordas ad quatuor digitorum articulos transfert. Eadem ratio eſt ventris, cum idem muſculus interdum quatuor ventres præſeferat, quemadmodum recti in abdomine, qui quamuis ſimplices ſint, propterea multiplices videntur. Ex contrario plurium ventres ſimul iuncti vnum muſculum repræſentant, quod illis euenit, qui à ſummo oſſe pectoris nati deſinunt in os hyoides: fibrę muſculum illum, in quo varię apparent, multiplicem monſtrãt.

[a] [illegible] de [illegible] & li. [illegible] de [illegible] Gal. [illegible]
[c] Gal. lib. de mot. muſcul. c. 2.
[d] Gal. lib. [illegible] de mot. muſcul. c. 3.
[e] Gal. lib. 1. de temp. 9.
[f] Gal. lib. 1. de mot. muſcul. 2.
[g] Gale. lib. 1. de mot. muſcul. c. 9.
[h] Auic. li. 1. fen 1 doct. 5 c. 3.

K veluti

[illegible]m, qui brachium ad pectus abducit, in quo [illegible] motum attendas, vbi eidem plures muſculi inſeruiant, vnus videbitur: ex contrario [illegible], qui [illegible] eſt, vbi varias fibras ſi non diuerſum, certe vario modo eundem motum præſtet, multiplex videbitur. Quamobrem non mirum eſt, ſi adeo de muſculorum numero inter ſe diſſentiunt illi, qui anatomen profitentur. Sed non multum intereſt, ſi plures vt vnum, aut vnum vt plures numeraueris, modo ne prætermittas ex his, quæ ad ſubſtantiam, formam ac munus eorum pertinere videbuntur. Si quis tamen rei naturam ſequi ſe exiſtimans, velit ad actionem ac mouendi munus in muſculis numerandis animũ intendere, atque [a] Ariſtotelem imitari, qui ſcribit multiformes partes differre inter ſe actionibus, muſculos illos diuerſos exiſtimabit, qui diuerſo motui præſunt. Sed cum ad eundem [illegible] muſculum ſtatuendum, alia quoque vt initium, finis, venter, fibrarum ductus concurrere videantur, ad plura reſpicere oportet, & non ad actionem duntaxat, cum muſculi non ſint inſtrumenta perfecta, quemadmodum membra, quæ ex ipſis quaſi ex ſimplicibus partibus componuntur; diſtinguuntur n. membra inter ſe actionibus, vt pedes à manibus, quod hæ ad prehendendum, illi ad ambulandum facti ſint. At muſculi, cum ſint inſtrumenta imperfecta, plures aliquando ſunt ad eundẽ motum neceſſarii, vt quod vnus per ſe non poteſt, perficiatur moto alterius. Nulla igitur res ſatis firma eſt per ſe ad muſculorum numerum ſtatuendum, ſed multa ſpectentur neceſſe eſt: id quod obſeruat [b] Hippocrates, cum ſalutem aut interitum prædici iubet: neq; n. ad vnum duntaxat indicium cenſet reſpiciendum eſſe, ſed ad plura ſimul, ex quorum collectione fiat futuri euentus coniectura. Idem quoque obſeruat [c] Galenus, cum de criſi illa, quæ pluribus diebus efficitur, inquirit, cui maxime tribuenda ſit; intuetur n. principium & finem criſis, ſimulq; diem acceſſionis, & illi diei eam tribuit, cui plura ex prædictis accidunt. Nos ſimiliter in diſcernendo numero muſculorum, non intuebimur motum duntaxat, ſed ſimul etiam initium, finem, ventrem, ac fibrarum ductum, & cum vnum eſſe exiſtimabimus, qui plura ex his præſeferet vnum demonſtrantia: ex contrario eos exiſtimabimus plures, in quibus diſcernemus plura ex illis muſculorum diuerſitatem indicantia. Hæc de numero longius fortaſſe, quam par fuit. Reſtat ſitus, qui ſiue initium, ſiue finem, ſiue ductum inſpicias, ille eſt, qui maxime ad munus exequendum, & ad commodam aliarum partium poſitionem pertinere videatur, atq; idcirco varius. Oriuntur aliqui muſculi ab oſſe, ſicut illi, qui mouent fæmur & crus: aliqui a cartilagine, vt illi, qui mouent guttur: aliqui a membrana quadam duriore, vt muſculi oculorum, ceruicis veſicæ, ani; aliqui à membranis inuoluentibus chordas, velut illi, qui quatuor digitos manus verſus pollicem adducunt; aliqui à ligamentis, vt illi, qui flectunt primum articulum pollicis in manu, & mouent digitos pedis in partem exteriorem: aliqui ab alio muſculo, vt ille, qui amplectitur ceruicem veſicæ ab eo, qui ad anum: aliqui à nulla parte ſumere initium videntur, vt in facie muſculi lati, ſeu membranæ, quas muſculoſas dicunt. Differunt autem in modo naſcendi; nam aliqui à pluribus oſſibus naſcuntur, vt primus, qui mouet thoracem, primus, qui ventrem, primus, qui brachium, reliqui fere omnes ab vno ſolo, ſiue à proceſſu, ſiue ab alia parte eius. Finiuntur muſculi ad extremum oſſis, cui alligantur, non tamen omnes; nam non illi duo, qui radium pronum & ſupinum mouent. Inſeruntur aliqui in cartilaginem, vt ad guttur, ad palpebras, ad naſum: aliqui in cutem, vt qui ad labia: aliqui in membranam, vt qui ad oculos: aliqui in alias partes, vt qui ad colem, anum, ceruicem veſicæ ſiti ſunt. Aliorum item finis ſimplex eſt, aliorum duplex, aliorum multiplex: omnes autem ad eas partes intendunt, ad quas diriguntur eorum fibræ. At neque omnium muſculorum venter in medio eſt, ſed aliquorum ad extrema; ſuperiecti vero ſunt oſſibus in toto corpore præterquam in temporibus vbi ſubiiciuntur in ſinu ibi in oſſe ſculpto reſidentes. Iam vero alii ſiti ſunt in ſuperficie, veluti qui ex carnoſa membrana conſtituuntur, alii penitus abditi, vt illi, qui conduntur ſub gula, qui iuxta foramen oſſis pubis feruntur, qui in vtroque poplite latitant. Obtinent tandem muſculi ſitum rectum, obliquum, tranſuerſum, prout expeditius eſt ad munus, ad tutelam, ad aliarum partium ſedem. Eiuſmodi igitur forma ac temperatione continetur ſanitas muſculorum, cuius cauſæ ad ſemen & ſanguinem, ad facultates animales, vitales, & naturales, ad opera & inſtrumenta idonea referuntur. Effecta vero ad actionem, hoc eſt, ad motum voluntarium, ad ea, quæ ſecundum naturam retinentur aut detruduntur, ad qualitates: ſunt enim molles & rubri, qua carnoſi ſunt, ſed qua in chordas deſinunt, aut à ligamento & neruo incipiunt, duri & albi. Cognoſcuntur in muſculis præſentia, & prædicuntur futura facta coniectura ex iiſdem ſignis, ex quibus colligi in aliis partibus diximus. Ratio conſeruandi ad opera & inſtrumenta pertinet, vt ad adiectionem & detractionem moderatam, ac victum idoneum.

a [illegible] lib. 4 meteor. ca 12

b Hip. lib. 3. prog. tex. 3[illegible]

c Gal. lib 1. de dieb. decret. c. 8.

De vnguibus. Cap. XIII.

SImplicibus [d] & communibus partibus, quas huc vſque perſecuti ſumus, ſubiiciemus vngues, & pilos, quamuis aliquo pacto ad expulſa & retenta referri poſſe videantur magis, quam ad partes, cum non nutriantur, cum poſt adoleſcentiam [e] quoque augeantur toto vitæ ſpatio, ſed in longitudinem duntaxat, fiantque ex ea materia, quæ dum aliæ partes nutriuntur, tanquam inutilis redundat, & ſecernitur: non ita tamen, vt aliqua ex parte non inhæreat continenterque, quod non euenit aliis partibus: merito autem iam vngues, quam pili poſſunt medium quoddam iudicari inter expulſa & retenta, cum partim expellantur, partim retineantur: quamquam non ſunt inter omnia pares & inter ſe ſimiles, ſiquidem vngues in partibus magis ponendi ſunt, pili magis in expulſis & retentis, ita vt numerantur [f] Galeno inter ea, quæ neceſſario conſequuntur conſtitutionem noſtri corporis: effecti enim ſunt à natura ad ornatum potius, quam ad vſum, ex contrario vngues; in vtriſq; tamen cõiungitur cum vtilitate pulchritudo: præterea quod in pilos conuertitur, toto genere alienum eſt, quod in vngues, vtile & commodum, ac eius generis, [g] quo partes ſimplices aluntur ac gignuntur, vt ſanguinis, & ſeminis: plurimum ergo inter pilos atque vngues intereſt. Spectemus primo vngues, deinde tranſibimus ad pilos. Materia vnguium qualis ſit & vnde emanet, magna inter antiquos quæſtio fuit.

d Gal. lib. inæqual. intemper. c. 2.

e Gal. lib. 1. de v[illegible] par. [illegible]

f Gal. li. art. med. 9

g Gal. [illegible] de temper. ca [illegible]

Empedo-

A [illegible] Eraſiſtratus [illegible] ab his, [illegible] quæ cæteræ pa[illegible] dæ[illegible] que augentur, [illegible] partibus com-plurimibus, ob quam voluerunt [illegible] medium que[illegible] partes & mol-les, ita vt nec molles ſint, vt nerui, [illegible] facillime diſt[illegible] vngues flectun-tur. Maxime autem emanant à cute, [illegible] calor [illegible] dentes quidem albos, ſed vngues nigros. Referunt ergo colorem cutis [illegible] non ſecus, quam cornua [illegible] illius: vtorumque autem materia concreta eſt, quamobre[illegible] [c] naſcuntur principiis pro[illegible] paulatim ſiccreſcentibus: molleſcunt etiam tam vngues, quam cornua, vbi humido calore repeſiant. Ex his colligi poſſe videtur materiam, ea qua procreantur vngues, ſupereſſe aliis partibus, [e] quibus naſcuntur, & cum quibus copulantur, vt cuti, oſſi, neruo, cartilagini. Ab hac ſententia diſcrepauit Galenus, [f] qui materiam, ex qua vngues conſtituuntur, propriam & genere diuerſam eſſe voluit, nõ permixtam & concretam, ex his, quæ aliis partibus ſuperſunt, quod natura vt aliis partibus procreandis atque augendis, in vngnibus ſuam ac debitã materiam acciperent. Par igitur exiſtimauit, vt cæteris partib. omnibus, ita vnguibus, quorũ vſus non eſt contẽnendus, ſuam materi[am] fuiſſe a natura cõparatam, nec ſi medium habitum obtinent inter oſſa & neruos, propterea ex illis oriri; multa enim alia ſunt media inter aliquas partes, quæ tamen non proficiſcuntur ab illis, ſed ex ſua materia fiunt. In qua controuerſia fortaſſe ſatius eſſet relinquere legentis iudicium integrum, ac liberum, quam noſtrum interponere: conabimur tamen, quid magis conſtanter dicatur, inueſtigare, ne quaſi tempeſtate delati ad hanc

B vel illam ſententiam tanquam ad ſaxum videamur adhæreſcere. Quod igitur in dubium vocatur, in eo ſitum eſt, ſua ne materia procreentur atque increſcant vngues, veluti cæteræ partes, an ea, quæ aliis ſuperat, & inutilis eſt. Æſtimabimus primo naturam vnguium, quæ ſi ſimilis ſit naturæ aliarum partium, conuincet Galenus [g] fuiſſe ex ſua materia conſtitutos: ſin diſſimilis, cum aliis ſentiendum erit non ea ſua, ſed ex ea, quæ aliis ſuperat, fuiſſe procreatos. Equidem plurimum diſtare vngues ab aliis partibus comperio; diſſerunt enim ab his, quæ ſentiunt, quod ſenſus ſint expertes, vtpote qui neruum habeant ſolummodo ad radicem, non ad omnes particulas pertinentem, quemadmodum aliæ partes ſenſu præditæ; quæ vt totæ participes ſunt nerui, ita etiam totæ ſenſu afficiuntur. At nec vitalis facultas per vniuerſum vnguem ſita eſt, cum arteria, quæ hanc præbet, non pertineat ad totum, ſed tantum radici inhæreat. Quid quod nec naturalis facultas ſuum munus alendi atque augendi æque exercet in vnguibus atque in aliis partibus, quæ ſingulæ vſque ad minimas aluntur, vt reficiatur, quod abſumitur. Vngues autem alimentum non requirunt, quamuis in longitudinem perducantur per vniuerſum vitæ ſpacium, vt diximus, longitudo conteritur atque abſumitur, & idcirco inſtauratur noua materia à radicibus ſubeunte, quæ vlteriores partes propellat, id, quod accidit etiam pilis; increſcunt enim [h] vtrique poſt vigorem ſenibus, & ægrotantibus, quod eo plus materiæ ſuppeditetur, quo minus tunc aluntur partes præſtantiores. Plurimum igitur intereſt inter naturam vnguium atque aliarum partiũ:

C quare nihil eſt, quod miremur, ſi non ex ſua materia, ſed ea, quæ aliis ſupereſt, vngues fiunt atq; augentur, ita vt mihi magis arrideat aliorũ ſententia, quam Galeni; nec ea ratione adducor, quod vngues medii ſunt inter molles & duras partes, ſed quod exigua ſit eorum præſtantia, nec neceſſe fuerit propriã illis materiam à natura ſecerni, cum commode potuerint ex ea confici, quæ redundat, dum alitur cutis, os, neruus, ligamentũ, chorda, cum quibus copulantur: neq; n. neceſſe eſt omnia ex ſua materia fieri ad eum vſum ſelecta, ſed quæ viliora ſunt, ſicut pili atq; vngues, procreari atque augeri poſſunt ex ea, quæ aliis ſuperat. Imitatur n. in hoc natura ſolertẽ [i] atq. induſtriũ patrẽfamilias, qui nihil abiicit, nihil patitur perdi, quod vel minimũ quid vtilitatis habere videatur: venulæ autẽ, quæ ad vnguium radices hærent, eam ſuppeditant materiam, quæ ſupereſt aliis partib. expulſa aut paulatim conuertitur in vngues, qui extra ſummitatem digitorum producuntur, niſi conterantur aut tondeantur. Retinentur [k] autem vngues à cute, quæ eorum radices complectitur, non ſecus, quam gingiuæ dentes. De fine autem, ob quem dati nobis à natura vngues fuerunt, diſſenſio eſt inter veteres auctores. Scribit Plato in Timæo, Deos immortales cum beſtiis eiuſmodi partem tribuiſſent, tanquam neceſſariam ad pedes muniendos, ad vitam tuendam, ad paſtum accipiendum ſimilitudine quadam adductos, & quaſi imprudentes homini nullum ad vſum eoſdem affixiſſe. Quam ſententiam nemo probare poteſt, qui na-

D turæ prouidentiam in qualibet fabrica animaduertit; nihil enim fruſtra facit, ſed pleraque ad multiplicem vſum potius, quam ad ſimplicem, ita vt Galenus [l] nequeat ſatis mirari, quomodo Plato alioquin ſapientiſſimus de curriculo contemplationis deflexerit, à quo diſcedit etiam Ariſtoteles, cum ad tegendos & muniendos extremos digitos à natura homini fuiſſe adiunctos vngues voluit. At neque ipſe etiam ſatis perſpexit ipſorum munus; nam ſi ſtructuram, habitum, auctum, coniunctionẽ cum aliis partibus diligenter intueamur, eos non ſolum tegere, ſed longe præſtantius officium facere intelligemus. Spectemus, quæſo, actionem membri, in quo ſunt, vt pedis aut manus: ſiquidem vt omnia membra vnum corpus conſtituunt, ita omnes particulę vnum membrum, ad cuius præcipuum munus perficiendum ſtructæ ſunt: manus facta eſt ad prehendendum, pes ad ingreſſum, digiti manus, quibus præcipue vtimur, cum aliquid præhendimus, vnguiũ operã deſiderant, quod illi experiuntur, quibus ex morbo aliquo vngues adſceſſerunt: parua n. corpuſcula aut nullo pacto præhendunt, aut certe cum dolore, aut præhenſa non retinent. Poſſent [m] quidem digiti ſine vnguibus mollia & maiora corpora complecti ac tenere, ſed parua effugerent, & ſi dura eſſent, læderent cutem & ſubiectam carnem. Hanc vnguium oportunitatem optime tenuit Hippocrates [n] & bene cognouit, cum præcepit, vt neque ſuperent digitorum ſummitatem, neque ab ea ſuperentur: vtrumque enim incõmodum eſt, ſiquidem breuiores ad digitorum ſummitatem non perueniunt, nec quicquam conferunt ad præhendendum, longiores conteruntur ac diſtorti redduntur, ita vt nequeant ſuum officium facere. Ergo præter communem vtilitatem muniendi digitos conferunt vngues ad actiones, vt in pedibus ad ingredien-

 dum,

[a] [illegible] de anat. [illegible]
[b] Ariſt. [illegible] de vſu par.
[c] Ariſt. [illegible] de [illegible] animal c. 4.
[d] Ariſt. lib. de [illegible] animal. c. 9.
[e] Gal. lib. [illegible] de temp. c. 2.
[f] Gal. lib. 2. de anatom. cap. [illegible] in comm. ſupra Timæum
[g] Gal. lib. 2. de anat. c. 2.
[h] Ariſt. lib. 3. de hiſt. anim. c. 11.
[i] Ariſt. lib. 2. de gener. anim. c. 4.
[k] Galen. in com. ſupra Timæum
[l] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. cap. [illegible] & 8
[m] Gal. 1. de vſu par. [illegible]
[n] Hip. 1. de offic. 10.

[illegible] ,cum quan[illegible] [illegible]auretur: [illegible] In promptu autem [illegible] [illegible]odata; quamuis autem longitud[illegible] [illegible] tamen [illegible], quod Hippocrates [illegible] clariſſime [illegible] [illegible]pit, vt vngues digitorum ſummitatem æquarent; ita [illegible] maxim[illegible] [illegible]endum. Numerus vnguium digitorum numero reſpondet: ſitu[illegible] [illegible]torum, vbi cernuntur, maxime eſt oportunus. Huiuſmodi ergo e[illegible] [illegible] formam attinens, cuius cauſa ad principia procreationis, hoc eſt ſemen[illegible] [illegible] corpus gubernantes, ad opera & inſtrumenta refertur. Effe[illegible]a ſanita[illegible] [illegible]bent ad muniendos digitos, ad ingrediendum, ad præhendendum. de expulſis ac [illegible] magis in eorum numero p[illegible] [illegible]ſſe, vt ſupra monſtrauimus, quam ex[illegible] [illegible]d re[illegible] aut expelli. Ex qualitatibus vero præ[illegible]ferunt vngues medi[illegible] [illegible]ritiem, qui prorſus duri ſunt, cum nullo modo cedant, facile [illegible] [illegible] iniuriam [illegible] neque compræhendere aliquid durum citra offen[illegible] [illegible], cauſis, & e[illegible]ectis vnguium egimus, quantum licuit. nam cum pr[illegible] non [illegible] poſſunt hæ[illegible] [illegible] repetiti, magis e[illegible] ipſi ſanitatem conſequu[illegible], quam [illegible] Cognoſcuntur, quæ ad vngues attinent, præſentia & futura, partim ſenſu, partim ment[illegible] facta ex cauſi[illegible] [illegible]tuantur maxime, ſi defendantur ab externis iniuriis, quo ſpectant e[illegible] & inſtrumenta idonea.

De pilis. Cap XIIII.

Vnguibus proxime ſubiiciendi pili ſunt, cum [illegible]trique, vt diximus, in expulſis & [illegible] magis q[illegible] [illegible] nu[illegible] ratio p[illegible]. Pili tamen minus viles ſunt, quam vngues, minuſ[illegible] ac[illegible] [illegible]am aliarum partium corporis; quo fit vt cum excidant, non debeant [illegible] dici mutila[illegible] [illegible] quemadmodum [illegible] præcidunt, aut alio modo pereunt illæ, [illegible] qua ſunt, variæ par[illegible] [illegible] pili omnino ſe[illegible]us expertes, non viuunt, non augentur, niſi in longitudinem, [illegible] [illegible]e, aut [illegible] eſſ[illegible], non naſcuntur omnes ſimul [illegible] [illegible] ita vt partium natura v[illegible] [illegible] longe ex terra cochione detruſa, & cuti affixa, quamuis numerentur [illegible] [illegible] patet vocabulum parti[illegible], ſignificatque quicquid non tantum [illegible] [illegible]al quo pacto, veluti [illegible] ſatellites reipu[illegible]. Vſus quem p[illegible] [illegible]d [illegible] quo[illegible] non eſt eadem omn[illegible] ratio: [illegible] nam ali[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]nſtitut[illegible] natur[illegible], [illegible]d vt herbæ quædam ſponte naſcu[illegible], n[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] à natura ſunt, qui vel ad [illegible]tilitatem faciunt, vel a[illegible] [illegible] aliquam [illegible]ferunt, nobiſcum naſcuntur; qui ornamentum, [illegible] vt [illegible] & barba: [illegible] afferunt pili in capite, in ſupercilius, in palpe[illegible] [illegible] per quos ab externis iniuriis defenditur ſtatim ab initio [illegible] quam [illegible] [illegible] capi[illegible], quibus magis caput tegitur, & calidioribus [illegible], frigidioribus [illegible] [illegible] quam [illegible]gidis. Munitæ ſunt palpebræ tanquam vallo [illegible], q[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]uentibus, [illegible]quid incideret, repelleretur. [illegible] ſiquid a fronte ad [illegible]culos defluxerit, quas parte [illegible] ſtatim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pubem, ſub alis, p[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nam qu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quarto anno [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pubertatis quamuis decimo [illegible]

A [illegible]us, cum aliis plures, aliis pauciores: neque nō decidunt omnes, ſed quidam manent. Ad quantitatem ſpectat magnitudo & numerus: ſunt pili aliis magni, aliis parui, vt longi, breues, craſſi, tenues: tum aliis rari, aliis frequentes. Sub qualitate comprehenditur firmitas, mollities, figura, color, quæ nun eodem modo ſe habēt in omnibus: quorum aliis firmi ſint, aliis debiles, aliis criſpi, aliis recti, aliis molles, aliis duri: præterea colore ruffi, ſubruffi, flaui, nigri, cani magis aut minus, idq; citius aut tardius. Cauſas vniuſcuiuſq. ſpeciei facile inueſtigabimus, ſi ea, quæ in vniuerſum pilos faciunt, venemur. Sunt autem effectrix & materia vna cum loco cute videlicet, à qua pendent. Effectrix cauſa pilorum ſi ſit facultas, non eſt talis, quæ tantum præbet perſpiratum calori, & per pulſum cordis, & arteriarum vitam tuetur. non animalis, ſiue præcipua, quæ in intelligētia, cogitatione, & memoria verſatur, ſiue alia, quæ in motu voluntario, & ſenſu. Relinquitur ergo, vt ſit naturalis, quæ procreat, auget, alit alias partes; ita & pilos efficere videtur: res tamen aliter ſe habet, quandoquidem hi non efformantur à facultate fingente membra, ſed ſine vllo eius artificio talem figuram atque habitum conſequuntur, qualem obtinent à loco, per quem tranſeunt, hoc eſt, à foraminibus cutis, quæ prout recta vel obliqua fuerint, ita rectos vel obliquos, hoc eſt, flexos illos proferunt: quā ſimilitudinem cernere poſſumus in metallis, vt auro, argento, ære, ferro, quæ prius mollita igne atq. extenuata, ducuntur quaſi fila per laminā ferream ad eum vſum perforatam, & nihil formā accipiunt: neque enim cælantur, ſicut vbi ſignū fingitur, ſed cum ductilia ſint, per foramina eius laminę attrahuntur: cum his comparari poteſt procreatio pilorum, quorū ſpecies non effingitur à vi formante, ſed neceſſario ſequitur, cum paruis foraminibus educitur materia

B illa, ea qua pro[illegible]gnuntur. in eo tamen differt faber à natura, quod ille metallum trahit ac ducit, hęc detrudit & propellit materiam, ex qua pili fiunt. Concurrit igitur ad effingendos pilos facultas expultrix, non quaſi efficiens, ſed quaſi ſuppeditans materiam, quæ cuiuſmodi ſit, exponere iam tempus eſt. In ea coctione alimenti quam [a] ſolidæ partes perficiunt, ex ſanguine ſuperſunt quædam tenuia & aquoſa, quædam craſſa & terrena, illa vel in vapores diſſipantur, vel ſudore educuntur, hæc partim in ſordes vertuntur, partim in pilos. Quo fit, vt [b] pili frigidi ſint & ſicci, cum materia, ea qua producuntur, terrena ſit, non tamen ita talis eſt, vt non ſit aliqua ex parte pinguis & aliquid glutinoſum [c] retineat, per quod hæret foramini cutis, vbi à frigore repellitur, vt voluit [d] Plato, cum ita radices agit in cute, quam (vt ille inquit) Deus igne pupugit, ſed ſubit noua materia [e] quæ priorem, cum qua agglutinatur propellens in exteriorem partem foraminis cutis ſimiliter inhærentem: idem efficit tertia & quarta pars materiæ, & ita deinceps quæcunq; detruditur talis, priorem enim, cum qua coaleſcit, propellens, eius locum occupat in foramine cutis: id autem, quod extra cutem prominet, pilus eſt, & ſtirpem refert, quæ è terra editur, quod in cute manet, ſtirpis radicem repræſentat, & propterea pili radix nominatur: ita autem [illegible] eſt, vt cum euellitur, trahat, quæ contingit leuia corpuſcula, vltra radicem pili leuiores ſunt: complectitur [f] pili radicem cutis quaſi gingiua dentes. Eodem etiam modo procreatur pilus, quo in caminis fuligo, pars enim fumi parti ſubinde inhæreſcit, & ita pluribus inter ſe cohærentibus fuligo efficitur non tamen propellitur hæc in exteriorem partem, ſicut pilus à noua materia, quæ cum priori

C iungitur. Quo pacto autem cutis, [g] cum ſolida ſit, perforetur, exponere oportet. Materia, quæ expellenda eſt, dum ab expultrice vi detruditur, ſibi viam facit, & ita perforat cutem, quæ vbi nimis humida ac mollis fuerit, referatque lac nuper coactum, licet impetu materiæ perforetur, non retinet foramina, cum ſtatim coaleſcant; quamobrem infantibus & pueris non naſcuntur pili; illa enim, quæ adeſt materia, expirat per cutem, quæ coaleſcit & foramen non retinet. vbi noua materia inhæreſcens pilum procreet, niſi in capite, palpebris, & ſupercilijs, in quibus cutis durior eſt, & non conniuet, ſed retinet foramina, vnde prodeunt pili. Illa tamen cutis, quæ valde ſicca eſt & dura, pilos non edit, quod nequeat ab impetu materiæ perforari. ob quam cauſam in cicatrice non [h] naſcuntur pili, ſicut neque in [i] teſta, cruſta, aut ſquamis, quibus belluæ teguntur. Ergo pili neque in valde humida, neque in valde ſicca cute naſcuntur, ſicuti neque ſegetes in paludibus, aut in arena, aut in [k] ſaxis. Requiritur ergo cutis mediocriter ſicca, qualis iam euaſit ad pubertatem, qualis item in vtero, capiti, palpebris, & ſupercilijs protinus ineſt. Sed ſatis de cauſa effectrice, materia, & cute pilos in vniuerſum procreante. Spectemus nunc ſeorſum, à quibus cauſis ſingulæ pilorum differentiæ oriantur. Conſtituatur in primis regula [illegible]illa ſtabilis ac perpetua, quod vbicunque requiritur cauſa alicuius differentiæ, ſimilis differentia addatur cauſæ rei, quam aſſumens rem cum ſimili differentia efficiet: ſimilitudo autem in quibuſdam differentiis implicita eſt, in quibuſdam expreſſa. Magnitudo, exempli gratia, pilorum expre[illegible]ſe

D [illegible]tur ad magnitudinem cauſæ, vt paruitas ad paruitatem: celer tamen ortus non oritur expreſſe [illegible] ſimili, neque enim ſpectat celeritas ad cauſam, ſed ad motum: attenditur tamen in ea latenter, [illegible] vim habet celeriter producendi pilos. Ponimus autem cauſas materiam ab expultrice detruſam ad cutem vna cum eius foraminibus, quæ cauſæ, vbi mediocres fuerint, mediocritatem quoque pili retinent: in qualibet enim differentia cum oppoſitione attenditur mediocritas, vt in ortu & interitu, celeri vel tardo, maiori vel minori in longitudine & breuitate, craſſitudine & tenuitate, in imbecillitate & robore, in figura recta vel flexuoſa, mollitie & duritie, & tandem in coloribus, quæ vbi ſeruentur, neceſſe eſt quoque mediocres eſſe cauſas, materiam ſcilicet, quæ ab expultrice detruditur ad foramina cutis: hæc autem à moderata temperatione emanant, atque à ſanitate, quam conſequuntur. Sed ſi pili à mediocritate recedant, & ad aliquam ex illis differentiis ſe inflectant, cauſabimur ſimilem differentiam in cute & materia, à qua proficiſcuntur, quod vt magis manifeſtum ſit, expedit ſeorſum vnamquamque differentiam perpendere. Veniat primo in medium ortus pilorum, qui ad pubertatem naſcuntur: eo autem tempore procreantur, quod tunc etiam cauſæ idoneæ ſint, quæ ipſos procreent, cutis enim tunc & facile perterebratur, & retinet foramina, & adeſt copia materiæ, quæ ſuperans [illegible]um ſolidæ partes aluntur, tanquam noxia ab expultrice facultate depellitur, hæc ſi accidant ad decimum quartum annum, aut paulo ante vel poſt, id prouenit à temperatione ex quatuor elementis moder[illegible]: ſi qui ad id tempus non pubeſcunt, ſed glabri manent, atque impubes, id fit vel ob inopiam

a Gal. lib. 1. de tu. val. c. 11. & 2 lib. de temp. c. 5.
b Gal. lib. 1. de temp. c. 9. & 2. lib. de temp. c. 5.
c Ariſt. lib. 3. de hiſt. c. 11.
d Plato in Timæo.
e Gal. lib. 2 de temp. c. 5.
f Gal. in comm. ſupra Timæum.
g Gal. lib. 2 de temp. c. 5.
h Gal. lib. 14 meth. c. 16
i Gal. lib. 3. de hiſt. c. 10.
k Alex. lib. 1 de quæſtionibus nat. quæſt. [illegible]
l Gal. lib. 1. de cauſ. pulſ. c. 1.

opiam f[illegible] expulſæ, quemadmodum illis vitis ac mu[illegible] quod mutila eſt [illegible] ta-
lis; impuberes enim manent & ſter[illegible]tur, vt docet [a] Ariſtoteles, vel ob cutẽ minus [illegible] s
tamen ſequitur inopiam materiæ ob temperationem corporis frigidam & humidam, ob q[illegible] is
ſit, quæ tant quædam aquoſa, quæ in vaporem ac ſudorem conuertantur, quam terren[illegible] & craſſ[illegible] d
pilos procreandos. Intereunt pili ſecundum naturam ſeneſc[illegible]ibus, quibus diximus [illegible] n
quidem totum, ſed à priori parte. cuius rei cauſa referenda eſt vel ad foramina, ve[illegible]
poteſt referri ad foramina, cum non conniueant, ſed ſeruentur aperta; relinquitur [illegible] vt referatur
ad materiam, quæ cum non tranſmittitur ad cutem, neceſſe eſt non ſolum non procreari nouos pilos,
ſed etiam decidere illos, qui iam geniti erant: quoniam gluten [b] illud, per quod pili radi[illegible]
bus cutis inhæreſcunt, aſſidue vi caloris ſiccatur & abſumitur, quare niſi nouum aſſidue ſubeat, fluunt
pili & retineri amplius non poſſunt, ſicut non [c] retinentur folia arboribus quod exiccetur
humor, quo pediculus quodam quaſi glutine retinebatur: atque ob hanc cauſam [d] ſenes calui fi-
unt, cum ætate adeo exiccentur, vt cum terrena materia, quæ ad cutem expellitur, nihil pinguedinis
relinquatur, quod pilorum radices glutinoſas conſeruet, recedit [e] cerebrum à fronte & vertice exſic-
catum ita, vt ſuperiecta pars vna cum pilis ſicceſcat. Accidit [f] hoc non tantum ſenio, ſed morbo etiam
exiccatis & tabeſcentibus, quibus caput nudatur, quamuis iuuenes ſint. Siccitas ergo, ſeu inopia mate-
riæ glutinoſæ cauſa eſt eiuſmodi [g] vitii: quæ ſi ætatem ſequatur, pilorum interitus naturalis cẽ[illegible]bitur,
ſi morbum, præter naturam. Multa ſunt profecto, ex quibus effici cogiq; poteſt deficiente materia de-
ficere pilos: mulieres atq; eunuchi cum ſeneſcunt, capillos retinent, vtpote quibus ob copiam humoris
materia minime deſit. Idem atteſtantur [h] ex partibus capitis occipitium & tempora, quæ cum carne
plurima contineantur, humidiora ſunt, & vt non deſtituuntur à materia, ita neq; à pilis. Nec diſſimile
eſt, quod in [i] ſtirpibus videmus, inter quas perpetuo virent, quæ pinguiores ſunt, & magis madent, ſed
folia amittunt, quæ aridæ magis ſunt, & expertes ſucci pinguis, ſicceſcentibus n. pediculis folia reſol-
uuntur, & cadunt, ſed ex contrario ſeruantur & virent, vbi copia eſt pinguis humoris, qui non facile
abſumitur. Ob ſiccitatem igitur atq; inopiam materiæ vt ſtirpibus hyeme folia decidunt, ita capilli no-
bis ſeneſcentibus: Eſt n. ætas ſenectutis hominib. veluti hyems ſtirpibus. At renaſcuntur folia redeun-
te vere: iis qui ætate calui fiunt, capilli non renaſcuntur amplius, quandoquidẽ ver ipſum hominis, hoc
eſt, adoleſcentia ſemel abit reuerſura iam nunquam, & humor, qui ætate abſumitur, reſtitui amplius
non poteſt: neq; obſtat, quod [k] Hippocrates ſcribit, varicibus ſuperuenientibus ad crura eos, qui calui
erant, rurſus euadere capillatos: non n. intelligit illos, quib. ætate caput nudatur, ſed alios, quibus glu-
ten ad radices pilorum abſumitur ob acres atq; erodentes ſuccos, qui ſi ad crurum varices transferatur,
recedent à capite, neq; prohibebunt, quominus pili ſecundum naturam oriantur ac ſeruentur. Quod
autẽ quibuſdã celerius, quibuſdã tardius, & non eadẽ ætate omnib. caput nudetur, cauſa ab eadẽ diffe-
rentia celeritatis & tarditatis cõiuncta cum cauſa, hoc eſt, cum ſiccitate, ſiue cum inopia materiæ: nam
qui celeriter ſicceſcunt, celeriter quoq; calui fiunt. celeriter autẽ ſicceſcunt illi, qui naturaliter ſicciores
ſunt, ſerius, qui humidiores: quæ cõſentanea ſunt his, quæ tradita ſunt a Theophraſto de ſtirpibus, quæ
ſi humidiore loco fuerint, folia diutius retinent, ſi ſicciore, eadem citius amittunt. Iam vero iis, qui cal-
ui fiunt, non æque omnib. capilli decidunt, ſed aliis plures, aliis pauciores, quod à ſimili differentia cau-
ſæ emanat: nam vbi plus adeſt ſiccitatis, plures decidunt, vbi minus, pauciores. His autẽ, qui tempera-
tione media inter humidam & ſiccam prædiri ſunt, accidunt hæc omnia mediocriter. Quantitas pilorũ
ad magnitudinẽ & multitudinẽ pertinet, ſunt n. aliis magni, aliis parui: [illegible]rum aliis frequentes, aliis rari.
Cauſari autẽ oportet ſimilẽ differentiã vel in cute, in qua naſcuntur, vel in materia, quę ad ipſam detru-
ditur: magna copia materię magnos pilos efficit, parua paruos: quod ſi magna paulatim feratur ad cutẽ,
longos pilos efficit: ſi multa ſimul, & craſſos, ex contrario ſi pauca paulatim, breues & tenues. At ſequi-
tur craſſitudo [l] & tenuitas pili amplitudinẽ & anguſtiam foraminum cutis: ab amplo foramine par eſt
craſſum pilum emanare, ab anguſto tenuẽ. Frequentes pili à frequentioribus foraminibus & frequenti
materia naſcuntur, ſicut rari a raris foraminibus & materia non vbiq; diffuſa. Quod ſi moderata fuerit
hominis temperatio, moderata quoq; erunt foramina cutis, & materia, & idcirco magnitudo ac nume-
rus pilorum mediocris. Vbi immoderata ſit temperatio, cætera ſequi immoderata neceſſe eſt: [illegible]tis ſi
multu humidior ſit, aut ſiccior iuſto, vel nõ perterebratur à materia expulſa, vel perterebrata non reti-
net foramina: neceſſaria autem eſt mediocris ſiccitas, vt in ſuperioribus oſtendimus: eadẽ ratio eſt ca-
loris nimium relaxantis & frigoris nimiũ cogentis, quæ humoris ac ſiccitatis. Calor ſi excedat cum ſic-
citate iunctus, non ita relaxat, ſicuti ſi coniungatur cum humore, & idcirco magis idoneum eſt ad fo-
ramina cutis. Materia mediocris mediocrẽ ſequitur & ipſa temperationẽ: corpus, quod frigidius eſt ob
cruditatẽ, aquoſo humore multo redundat, & pauca materia terrena, ex qua gignantur pili. Mediocri-
ter hæc redundat, vbi calor excedit cum humore cõiunctus, ſed magis ſi excedat ſolus, maxime [m] ſi co-
puletur cum ſiccitate: nam hic dum concoquit, & exurit, & pro vaporib. tunc fuligo contrahitur. Defe-
ctio igitur materiæ oritur à frigore & humore, redundantia à calore & ſiccitate: quare glabros conſpi-
cimus homines frigidos & humidos, hirſutos contra calidos & ſiccos. Argumento ſunt ætas, & ſexus:
quanto n. calidiores fuerint & ſicciores, tanto magis abundant pilis: Iuuenes magis hirſuti ſunt quam
adoleſcentes, & mares quã fœminæ, quod plus contrahant eiuſmodi fuliginis: ſed ſequitur hæc cœli
quoq; temperationẽ; ſub calidiori n. caleſit cutis vna cum proximis partibus, & propterea plus fuliginis
contrahitur, ſub frigidiori refrigeratur, & minus colligitur eiuſmodi materiæ. Qui cal[illegible] ora incolunt,
magis piloſi ſunt, quam qui frigidã, vt Hiſpani magis, quæ Germani. Qualitati ſubiiciemus firmitatem,
figuram, duratiẽ, colorẽ. Conſiſtit pilorum firmitas in eo potiſſimum, ne facile [illegible]ndantur, quod aliis
ac[illegible]dit ex quouis leui contactu, cum infirmi ſint, aliis nõ item, etiam ſi vis aliqua adhibeatur, quod fir-
miſſimi ſint, & retineantur: oriuntur hæ differentiæ, vt aliæ omnes, à ſimi[illegible] cauſa, veluti a materia vali-
da, hoc eſt, ita compacta, vt non facile diſſoluatur, vel debili, hoc eſt, quæ poſſit paruo momento diſſol-
ui, quem-

[a] Ariſt. lib. de gen. an. c.
[b] Ariſto. lib. 3 de hiſto. anim. c. 11.
[c] Theoph. li. 1. de cauſ. plan. c. 12.
[d] Gal. lib. 2. de temp. c.
[e] Hippo. & Galen. 3. 6 epid 14.
[f] Galen. 6. apho. com. 31.
[g] Galen. 6. aphor. com. 23
[h] Gal. 2 de temp. c.
[i] Ariſt. lib. de gen. anim. c. 3.
[k] Hipp. aphor. 34.
[l] Ariſt. lib. 3 de hiſt. ca. 10.
[m] Gal. lib. 2. de temp. c. 5.

A ni,quemadmodum ... quæ tenuis eſt & glutinis expers,quoniam craſſa & glutinoſa bene compacta eſt,& non facile diſſipatur. materia craſſa & glutinoſa ſequitur temperamentum calidum & non valde ſiccam,tenuis & glutinis expers temperationem frigidam,ſiue humidã,ſiue valde frigidam, mediocris vero pilorum firmitas emanat a materia mediocriter firma, & idcirco a temperatione corporis moderata: quare ſub cœlo etiam moderato pili mediocriter firmi producuntur,ſub calido ſine magno ſiccitatis exceſſu maxime robuſti, ſub frigido & ſimul ſiue humido ſiue ſicco, imbecilli, & qui facile ſcinduntur: argumento ſunt Scythæ & Æthiopes,quorum neutri firmos pilos habent, quod hi nimis humidam,illi nimis ſiccam regionem incolant. Quanquam diſſimiles ſunt, quod Scythæ rectos, Æthiopes [a] criſpos pilos habent. ſed differentia hæc attinet ad figuram,quæ vel recta eſt vel intorta, vtraque oritur [b] a ſimili cauſa,a materia videlicet & cutis foraminib. quæ vbi recta ſunt,rectos pilos proferunt, vbi flexa,criſpos: quid autem ſibi velint foramina recta aut flexa clarius eſt,quam vt exponi debeat: ſimiliter quod pili foraminum figuram ſequantur. Sed quo pacto materia,ex qua fiunt,recta vel flexa dici poſſit,non ſatis apparet,cum per ſe informis ſit,& ſpeciem nanciſcatur,quando per cutem ducitur. Sed ſi nõ aperte,ſaltem latenter ineſt materiæ differentia,quã diximus, quatenus ad cutem fertur modo recta,modo flexa: quæ recta,rectos pilos efficit,quæ flexa,criſpos quod in ſe eſt,niſi foramina repugnent,quorum flexum & rectitudinem ſequitur rectitudo & flexus pilorum,niſi aliquando prohibeatur à natura materiæ. Theophraſtus [c] ſtirpes criſpas fieri voluit ob denſitatem,quod nequeat alimentum permeare,ſed quodammodo reuoluatur. Idem accidit cuti,quæ vbi dura eſt, vix perterebrari poteſt,idcirco foramina flexa accipit: quæ mollis eſt,facilius perforatur,& propterea foraminibus rectis,

B præſertim cum materia ob robur expultricis facultatis maiori impetu detruditur: vbi facultas infirmior eſt,materia non fertur tanto impetu,vt recta cutem perterebret,& idcirco foramina fiunt obliqua: quod euenit etiam,vbi materia pauca ſit,nam vbi multa, maiorem vim habet,& idcirco foramina efficit recta. ſequitur ergo flexus foraminum duritiem cutis & materiã paucam ac ſine impetu expulſam; contra rectitudo cutem non nimis duram,materiam multam,& vehementer expulſam: quæ omnia ad temperationem referuntur,vt in ſuperiorib. oſtenſum eſt, ſimili quod materia etiam interdum recta, interdum flexa ex cute erumpat,humor n. qui cum terrena ipſius ſubſtantia admixtus eſt, ſi cum vehementi calore aut corporis,aut aeris iungatur,facile abſumitur,& idcirco tota materia flexa redditur vt lora prope ignem: quod n. diſtentum ab humore ſeruabatur, eo abſumpto contrahitur, atque ideo flexum acquirit: ſed ſi cum terrena ſubſtantia plurimum humoris miſceatur, tam corpore, quam aere mediocriter calido materia ſeruatur diſtenta ac recta,rectoſque pilos profert & minime criſpos. Atteſtantur hoc mulierum capilli,qui minus criſpi ſunt,quam virorum,ſicuti & Scytharum magis,quam Æthiopum. Atteſtantur idem & pili capitis,qui ob copiam humoris ex cerebro minus criſpi ſunt, quã qui in mento,vbi plus eſt terrenæ materiæ & minus aquoſæ, quam in capite. Vbi moderata ſit temperatio & corporis & cœli,medii quoque naſcuntur pili inter criſpos & rectos. Cauſa mollitiei & du-

C ritiei pilorum eſt mollities vel durities materiæ, quæ cum ſiccior eſt,durior eſt, & propterea duriores pilos efficit: contra cum humidior: ſed vbi media ſit,medios quoque pilos profert. Color pilorum varius conſpicitur,ruffus,ſubruffus,flauus, niger, albus: ſequitur autem ſimilem differentiam materiæ, hæc autem retinet colorem ſuperantis humoris,à quo exhalat,quamuis enim exhalet a ſanguine, quo alimur,hic tamen conſtat ex omnibus quatuor ſuccis, interdum tamen in eo [d] ſuperat proprie ſanguis & ruffam fuliginẽ edit,aut ſi aquoſo humore diluatur,etiam ſubruffam: interdum flaua bilis, & fuligo redditur flaua,interdum humor melancholicus,qui nigram ipſam efficit. interdum pituita, quæ albidam: ſuperat autem modo hic,modo ille ſuccus pro corporis temperatura,vt alibi declaratum eſt, ſed ſuperantis colorem ſequitur color fuliginis,& propterea pilorum: quod ſi ætas alia alium reddit pilorum colorem,id refertur ad temperationem corporis,& ſuccum redundantem. Pueris color ſubruffus ſequitur copiam ſanguinis mixtam cum pituita: adoleſcentibus,quia ſanguine plurimo redundant, & minime diluto,ruffus. iuuenibus flauos ob copiam flauæ bilis,quæ proceſſu temporis in atram conuertitur,& pilos nigros efficit: ſenibus ob inopiam caloris magna vis pituitæ contrahitur, quæ canos efficit,eſt enim canities putredinis ſpecies,ſiue initium putredinis; ætatis enim flexu internus calor incipit corrumpi ab externo,ita vt cani ſint quaſi ſitus & putredo. Caput [e] canum redditur ex debilitate cum cruditate humoris ſiti in cerebro: ſolis autem hominibus [f] & equis inter animalia in ſenectute ac-

D cidit canities: [g] incipiunt autem a temporibus cani, & ab anteriore parte capitis, deinde à poſteriori, ſerius apparent in palpebris,ſed poſtremo in pube,vt in parte calidiore,magis enim & diutius ſeruitus internus calor,cum validior eſt, quamobrem qui calidiores ſunt,tardius caneſcunt, qui minus calidi, citius,ita vt etiam quibuſdam iuuenibus incipiant cani: quod ſi præter ætatem in aliqua parte corporis pili appareant albi, pituitam cauſari oportet,quæ præter naturam in illis redundat, quemadmodum in vitio,quod græci [h] λεύκη dicunt. Expoſuimus hactenus differentias pilorum omnes vna cum cauſis, à quibus proficiſcuntur: effecta ad vſus ſpectant,quos præbent,cum varias partes tegunt,ornant,defendunt. Indicia, per quæ diſcernantur, nulla neceſſaria ſunt,in quacumque enim parte pili ſint, ſenſui ſe oſtendunt. Quod ſpectat ad futura,cum ſint effecta conſtitutionis corporis, ea de ipſis prædicere oportet,quæ à conſtitutione,quam futuram præſagimus,expectari poſſunt. Conſeruantur pili,vbi conſeruetur corporis conſtitutio,per idonea opera & inſtrumenta,ſic n. ſuppeditatur materia cuti, & hæc idonea redditur,quæ tempeſtiue & pilos gignat,& genitos retineat: natura vero,[i] cuius eſt vtrũq; opus, ſuũ munus exequatur. Decidunt autẽ raro citra morbũ,ſed plerumq; ægrotantibus,euenit tamẽ interdum,vt his,qui ſani videntur & vſitatis munerib. funguntur,fluant ob raritatẽ cutis magis,quam aut ob inopiam alimenti,aut ob prauitatem ſiccorum: eiuſmodi raritati ſeu laxitati cutis occurrere debet, qui ſecundam valetudinẽ tuetur,vt retineantur & illi,qui nondum fluxerunt, qui de integro reficiuntur. Debet igitur [k] cutis mediocriter adſtringentib. confirmari,quæcunq; n. valde adſtringunt, reprimunt quod influit alimentũ ad cõſeruandos,& ad reficiendos neceſſariũ,quod magis euocare oportet,quam

[a] ... [b] ... [c] Theophraſtus lib. 2. de cauſ. plant. c. 16. [d] Gal. lib. 2. de temp. c. ... [e] Ariſt. li. 5. de gen. ani. c. 1. [f] Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. c. 11. [g] Gal. 2. lib. de temp. c. 6 [h] Ariſt. li. 5. de gener. anim. c. 5. [i] Gal. lib. 11. de vſu. par. c. 14. [k] Gal. lib. 1. cataſ. c. 3.

[illegible] Vtramq; [illegible] vim & adſtringendi & euocandi moderatam habet [a] [illegible], præſertim ſi diluatur [illegible] ſimilem facultatem habente, cuiuſmodi eſt [illegible] ſi valde laxa ſint foramina cutis, myrrhum, quod magis appoſitum eſt, vel nardinum [illegible] ladanum conterit ex vino auſtero ad mellis craſſitudinem, aut ladano admiſcet dimidium adianti. Archigenes iuniperi baccas, ladanum & abſinthium in linteo illigat, & quinque dies macerat in oleo quo [illegible] inungit. Cleopatra [illegible] pit lini ſemen ſiccum vna cum oleo ſeſamino. [illegible] b na recta cum radicibus in tenuiſſimum puluerem redacta & oleo iuncta. Sed præſtat ante vſum horum medicamentorum pilos abradere, vt facilius penetrare poſſint medicamenta ad eorum radices: [b] citius autem renaſcuntur, ſi quis aſſidue cutem radat, interibunt, qui adhuc ſeruantur. Eadem præſidia etiam pilos augent, & tardantes euocant, ita vt & ornent, & tegant partes, vt ſecundum naturam conuenit: quo dicto conſilium debet Medici quoque & non eius tantum, qui fucum profitetur. Vterque etiam pilos abſumit, ſed hic vt fucatam pulchritudinem comparet, ille vt [c] commodius extrinſecus imponere medicamenta poſſit, vt picem illinire ad gracilitatem tollendam, vel cataplaſmata ſuperdare ad pus maturandum, ſeu cerata ad materiam dirigendam & ex capite euocandam: multi enim nouaculam metuunt, non ſolum, ne à tonſore interimantur, veluti Dionyſius ille Syracuſanus, qui cultros tonſorios metuens tondere ſuas filias docuit, a quibus cum iam adultæ eſſent, ferrum remouit, inſtituitque vt candentibus nucum putaminibus barbam ſibi & capillos adurerent: ſed etiam ne per imprudentiam, aut negligentiam cutis laceretur: quare veniendum aliquando eſt ad medicamenta pilos abſumentia. Hæc Medicis ſub triplici genere comprehéduntur, cum alia ipſos extirpent, vt renaſci amplius non poſſint, quemadmodum lepus marinus, iecur tunni, ſanguis ranarum viridiũ, aut marinæ teſtudinis, vrtica marina, ſi illæ marinæ cum vino & amurca: ſed validiora adhuc ſunt erinaceus & ſalamandra, quæ omnia videntur id efficere magis proprietate quadam ſubſtantiæ, quam euidenti aliqua facultate. Illa vero, quæ iam genitos pilos conſumunt, non tamen prohibent nouos naſci, [illegible] [d] græce nominant, aut erodunt, aut exurunt: tutiora ſunt erodentia, ſunt autem vel liquores, vel pulueres: ex liquoribus eſt quoddam lixiuii genus: ſicca vero & in puluerem redacta, ſunt ſandaraca, calx non extincta, auripigmentum, quorum vis remittitur permixtione leniorum ac lenientium. Crito accipit calcis nuper extinctæ partes duas, auripigmenti partem vnam, quæ in mortario plumbeo terit, ſubinde inſpergens aquam, aut ptiſſanæ cremorem, vbi autem nigra reddita ſunt, calefacta illinit: poteris autem eiuſmodi medicamentorum periculum facere pennam demittens, quæ paulo poſt glabra fiet, ſi valida ſunt. Commode autem adhibentur in balneo & ſtrigili paulo poſt deterguntur. Tertio loco in corrumpentibus pilos ponunt Medici medicamenta, quæ ipſos [e] extenuant, quemadmodum detergentia, poſſunt hæc pilos iam genitos vbi craſſiores ſint, tenuiores reddere; neque enim adeo ſicci ſunt aut duri, vt non poſſint exiccari, ac deterſi minus reddi craſſi. Sed magis ea videntur conducere ad eos, qui gignuntur, vt fiant exiles magis, cum à detergentibus aliquid illius materiæ detrahatur, ex qua naſcuntur: Vtemur igitur farina hordei, aut fabarum, aut erui, tum ſpuma nitri, nitro vſto, aut afronito, pumice vſta, oſtreorum teſta vſta, ſepia, vtroque veratro; radice brioniæ, vel dracunculi. Verum extenuare pilos alterius artis potius eſt, quam Medicinæ: quod tamen Medicus interdum facere cogitur iuſſus [f] a Regibus, aut Reginis, ſicut & oſtendere, quibus capilli colorentur, fiantque vel ex canis nigri, vel ex nigris cani. Cauere autem oportet, quæ valde caput [g] refrigerant, vt id, quod componitur ex nucis viridibus inter Calend. & idus Quintilis oleo maceratis. nam licet reddat capillos nigros, efficit interdum mulieres attonitas, mouet deſtillationem, vnde ſequitur ſputum ſanguinis & interitus; minus tamen periculoſa ſunt frigida, vbi caput eſt calidum: tuto autem redduntur capilli nigri, ſi illinantur cedria vel liquida pice; eodem ſpectant radix & folia capparis ex lacte aſinino vel muliebri incocta, dum tertia pars ſuperſit, & in cataplaſma redacta atque impoſita: tum radix ilicis cocta atque impoſita, præſertim ſi abluantur capilli ea aqua, in qua bullierit: idem efficit ſpuma argenti, creta cimolia, & alumen liquidum, ſi inſpergantur capillis lotis, & alligentur folia betæ ſuperdata. Efficaciſſimus eſt ſuccus ex cortice ſalicis cum oleo illitus. tum flores oncia iuglandis, plumbum vſtum cum ſucco betæ crudæ: myrti baccæ cum ſemine betæ & oleo. Si quis velit pilos flauos reddere, illinat lupinis crudis & nitro aqua dilutis, aut fece nitri ex oleo balanino. Sed cum iam in hoc opere tractationem de tuenda valetudine generatim abſoluerimus, ſequitur, vt in proximo ad eamdem membratim conſeruandam aggrediamur.

Margin notes: [a] [illegible] — [b] Gal. 1. lib. catatop. c. 2 — [c] Gal. lib. 1. catatop. c. 4. — [d] Gal. lib. catatop. c. 4. — [e] Gal. lib. 1. catatop. c. 5 — [f] Gal. 1 lib. catatop. c. 2. & c. 8. — [g] Gal. lib. 5. catatop. c. 4.

Margin letters: F, G, H

Finis Sexti Libri & Totius Operis de Tuenda Valetudine generatim.

VIDI

VIDI VIDII

DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Primus.

Qui eſt de natura Cerebri.

De artificio naturæ in fabrica noſtri corporis. CAP. I.

NAtura humanum corpus fabricata eſt, vt ſit animæ [illegible] inſtrumentum, [a] inſeruiatque & totum omnibus eius [illegible] quælibet eius pars; loquor de partibus [illegible] tuenda valetudine generatim perſequuti ſumus [illegible] [illegible] quid autem natura [illegible] ſiue [illegible] ſiue [illegible], inde ab [illegible] perfectum eſt: ſpectans [c] enim [illegible] mum, hoc eſt, ad vtilitates oportunitateſque omnes, exuperauit [illegible] artificum induſtriam. [illegible] dat H[illegible] merus diuina Vulcani inſtrumenta, quæ per ſe mouebantur & [illegible], q[illegible] flatum redderet [illegible] expeditum, vbi ille iuberet: admirabantur veteres Dædali [d] ſigna, quæ v[illegible] non alligabantur, fugiebant [illegible]; ſunt parua illa, quæ nunc ex Germania ad nos importantur: recedente enim fa[illegible], qui vim motus inſeruit, ſuo nutu mouentur, quemadmodum [illegible], quibus horæ declarantur [illegible] legimus fuiſſe [e] Archimedis, & [illegible] Poſſidonii ſphæram, cuius conuerſiones in [illegible] & [illegible] & quinque Stellis errantibus efficiebant id, quod efficitur in cœlo ſingulis diebus. [illegible] opera, quæ manus efficiunt callidiſſimi artificis, habent admirationem popularem, ill[illegible], quæ [illegible] natura, veluti animalium corpora, admiratione obſtupefaciunt ſapientes Philoſophos, ac [illegible] ut quamuis lectione frequenti & cogitatione diuturna perpenderint illorum fabricam, n[illegible] tamen inuenerunt ſingularium partium vtilitates ac munera; multa enim ſunt, & magni momenti [illegible]. vt artificum opificia ad vnum tantum pertinent, idq. quamuis commodum, n[illegible] [illegible], aut [illegible] ceſſarium. H[illegible] præſtant partes animalium aliis quoq, [illegible], quand[illegible] [illegible] ntur ſuo munere, dum vi[illegible], modo bene affectæ ſint, cum [illegible] tor; artificum opera poſt certum tempus quieſcunt ociola, niſi rurſus ab [illegible] vim motus [illegible]. Eadem [illegible] ſuperficie ſola art[illegible] præſ[illegible] unt, neque enim intus effecta eſt ab arte [illegible] tia, ſicut partium animalis a natura, ſed (quod maximum eſt art[illegible] ſæpe de[illegible] ſemper aſſequitur inſtitutum finem, & a vero bono nunquam aberrat [illegible] nere, quod optimum eſt, id ſecundum naturam ſit, optimum [k] int[illegible] ex his, quæ fieri [illegible] peccatum fuerit, accuſare [illegible] materiam oportet, cuius [m] vitium neque n[illegible] e. Quamobrem quicquid effi[illegible] ur à natura, aut [illegible] opus inſt[illegible] aut ſymptoma [n] ſeu affectio [o] materiam neceſſario [illegible] nſequens. [illegible] tio quæ ad materiam referri ſimi[illegible] ter debet, ſi quidem natura [illegible] ea reperias, niſi vbi neceſſitate c[illegible] atur aliter efficere, quam [illegible] [illegible] eſt præter naturam eſt, cum naturale [illegible] aliter ſe habere & tale [illegible] tempore. [illegible] ur opera, ſi obſtet vitium materiæ, in vnoquoque gen[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reperias in [illegible] animalium, quæ non facta ſit [illegible] [illegible] alioquin viden[illegible], natura maxima ex part[illegible] [illegible] ad vocem: [illegible] & lac ad propa[illegible] [illegible] irritandam [illegible] mendom [illegible]

[illegible]

ſanguinis aditum per venas anguſtiores) diſtribuit [a] eadem [illegible] ſanguineum liberis, ſecundarium ſeruis, furfurem iumentis: ita puriorem ſanguinem præ[illegible]bus, minus purum minus præcipuis: eadem vnicuique generi [illegible] ad animi [illegible] maxime appoſitum [b] dedit corpus, veluti ſimiæ, [c] quæ puerile ludicrum eſt, & [illegible] humano ſimile ſit, cuius actionum imitatione riſum mouet; feras, quæ pugnare debuerunt [illegible] cornibus, dentibus, vnguibus tanquam idoneas, quæ illis vterentur; contra timidis, quæ ipſis [illegible] poſſeot inſtrumenta affinxit, quibus ſe defenderent ac tutarentur, vt lepori crura ad curſum [illegible]cta; cumque mares in aliis, fœminas in ſe ipſis gignere oporter, vtriſque [e] genitales partes [illegible] proprium munus fungendum aptiſſimas: ſimul etiam cum potentiis fabricata eſt inſtrumenta, ne [illegible] fruſtra baberetur, propterea non prius ſeparantur palpebræ, [f] quam moueri poſſin[illegible] [illegible] tur[illegible] callidam atque artificioſam præcipue demonſtrat, quod à nullo docta eſt, inquit Hippocra[illegible] [g] ſed partes animalium omnes, cum primum ſunt in lucem editæ, ſine vllo [illegible] præceptore in ſuis m[illegible]ribus verſantur: nam membris vtimur, priuſquam didicimus, cuius vtilitatis cauſa habeantur. [illegible] demiſſa in os papilla ſtatim lac ſugit, in ventriculo ac iecinore concoquit, per venas diſtribuit, [illegible]dem alitur: idem aliis partibus vſu venit; Omnibus autem id tributum eſt, vt non modo nouer[illegible] muneribus defungi, natura admonente, ſed eadem magiſtra ac duce defungendi ſimultationem [illegible]ant atq. opportunitatem, quemadmodum vterus [k] modum attrahendi ſemen, retinendi [illegible]oncept[illegible] expellendi partum, atque horum omnium occaſionem: mouetur enim opportune ad attrahendu[illegible] complexu venereo, coarctatur deinde ad retinendum, quod attraxit & cõceptum fœtum, c[illegible]ntrah[illegible] ad expellendum iam confectum. Quid quod mutua ſibi etiam præſtant officia neque rapiunt ad ſe al-orum commoda? nam ſic debilitari atque interire neceſſe eſſet vniuerſum corpus, euerteretur enim ſo-cietas partium inter ſe, quam Hip. [l] appellat ὁμολογίαν, ſunt enim omnes vna vi atque vna conſ[illegible]ne adeo continuatæ atque colligatæ, vt veluti eiuſdem membri particulæ omnes ad vnum [illegible]que idem munus, ita ſingulæ & ad totius corporis, & ad mutuam vtilitatem conſpirent: [illegible] perítur inter eas communio alimenti, communio ſpiritus vitalis, communio ſenſus, motus: confluunt [n] hæc a qualiber parte in quamliber, referunt [o] eædem ſibi mutuo gratiam, ſi quidem cor pro aere accepto pulmoni ſan-guinẽ reddit, vt cerebro pro animali ſpiritu vitalẽ, quæ cum præſtent, videri potuerint magis anima-lia, quam animalis partes, & illorum modo cognoſcere id quod faciunt, ſed cum partes ſint & non ani-malia circa omnem cognitionem propoſita munera exequuntur, ita inſtitutæ ad natura, quam Plato [p] eſſe dixit artem & prouidentiam Dei, qui diuina ſua ſapientia cuncta regit, moderatur ac mouet.

Nequeo ſatis mirari veteres illos Philoſophos ac Medicos qui ſummum Dei Opt. Maximi & naturæ artificium animalium ac ſtirpium fabrica aut euertere, aut labefactare contenderunt: voluerunt Demo-critus, [q] Leucippus & Epicurus omnia, quæ fiunt, fortuita eſſe & nullum ad finem inſtituta, ſed ne-ceſſario ſequi, vt qui materiam duntaxat animaduerterent, non intelligentes [r] finem, cuius gratia fiunt: abutebantur enim vt ad cœlum, ita ad cuncta animalia regno & licentia atomorum, ex quarum dum per inanitatem [ſ] feruntur turbulenta, & fortuita concurſione componi cuncta exiſtimabant; quare caſum introducentes in conſtituendis ſingulis partibus noſtri corporis conuellebant naturæ ar-tificium vniuerſum, putabantque eas idcirco ſuis muneribus perfungi, quia tale factæ eſſent, vt poſſ[illegible]nt ea obire, non ex contrario tales conſtitutas fuiſſe, vt eſſent certis officiis aptæ. Quod Lucretius Epicuri æmulus his verſibus clariſſime teſtatur: [t] G

„ *Nil ideo quoniam natum eſt in corpore vt vti*

„ *Poſſimus, ſed quod natum eſt, id procreat vſum.*

Eandem ſententiam amplexatur Aſclepiades [u] Medicus, qui ſimiliter omnia tribuens cor-puſculis non compactis & paruis foraminibus, (quod idem eſt, ac ſi dicamus, atomis & inani) caſum in-troducit, obiicitque naturæ vanos labores in conſtitutione corporis humani: chordas enim in p[illegible]lice craſſiores eſſe, quam in aliis digitis, ea de cauſa arbitratur; quia ob vehementiorem motum al[illegible]tur vberius, neque [illegible] vt debuit [illegible] fatetur eas moueri vehementius, quod à natura ob i[illegible] ipſum factæ fuerint craſſiores. Empedocles & Anaxagoras, quamuis non atomos, ſed alia poſuerint principia, vt ille quatuor elementa, hic quas vocabat omiomerias, ad caſum tamen referunt noſtri corporis ſtru-cturam, atque hoc nomine naturæ artificium tollunt. Empedocles [x] enim compluribus vertebris diſtinctam eſſe ſpinam dorſi ob fracturam credidit, Anaxagoras [illegible] credidit hominem eſſe prudentiſſi-mum quod habet manus, quas negauit ei datas eſſe, ſicuti profectò datæ ſunt à natura, vt eſſet inter ani-malia omnia prudentiſſimus. Conſentiunt alii naturæ artificium aliquod in animalium fabrica reperi-ri, ipſum tamen accuſant tanquam imperfectum ac vitioſum, veluti Momus ille, qui cuncta repræhen-dens naturam dicebat erraſſe in collocandis cornibus tauri, quoniam validiora ad feriendum fu[illegible] in humeris, quam in capite: veluti illi etiam, qui carnem à poſteriori cruris parte prominentem v[illegible]orem ſedem habituram fuiſſe dicunt in anteriori, quæ pars iniuriis magis eſt expoſita, & qui deſiderant in ventre feneſtram, vt cum diſtenditur, oneratur, aut pungitur, expedite poſſit exinaniri. Q[illegible] repræ-henſores damnantur a veteribus Philoſophis, vt parum perſpicaces & non ad multa ſimul ſed ad pauca reſpicientes; quod ſi omnia accuratius æſtimaſſent, nullam partem indicaſſent melius effingi aut [illegible]o locari potuiſſe, quam vt nunc à natura efficta ſuit & collocata. Plato [illegible] etiam aliquo pact[illegible] nat[illegible] tam [illegible]bacculat, cum Deos comparat artifici imperito, quod recipientes ſe a procreatione belluarum [illegible], quibus vti[illegible]ter vngues dederant, fruſtra homini eoſdem affinxerint; neque intellexit eorum [illegible]litatem prius ab Hippocrate [a] perſpectam. In eundem errorem incidit Athenæus [b] cum teſticulos fœminis quem-admodum mamas viris, non alia de cauſa dari à natura exiſtimat, niſi vt ſeruetur quædam proportio, neque cognouit illos vtiles eſſe ad gignendum ſemen. Eraſiſtratus [illegible] quamuis cum Peripateticis ſen-ſerit, naturam agere ad aliquem finem, voluit tamen complures pa[illegible]es [illegible] eſſe, [illegible] lienem, o[illegible]mentum, arterias, quæ pertinent ad renes. Nus vtrorumque ſectam re[illegible]inquemu[illegible], & ſublato penitus

[illegible]n

a [illegible] b Ariſt. [illegible] de part. an. c. 12. & l. [illegible] de gen. an. [illegible] c [illegible] 1 lib. de [illegible] par. c. 12. [illegible] d [illegible] de [illegible] par. e Ariſt. 4. l. de gen. an. c. 1. f Ariſt. 2. li. de gen. an. c. 4. g Hip. lib. de alimento. & [illegible] h Hip. 5. 6. de morb. vul. sext. 2. Gal. in lib. de for. fœt. c. 4. i Gal. 1 lib. de vſu par. [illegible] k Gal. 3. lib. de fac. nat. c [illegible] & 6 lib. de loc. aff. c. 6. l Hip. 1. lib. de glandu-lis & Gal. 1. de vſu par. c. 9. m Gal. li. 1. de vſu par. c. 8. n Hip. 1. lib. de alim. o Gal. 6 li. de vſu pa. c. 10. p Plato in Timæo. q Ari. li. de gen. an. c. 8. r Ari. 5 li. de gen. an. c. 1. ſ Lucretius in 1 li. & 2. t Ari. lib. physico. [illegible] li. de or[illegible] & inter. u [illegible] lib. [illegible] Gale. 1. li. de vſu par. c. 1. x Ariſt. 1. li. de part. an. c. 1. y Ariſt. 4 li. de part. an. c. 1. z Plato in Timæo & [illegible] Gal. [illegible] de vſu part. [illegible] a [illegible] 1 libro de aff. med. [illegible] b Gale in 2. de ſem. c. 1. [illegible] de [illegible] fac.

[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible] .Ac ne longi [illegible] tectum coaig [illegible] alterun [illegible] ſibi propoſ [illegible] eſt, cum rect am [illegible] nere debuerit, [illegible] o opere exequendo. Han ſi militudinem videmus in operibus naturæ, [illegible] aut commendanda, aut culpanda eſt. Verum ſi & finem in homine ſtru- [illegible] intueamur, ipſam ſuſpiciemus, admirabimur, efferemus ad cœlum. Diui- [illegible] , vita nimirum beata, non diſſimilis illi qua fruuntur Dii immortales. Stru [illegible] oculis viri prudentis vix aſpici faſ eſt. Vtilitas [illegible] quam natura ſibi pro- [illegible] vt homo ſimpliciter viuat; altera, vt commodius; tertia, vt per [illegible] Vi- [illegible] muniter degunt tam ſtirpes, quam belluæ & homines, quibus viuet [illegible] ſt [illegible] facultates atque actiones, per quas alimur, per quas decitudinius [illegible] q [illegible] d ſu [illegible] paramus calori perſpiratum. Commodiori vita præditæ ſunt belluæ, quibus [illegible] donauit & motum voluntarium, quo diſtinguere vtilia poſſint ab alienis, [illegible] la per [illegible] nate: Homini amplius addidit [illegible] tem, qua Deum contemplatur, & aliquo pacto [illegible] cum omne corpus, quod co [illegible] gmentatum eſt neceſſitate materiæ d[illegible] luatur atque [illegible] natura ad perpetuitatem ſpectans procreationem inuenit, vt cum ſingula [illegible] intereunt, [illegible] genus ſu[illegible] inde aliis propagatis perpetuo conſeruetur. [illegible] otquot [illegible] ur actiones ad [illegible] [illegible] nam pertinent, ad hanc triplicem vtilitatem referuntur. Vt autem cuiuſuis partium vtilitas ad actionem, ita quæuis actio ad propoſitam aliquam vtilitatem refertur, & ad actionem affectio ſeu [illegible] ilitas, [illegible] quæ facultatem partis, vnde actio proficiſcitur, multis modis adiuuat, vt [illegible] od hæc ſine [illegible] non poſſit, aut quod per ipſam vel diutius, vel expeditius, vel celerius efficiatur. Verum [illegible] no [illegible] uslibet part [illegible] ulæ vſum prius inuenit, quam totius partis actio cognita fuerit. Vtilitati, actio- [illegible] tati, accedere videtur ſeu quartum naturæ propoſitum pulchritudo [illegible] quæ cum illis neceſſari- [illegible] quæ turpia exiſtimantur, nam ſi ſpectes finem, qui bonus eſt pul[illegible]hra iud[illegible]cabis; quanto magis in humano corpore, quod omnium præſtantiſſimum [illegible] hanc art[illegible]ces niſi cum vtilitate coniunxerint non cenſentur ſuum munus egregie præſtitiſſe. Similiter [illegible] natura ad id etiam reſpicit, vt opus, quod molitur, pulchrum ſit & præclarum ad aſpectum, atque idcirco partes omnes ita conſtituit, vt non ſo- lum [illegible] lutis, ſed etiam venuſtatis cauſa inuentæ fuiſſe videantur; hæc adeo nos delectat, vt ſi minor fu- turus [illegible] membrorum v[illegible]us, demus tamen operam, vt eorum ſpecies ad priſtinum ſtatum reuertatur: ſi qua praua, diminuta, aut debilitata ſint, occultemus. Contendunt plerique & elaborant, vt turpitudi- nem [illegible] lent, ne appareat corporis vitium. Vbique ergo natura coniungit cum vtilitate pulchritudinem [illegible] uo inſtituto nunquam recedens ſibi optimum finem ſemper proponit, de quo minime [illegible] onſi[illegible] m [illegible] cuti neque artes exquiſitæ, quæ ſtatim ſine conſilio ad opus aggrediuntur. Sed linquamus [illegible] n- [illegible] naturæ finem, pergamus ad compoſitionem, quam, vt ad ipſum perueniat in compoſitione [illegible] achinatur.

Com[illegible]nitur c[illegible]pus noſtrum & quoduis aliud naturale perinde atq; opera artis ex materia & for- ma: n[illegible]ſt[illegible] corpo[illegible] materia ſubſtantia eſt aliquo pacto formata, non prima illa, quæ ſine vlla ſpecie eſt [illegible] mni qualitate car[illegible]t, ita vt [illegible]poſita ſit, & non ſimplex. Formã [k] intelligo non illam verã, quæ [illegible] [illegible] d conformationem q[illegible]ndam ſen[illegible] manifeſtam, quæ magis ad accidentia refe[illegible]t, quam [illegible] [illegible] n iam: attenditur hæc in partibus mu[illegible]tiformibus nam ſimplices, quæ ſunt harum materia, videntur [illegible] dammodo informes; ſed tam partes ſimplices, quam multiformes, hoc eſt, tam materia, quam for- [illegible] emonſtrant artificium naturæ, quod primum perpendemus in materia & partibus ſimplicibus. [illegible] tumſliæ mol[illegible]m, puritiem, raritatem, denſitatem, per quas idoneę [illegible] multiformibus com- [illegible] natura enim illarum mixturam mirabiliter temperat, neque ſolum factrix eſt, ſed e[illegible]am mo [illegible] m[illegible]tix, qua viitur alia ad alias partes componendas, vt rara & ſpongiæ ſimili ad pulmo [illegible] utiendo aptiſſima, rara item ad teſt[illegible]culos & mammas, vt lac & ſemen penetrare per ipſ[illegible] [illegible] ad ventriculum, vterum, ve[illegible]icam, vt tuto id [illegible] ne[illegible]nt, quod accipiunt: ad hæ[illegible] m[illegible] ad [illegible] a ad cor, quarum pa[illegible]um munera talem poſtulant. Imitantur natura[illegible] [illegible] es qui m[illegible] ſunt idoneam operi inſtituto, figulus ita lutum parat [illegible] vt appoſitum [illegible] ad effingen [illegible] a vaſ. alim[illegible] [illegible]cum. lan[illegible] ex qui[illegible]us telæ conſti[illegible]untur, quantum poſſ[illegible]ent a[illegible] arum [illegible] [illegible] ne[illegible] [illegible] m natura mat[illegible] [illegible] re & [illegible]igore temperatam id[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] n- [illegible] dlas, in qui[illegible] inuenit materiam non diſſimilem [illegible], qua[illegible] h[illegible]ben[illegible] [illegible] æ per- [illegible] ur obiecta, v[illegible] u[illegible] aeream in auribus, vapori ſimile, vbi eſt id[illegible] odoratus, humidam [illegible] ua, raſſiorem a[illegible] d[illegible] h[illegible]s, qui prædiri ſunt ſolo tactu: ac [illegible] omnia perſequar [illegible] [illegible] atq; exiantes, vt n[illegible] [illegible] vngues, media quadam ſubſtantia [illegible] tinentur [illegible] & [illegible] m ſi m[illegible] or eſſet, d[illegible] ui, ſi durior, frangeretur [illegible] ſingulæ [illegible] pa[illegible] ea mat[illegible]a [illegible] q[illegible] v[illegible] iq; maxime apt[illegible] or una. A[illegible] longe maius a[illegible] ar[illegible] utæ art[illegible] m in[illegible] [illegible] partes multi[illegible]orm[illegible] r hæc in figur[illegible], ſup[illegible] ag[illegible] [illegible] ume[illegible] [illegible] habent rectam, al[illegible]æ o[illegible] m, hæ rotondam, [illegible] [illegible] onuenit: receptacu[illegible], vent[illegible]culus, vterus, ve[illegible]a, pro[illegible] eſſus [illegible] q[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] iudicabis, quæ [illegible] minus eſt obno[illegible] partes ſ[illegible] eſt læuis, vt in oculis, in faucibus, in arteria pulmonis; in aliis aſpera, vt in [illegible]. E
[illegible] eiſi [illegible] ſunt à natura, quot & quanta neceſſaria ſunt, non modo ad contin[illegible], & a[illegible], ſed etiam ad expellendum, quæ oportet: habuit enim natura [a] rationem eo[illegible] quæ ſupe[illegible] quaque parte, præſertim in illis, quæ præſtantiores ſunt, veluti in cerebro [b] cui p[illegible] vias d[illegible] quas partim elaborentur, partim expellerentur, quæ in eo ſuperant. Magnitudo quamuis no[illegible] omnibus eadem in omnibus, eſt tamen in [c] quouis genere præfinita, ſiue totum corpus intueatis, ſiue partes ſingulas tam multiformes, quam ſimplices; nam & hæ quoque ea magnitudine præditæ ſunt, quæ & ad vſum, quem afferunt, & ad ſecuritatem eſſe videatur. Vinculum [d] e.g. quo lingua cum ſubiectis partibus nectitur, ſi longius aut breuius eſſet, impediret eius munus, [e] nerui n[illegible] es imper[illegible] niuntur illis partibus, quæ acrius ſentire aut vehementius moueri debuerunt. Canales, vt tutiores ſi[illegible], ex proximo loco deriuantur, & ita quam breuiſſimi ſunt, niſi vt tutius iret habere poſſint, ful[illegible]tur ab aliqua parte hi, qui longius ducuntur, veluti arteriæ [f] ad vmbilicum pertinentes, quæ fulciu[illegible] vesica; compenſat etiam natura tenuitatem complexu multorum, veluti ars, cum tenuia [illegible]la plu[illegible] ſimul coniungit, ideo cum cogitur, membranas tenues efficit ac ſimul iungit, quemadmodum ad [illegible] inuoluendum fœtum. Vt autem iuſtam magnitudinem, ita & iuſtum numerum partium molitur. e[illegible] fingit enim ſiniſtras ſpecies dextris magnitudine, & numero æquales, & ex membro ſano conijcere licet, quantum receſſerit à naturali ſtatu, quod præter naturam [f] effectum eſt. ſimiles ergo partes re- F
periuntur in vtroque latere, niſi quid prohibeat, à ſiniſtro latere præcordiorum cum non potuerit eſſe iecur, factus fuit lien: vt autem nihil redundat, ita nihil deſideratur; mammæ [g] duæ ſunt in muliere, ſicut duo ſinus vteri. Belluæ, quæ plures ſinus habent & multiplices fœtus procreant, h[illegible] mammarum data eſt multitudo, at collocatæ etiam ſunt ſingulæ partes, vbi maxime ſuo munere fungi poſſint, & maxime ab iniuriis defendi: præſtantiores [k] in præſtantiori loco reſident, niſi maius quid prohibeat: præſtat autem ſuperior locus inferiori, dexter ſiniſtro, prior poſteriori. quod attinet ad nexum, qui ſub ſitu comprehenditur, colligantur inter ſe partes [l] præcipuæ propter mutuum conſenſum, colligantur & illæ partes omnes, quas ob aliquam vtilitatem præſtat eſſe coniunctas. Vbi autem ſimul iungi debeant partes, quarum ſubſtantia longe diuerſa eſt, per mediam quandam nectuntur, veluti caro & oſſa per cartilaginem, veluti teſticulus & vaſa, quæ ad ipſum deſcendunt per appendicem [m] mediam. His omnibus accedit vnitas, quam communiter poſtulant partes ſimplices ac multiformes.

Ex artificio, quo naturam vti monſtrauimus cum noſtrum corpus fabricatur, ex materia & forma idonea ad conſequendum finem inſtitutum, intelligitur ſanitas, quæ non aliud eſt, quam eiuſmodi compoſitio, de cuius conſeruatione cum generatim ſcripſerimus & in vniuerſum, & in partibus ſimplicibus propoſitum, nunc nobis eſt membratim agere in multiformibus, quas primum via cum ratione venabimur. G

Qua methodo inueſtigentur multiformes partes noſtri corporis. CAP. II.

INſtrumenta igitur facultatem animæ, hoc eſt, partes multiformes noſtri corporis nulla via magis accommodata, magisq; ſecundum rei naturam inueniri poſſunt, quam illa, quæ ad hunc ſpectat, propter quē effictę ſunt, h.e. ad munera, quib. fungi debent, ſeu ad facultates, per quas illis fungātur. Referuntur facultates omnes ad animales, [n] vitales & naturales, ſub animalib. cōprehenduntur intelligētia, ratio, memoria, tum ſenſus, ac motus voluntarius, ſub vitalib. motus cordis & arteriarū, quo calor innatus, & vita ſuſtinetur; ſub naturalibus ea, [o] quæ nos alit, quæ auget, quæ procreat, & quatuor aliæ miniſtræ, quæ his tribus tanquā principalibus ſubſeruiunt, attrahens nimirū, retinens, concoquens, expellens, vt autem quælibet ex propoſitis facultatibus vtitur tanquam inſtrumēto aliqua ex partibus multiformibus, ita harū vnaquæq; alicui illarum inſeruit, nulla n. ocioſa eſt. Vtitur animalis facultas cerebro, [p] tanquā domicilio, vbi maxime ſe oſtēdit, intelligētia, ratio, memoria, ſenſus [illegible], & vis motus voluntarii: ſed cum cerebrū reſideat in capite, vtitur ēt hoc ipſo. Propria vero facultas ſentiendi videt in oculis, audit in auribus, olfacit in naribus, guſtat in ore ac proprie in lingua, tangit in omnibus partibus, ad quas nerui perueniunt: fuſus n. eſt tactus per vniuerſum corpus, diſtributus per ſpiritū animalē, qui [illegible] cerebro fertur per neruos & ſpinæ medullam, quæ partes vt ſenſui ſeruiunt, ita ēt motui voluntario, cuius propria inſtrumenta ſunt muſculi per quos ad arbitrium nimirū mouemur; hu[illegible] ſpectant iuncturæ, per quas membra curuantur, porriguntur, & vario motu cientur. Vitalis facultas reſidet in corde, vnde per [q] arterias diſtribuitur in vniuerſum corpus, ſed maxime viget in corde, v[illegible] eſt fons caloris, qui perſpiratum deſiderat. præſtant hunc partes illæ omnes, quæ ad reſpirationem accōmodantur, vt guttur, aſpera arteria, pulmo, ſeptum tranſuerſum, tum thorax & ceruix, in quibus hæ partes cōtinentur, quæ omnia, quatenus ad reſpirationem pertinent cordi neceſſariam, dici etiā poſſunt inſtrumenta facultatis vitalis. Naturalis vero, quatenus alit, vtitur gula, ventriculo, inteſtinis, iecinore, venis, veſica fellis, liene, renibus, canalibus, qui ab ipſis ad veſicam feruntur, ipſa denique veſica vrinæ [illegible] quatenus auget, cum per alimentum augeat, iiſdem quoque vtitur inſtrumentis. ſed quatenus p[illegible]reat, inſeruiunt illi partes genitales tam maris, quam fœminæ. veluti vaſa, per quæ fertur materia [illegible] ad teſticulos, ipſi teſticuli, vaſa ſeminaria, quæ omnia communia ſunt marium & fœminarum [illegible] proprie in maribus reperitur coles & ſcrotum, vbi teſticuli continentur. in fœminis vterus [illegible] ſua ceruice: eodem autem ordine, quo inuenimus, decreuimus etiam proſequi mul[illegible]rmes partes no[illegible] corporis in hoc opere. Primo igitur eas tractabimus, quæ inſeruiunt facultati animali, deinde quæ vitali, poſtremo quæ naturali, quem ordinem ſequentes nun exponemus, poſtrem[illegible] membra, vt brac[illegible]ia & [illegible] quæ [illegible] ſint inſtrumenta facultatis animalis & proprie m[illegible]entis motu [illegible]luntario, vi[illegible] cum reliquis partibus animali facultati ſeruientibus exponen[illegible] his [illegible] iemus [illegible]ſtrumenta, facultatis vitalis & tandem naturalis: caret enim artificio pe[illegible] us, [illegible] ordo, quem ſeruare Medici ſolent

[a] Ar[illegible] lib. de [illegible] anim. [illegible]
[c] Gal. [illegible] de [illegible] val. c. [illegible] lib. de v. par. ca. 1.
[d] Ariſt. 2. lib. [illegible] anim. [illegible] 41
[e] [illegible] de v. par. c. [illegible]
[e] Gal. [illegible] lib. de v. par. c. 14
[f] Gal. 14. lib. de vſu par. c. 4.
[g] Gal. 15. li. de v. par. [illegible] c. 5. Gal. lib. 17. de vſu par.
[h] Hipp. & Gal. lib. [illegible] de art. [illegible] 14.
[i] Gal. 14. lib. de vſu par. 4
[k] Ariſt. 3. li. de par. ani. [illegible] 3. & 4.
Gal. 5. li. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
[l] Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
[m] Gal. 14. lib. de vſu par. c. 14.
[n] Gal. lib. 6. de Plac. ca. 1 & 2. prog. com. 6
[o] Gal. lib. 1. de nat. fac. c. 5. &
[p] Gal. 2. li. prorr. [illegible] com. [illegible]
[q] Gal. lib. an [illegible] arter. ca. [illegible]

A [illegible] in explicandis partibus noſtri corporis, cum à [illegible] ad pedes deſcendunt, neque [illegible] ſpectant ad finem, ad quem factæ ſunt, ita vt ordine facultatum illas perſequatur, ſed incipientes ab inſtrumentis facultatis animalis vt à capite, poſtremo loco ponunt membra, quæ eidem ſeruiunt, intericientes reliqua inſtrumenta, quæ ad vitalem & naturalem referuntur. In ſingulis autem perſequendis exponemus primo res ſecundum naturam ad ipſas pertinentes, vt ſanitatem vna cum cauſis & effectis, deinde adiiciemus, qua ratione in homine cognoſci poſſint & conſeruari, id quod fecimus etiam in partibus ſimplicibus. Cæterum cum inſtrumentis cuiuſq; facultatis tractabimus eas partes quibus teguntur atq; includuntur, quod aliquo modo cenſeri poſſint ipſarum particulæ: cum cerebro igitur tractabimus caput, cui includitur, cum corde thoracem, ſicut & ventrem, cum viſceribus, quæ in illo continentur, vt denique ſcrotum cum teſticulis. Ordiemur à capite, cui includitur cerebrum, quod eſt præcipuum [a] inſtrumentum facultatis animalis, & cum capite agemus etiam de membranis, quibus ſimiliter cerebrum includitur.

De capite & membranis cerebri. CAP. III.

IDtotum, quod in corpore noſtro ſupra ceruicem eſt, [illegible] græce, latine Caput nominatur: videtur autem factum fuiſſe à natura [b] propter cerebrum, quod quia in eo reſidet, dicitur græce [c] [illegible]: ſed cum cancri & animalia cruſtacea omnia careant capite, & cerebrum habeant in pectore, par eſt caput magis effectum fuiſſe [d] propter oculos, qui ex ſublimiori loco, tanquam ex ſpecula, magis proſpiciunt, quæ remota ſunt, perinde atque illi, qui in nauium ad ſummum malum aſcendunt. Belluis vero imperfectioribus, vt cruſtaceis, non ita opus fuit multa & diſtantia cernere, quamobrem, vt cerebrum, ita & oculos habent in pectore, ſed in homine & animalibus perfectioribus neceſſarium fuit collocare oculos in ſuperiori loco & ideo in capite, in quo etiam ſita ſunt inſtrumenta auditus, vt aures, odoratus, vt nares, guſtatus, vt lingua: oportuit enim has partes omnes eſſe vicinas cerebro, vt nerui molles, per quos ab eo recipiunt ſpiritus, ſentiendi facultatem impertientes breuius, & idcirco tutius iter faciant. Ergo effectum eſt caput propter oculos, & alia inſtrumenta ſenſuum: deinde propter cerebrum, cui adeo aptatur, vt propter ipſum plane factum fuiſſe videatur, [e] Diuiditur autem caput in caluariam & faciem: continet facies propriorum ſenſuum inſtrumenta, oculos, aures, nares, linguam, caluaria (quæ græce [illegible], ſeu [illegible] dicitur) cerebrum cõplectitur, cuius quaſi galea, græce [illegible] dicta, propugnaculum eſt. Conſtat caluaria ex oſſibus, vt erecta magis manere poſſit & tutius cerebrum continere, neque enim debuit diſtendi plurimum à cibo, potione aut fœtu, vt [f] venter, & idcirco non debuit eſſe ex muſculis, quemadmodum abdomen: neque debuit etiam dilatari & contrahi ad reſpirationem, ſicut thorax, ideo non conſtat partim ex oſſibus, partim ex muſculis, vt ille, ſed tota ex oſſibus, cũ moueatur ſolummodo totum caput, quà cum ceruicis vertebris committitur, & non ſeparatim aliqua eius pars. Porro caluariæ os tegitur extrinſecus cute & capillis, qui primo nobis occurrunt, deinde membrana carnoſa & altera quæ proxime ipſum inuoluit, vnde à græcis [g] [illegible] dicta eſt; ſed vt C hæc ſuperiiciuntur caluariæ, ita eidem ſubiiciuntur craſſa & tenuis membrana cerebrum complectens, de quibus omnibus ſeorſim agemus.

Exordiemur à cute & pilis: eſt autem cutis durior, & propterea cum perforatur à fuligine expulſa, quæ alvea efficiuntur, foramina non conniuent ſed ſeruantur aperta, multique in ea & longi capilli fiunt, quod materia multa ſuppeditetur ob multitudinem & amplitudinem ſubiectarum venarum & arteriarum, non tamen oriuntur in fronte, quod ad eam minime transferatur materia: hoc commode inſtitutum eſt à natura; nam ibi moleſti fuiſſent propter oculos, & frequentem operam tonſoris poſtulaſſent. Vbi minor eſt copia materiæ, minus prolixi fiunt pili, quemadmodum in palpebris & ſuperciliis. Cæterum in caluaria capilli ſpectant ad tegendum ſimul & ornandum caput: continuatur cutis per vniuerſam caluariam, accipitque neruos à medulla ſpinæ ad primas vertebras, per quos ſenſu prædita eſt.

Sub cute capitis proxime reperitur membrana carnoſa non ſecus ac ſub cute aliarum partium, ea non ſolum vim habet tegẽdi, ſed propter fibras etiam aliqua motus prædita eſt facultate. Membranę carnoſæ ſubiicitur altera membrana, quæ proxime caluariam complectitur, orta à ligamentis ductis à craſſa membrana caluariæ ſubiecta & per eius ſuturas penetrantibus, ex qua cum exierunt, coaleſcunt ſimul & ſuperiectam membranam efficiunt, quæ in duas diuidi poteſt, in ſuperiorem & inferiorem, minus tamen euidenter, quam illa craſſa, quæ reſidet ſub caluaria. Coniungitur membrana, quæ proxime D caluariæ ſuperiecta eſt, ab inferiori parte cum hac, à ſuperiori cum membrana carnoſa; tota vero totam caluariam circundat continuata [h] vſque ad poſteriores partes; veſtit præterea muſculos temporum vſque ad os iugale. Sed qualia ſint oſſa caluariæ, exponemus in Anatome.

Inter cerebrum & caluariam membranæ interiectæ ſunt duæ, [i] quas græci communi vocabulo aliarum [illegible], vocant, prima craſſa & dura, ſecunda tenuis & mollis; illa ad naturã oſſis, hæc ad naturam cerebri magis accedit: craſſa enim membrana media eſt inter os & tenuem, tenuis in craſſam & cerebrum, non ſolum ſitu, ſed etiam ſubſtantia. Tenuis dicitur græce [k] [illegible], à ſimilitudine chorii inuolucri fœtus, vt quæ ſimiliter, atque illud, plurimis venis atque arteriis diſtinguitur: per arterias pulſat tenuis membrana, ita vt dilatata ad craſſam accedat, à qua rurſus recedit, cum contrahitur, quo fit, vt craſſam quoque ſimul pulſare cogat; neque enim ſuo motu mouetur, ſicut neque [l] cerebrum, ſed & hoc & ipſa à tenui membrana mouetur, ſicut & craſſa: quanquam Galenus [m] ſcribit vt cerebrum mouet thoracem, ita ſe quoque moueri & in reſpiratione dilatari & contrahi, ita vt hoc pacto non videatur moueri ab arteriis, quæ ſunt in tenui membrana, à quibus manifeſte mouetur: propterea tantum diſcedit [n] à cerebro craſſa membrana, vt cum tenuis dilatatur, poſſit ipſam excipere, tenuis ergo mouetur ab arteriis, quæ multæ non ſecus ac venæ per ipſam diſcurrunt; alligat enim vtraſque & cerebrum inuoluit ac ſtabile reddit vniuerſum, neque diffluere patitur: excepta enim calloſa ſubſtantia

a Gal. lib. 6. de Plac. c. [illegible]
b Ariſt. 2. 1. de part. an. c. [illegible]
c Gal. 8 lib. de vſu part. c. 4.
d [illegible]
e Ariſt. [illegible] de hiſt. an. c. [illegible] & [illegible]
f Ariſto. 2 lib. de part. an. c. 9.
g Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. 1.
h Gal. 2. lib. cataep. c.
i Ariſt. 1. libro de hiſt. an. ca. 16. & Gal. [illegible] libro de vſu par. c. 8. & 9.
k Gal. 8 lib. de vſu par. c. 8.
l Gal. 4 lib. de diff. pulſ. c. 2
m Gal. de in ſtru. od[illegible] c. [illegible] de [illegible] 10 & c. 14.
n [illegible] alen. 1. [illegible] de [illegible] u. par [illegible]

[illegible] am[illegible] [illegible] cerebr[illegible] [illegible] us [illegible] [illegible] ali, ſed etiam [illegible] quamuis [illegible] prohibet tan[illegible] [illegible] ſtoris membranæ cerebri læda[illegible] ob quam cau[illegible] [illegible] proceſſu[illegible] [illegible] git, vt neruos, ſpinæ medullam, inſtrumenta olfact[illegible] [illegible], qui Eraſi[illegible] ſequuntur, membranas eſſe principia neruorum, quam[illegible] ipſe ſenex [illegible] neruorum voluerit eos oriri à cerebro. Subſtantia iam [illegible] [illegible] tenuem [illegible] branam propoſuerimus: externa ſuperficies æqualis eſt, læuis & aquoſo humore [illegible] [illegible], qua [illegible] partes [illegible]. Altera membrana, quam craſſam & du[illegible] dia cum ſit inter caluariam & tenuem, non ſolum ſitu, vel etiam ſubſtantia efficit, ne [illegible] tactu tenuem offendat venas item & arterias ad tenuem tranſmittit, membranulas [illegible] per[illegible] etiam tranſeuntes pericraneum membranam conſtituunt. Eſt tandem cerebri [illegible] mentum, vt tenuis, verum etiam propugnaculum aduerſus [illegible]. Subſtantia iam [illegible] membrana ſint craſſior & dura, ſcire tamen licet magis craſſam eſſe inferioribus partibus [illegible] brum totum ſuſtinet, quam in ſuperioribus. Figura eius eadem eſt, quæ internæ caluariæ, q[illegible] nit, quanquam & ſeptum quoddam efficit inter priores partes cerebri, & poſteriore[illegible] [illegible] ctam, & aliud rurſus [b] inter dextrum & ſiniſtrum cerebri latus ad figuram falcis, cuius [illegible] gitur cum proceſſu octaui oſſis caluariæ diuidente inſtrumenta olfactus: incipit autem [illegible] poſterior ventriculus, ſeu appendix cerebri, & hebeti ac gibba parte ſpectat ad caluariam, [illegible] concaua ad corpus call[illegible] ſum. Superficies craſſæ membranæ externa aſpera eſt propter fibras [illegible] menta, quibus nectitur, interna læuis, lucida, ſiue adipe, aquoſo humore madens, vt cum ten[illegible] latatur & ipſam adſtringit, facile ab ea recedere poſſit. Quod attinet ad caua, ſeu foramina, [illegible] membrana vndique ſolida eſt, præterquam vbi ex eius ſinibus vaſa producuntur, nam quade[illegible] in anatome oſtendemus decem ſinus à craſſa membrana duplicata confici, in quibus tanq[illegible] venis continetur ſanguis. Ex his duo in ceruice, octo in caluaria continentur. [illegible] qu[illegible] rum hæc [illegible] eſt, quod dura membrana, qua cauum attingit, quod in duriore proceſſu oſſis temporum, pa[illegible] in proceſſu lambdoide oſſis occipitii effictum eſt, duplicatur, & ibi quaſi lacum & fontem effici[illegible] quo prædicti ſinus ex membrana duplicata emanant: primus & ſecundus vterque [illegible] lat[illegible] repr[illegible] cedunt ſub cerebri baſim per proceſſum lambdoidem oſſis occipitii ea de cauſa ſinuatum ad glan[illegible] lam in oſſe ſphenoide contentam, ibique inter ſe iunguntur. Tertius & quartus oriuntur vtri[illegible] vnus ad fontem, qua ad ſummum duri proceſſus oſſis temporum perueniens anguſtior redditur [illegible] enim perforata dura membrana membrana deorſum in priorem cerebri partem per dorſum duri pr[illegible] ceſſus feruntur ad eandem glandulam in oſſe ſphenoide collocatam, vbi cum duobus primis [illegible] Quintus & ſextus eodem loco a fonte proficiſcuntur, quo tertius & quartus, accedunt que per p[illegible] riorem regionem ad eam partem oſſis occipitii, vbi duo latera lambdoidis inter ſe coeunt, biqu[illegible] ſe iunguntur, vbi rurſus lacum alterum efficiunt, à quo ſeptimus & octauus ſinus oriuntur; ſept[illegible] quidem recta ad fontem ſub ſutura ſagittaria procedit & ad octauum os terminatur oct[illegible] uus [illegible] inter cerebrum & poſteriorem eius partem, quę appendix eſt, recta progreditur ad glandulam [illegible] quæ [illegible] græce dicitur; quod pineæ nucis ſimilitudinem referat, inter clunes in extremo v[illegible] [illegible] itam, ab his ſinibus complures venæ deriuantur, quas abunde exponemus, quade ven[illegible] [illegible] craſſa membrana tot foramina, quot venæ ſunt, qu[illegible] b his ſinibus proficiſ[illegible] unt[illegible], quibus ac[illegible] parua ad os ethmoides & quæ aditum præbent neruis & medullæ a cerebro prodeuntibus & pitu[illegible] à cerebro diſtillanti. Magnitudo craſſæ membranæ cauo caluariæ vbi contin[illegible] ur & tenu[illegible] me[illegible] quam continet, reſpondet. Numero craſſa membrana vna eſt, licet in duas di[illegible] poſ[illegible], vt ſup[illegible] & [illegible] orem, & in plures etiam partes, cum ſepta & proceſſus exigat, de quib[illegible] iam [illegible] expoſitus eſt, cum inter tenuem membranam & caluariam collocata ſit. [illegible] hæret autem [illegible] uariæ, præterquam ad ſinum oſſis ſphenoidis, vbi glandula recidet pituitam cerebri [illegible] autem illigatur ab baſim & lambdoidem ſuturam, quam ſuperioribus partibus; ſed [illegible] nis. Materia capitis explicata ad formam veniendum eſt quæ per[illegible] [illegible] ram [illegible] magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum: eſt autem figura [d] totius capitis veluti ſphæræ, q[illegible] capax eſt, vt capiat maiorem cerebri molem, magiſque ab externis iniuriis de[illegible] endatur: vtrinque [illegible] [illegible] teribus depreſſa eſt, ſed prominet a priori & a poſteriori parte, vt ab hac ſpinæ me[illegible] ulla, a[illegible] ſuum inſtrumenta ſumere initium poſſint. Superficies totius corporis media e[illegible] aſpe[illegible] [illegible] cana reſpondet cauis oſſium caluariæ: magnitudo capitis reſpondet magnitudini cer[illegible] in homine [e] proportione totius corporis, ſi cum cæteris animalibus conferatur, maximum e[illegible] [illegible] prætenditur ergo caput paruum [f] propter cerebrum paruum, quod ſemper malum eſt, ſi [illegible] [illegible] num propter magnum, quod tamen non ſemper malum, ſed vbi non bene figuratum ſit, &v[illegible] menta ſe[illegible] us ac motus voluntarii ab eo emanantia non bene ſ[illegible] a. De [illegible] mero n[illegible] [illegible], cum caput vnum ſit duntaxat, ſed de ſitu conſtat collocatum e[illegible] caput ſupre[illegible] que cum prima & ſecunda vertebra ceruicis, ita tamen, vt vix p[illegible] erumpere: v[illegible] tur non ſolum ab oſſibus, ſed etiam ligamentis & muſculis, ſi ſuo loco exir[illegible] ratio & vita de[illegible] ceret non tamẽ ita arctatur, vt non poſſit in priora & poſteri[illegible] [illegible] caluaria a priori parte iungitur cum oſſibus faciei. Capitis [illegible] ad ma[illegible] [illegible] inam refertur, vtraque vnitatem deſiderat, ſed proprie materia d[illegible] temperat[illegible] [illegible] idi[illegible] & ſiccior eſt cum maxime conſiſtat in oſſibus & membran[illegible] [illegible] per[illegible] ione [illegible] inet vel parum ab ipſa recedit, ita vt tot[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tatem [illegible] gat [illegible] amen exce[illegible] s remittitur à langu[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A quæ [illegible] & arteriæ, quæ charotidibus tam [illegible]. De his autem agemus, cum tam venas, quam arterias ſingulas explicabimus. ſanitas [illegible] quæ ad formam capitis attinet, conſiſtit in moderatione earum rerum, quibus ipſam contineri diximus. Cauſæ ſanitatis & ad principia procreationis referuntur, & ad ea, quæ ab arte adhibentur. Effecta ad vſum ſpectant, quem præbere caput diximus, ad qualitates, vt debitum colorem & mediocritatem inter duritiem & mollitiem, ad expulſa, a quibus fiunt ſordes capitis & capilli. Cognoſcuntur ſenſu fere, quæ ad caput ſpectant, præſertim ſanitas & conformatio ipſa; illico enim aſpicientibus ſe oſtendit; [a] non ſic thorax, niſi nudetur. Conſeruantur autem moderata adiectione ac detractione, cumque ſiccius naturaliter ſit, quæ adiici debent ſicciora conueniunt; ſed non ita habenda eſt ratio capitis, hoc eſt, caluariæ continentis, ſicut ipſius contenti, hoc eſt, cerebri: vbi exceſſus corrigendus ſit, contrariis vtendum, ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam, quemadmodum in cerebro oſtendemus, in quo conſeruando caluariæ denſitatem quoque & raritatem tractabimus ac corrigemus.

a Gal. [illegible] de morb. vulg. ca. 3

De cerebro & proprie de fine, ob quem factum eſt, quod ſit principium facultatum animalium. Cap. IV.

VT autem cerebri ſanitas conſeruetur, percipienda eſt eius natura, quæ, vt aliarum etiam partium, in fine conſiſtit, ad quem factum eſt, & idonea compoſitione ex materia & forma ad hunc obtinendum. De fine inter veteres philoſophos non conuenit: nam Plato, qui [b] animam in tres partes
B diuiſit, vnam, quam à præcipuo munere rationem nominauit, & ſimilem eſſe dixit homini, poſuit in cerebro; alteram, quam vocauit iram, & leoni ſimilem eſſe exiſtimauit in corde, ſicut in iecinore; tertiam, quam appellauit cupiditatem, & cum bellua contulit multorum capitum. Hanc Platonis ſententiam vehementer comprobant Medici, [c] qui in cerebro ponunt facultates animales, in corde vitales, in iecinore naturales: quamobrem cenſent vna cum Platone cerebrum effictum fuiſſe à natura, vt ſit domicilium animalis facultatis, quam in cognoſcentem & mouentem ſeparant: mouens illa eſt, qua partes noſtri corporis flectimus, porrigimus & quo volumus mouemus: cognoſcens a [d] Galeno duplex proponitur, vna, quam attendit in ſenſu; altera, quam in præcipuis facultatibus: ſenſum conſtat aut externum eſſe & proprium (cuiuſmodi eſt viſus, auditus, odoratus, guſtatus, qui in externis partibus reſidet:) aut internum & communem, qui habitat in cerebro, à quo ſentiendi vis externis partibus diſtribuitur. Accipit hic imagines rerum omnium, quæ ſub proprios ſenſus cadunt & inter eas diiudicat, ita vt diſcernat aliud eſſe, quod guſtatur, aliud, quod viſui ſubiicitur; idem cognoſcit viſum videre, auditum audire, odoratum odorari, guſtatum guſtare, & tactum tangere, cum proprii ſenſus non tantum deprehendant, quæ propria ſunt ſingulorum ſed etiam quæ communiter ſub plures cadunt, veluti figuram, magnitudinem, numerum, motum, quietem, & ſi aliqua alia ſunt eius generis, vt aſperum aut læ-
C ue, liquidum & concretum: præterea pulchritudinem & ſitum, quæ tamen ad priora quinque videntur poſſe referri, quamuis ſitum Galenus [e] proprie cognoſci velit oculis & aſpectu, non odoratu aut auditu: quod verum eſt, ſi accipiatur ſitus pro interuallo, ſed ſi pro rei poſitione in hac vel illa parte, comprehenditur etiam ab auditu & odoratu: quæ vero guſtantur & tractantur, cum ipſo contactu percipiantur, interuallum monſtrare non poſſunt, neque poſitionem, cum ibi ſint, vbi tanguntur & guſtantur. Percipit ergo communis ſenſus imagines rerum ſiue propriarum, ſiue communium externis ſenſibus ſubiectarum, cum res præſentes ſunt: nam vbi receſſerunt earum imagines ab ea facultate retinentur, quam memoriam dicunt: inſpiciuntur autem ac conſiderantur, ac ſi eſſent rerum præſentium ab ea facultate, quam græci, quod ad viſa ſpectet, nominant φαντασίαν: ſed & hanc & memoriam, cum in his verſetur, quæ ſenſibus percipiuntur, philoſophi referunt ad ſenſum; [f] Galenus vero vtramque pertinere voluit ad facultates cerebri principales, quas aliquando [g] moralibus, aliquando ſenſib. oppoſuit: [h] ternas autem ſtatuit, primam φανταστικὴν, alteram διανοητικὴν, tertiam μνημονευτικὴν appellat, nos intelligentiam, rationem, & memoriam dicemus. Sub φαντασίᾳ mentem quoq; complectitur, quatenus intelligit: nam quatenus ratiocinatur, comprehendit eam ſub ratione, quam [i] Galenus vocat non ſolum διάνοιαν, ſed & νοῦν & φρένας: neque latuit Galenum diſtinctio facultatum mentis alio modo & diligentius facta à Philoſophis, ſed cum omnes ipſarum functiones in intelligendo, ratiocinando ac
D retinendo conſiſtere cerneret, tribus illis facultatibus duntaxat contentũ eſſe Medicum voluit, intelligentia, ratione, & memoria; tenere autẽ has principatum dixit; quia à ſolo primo proueniunt, hoc eſt, à cerebro, neque fiunt ab aliis inſtrumentis vt actiones ſeu facultates ſentiendi & mouendi: principales autem aliquando ſimul, aliquando ſeorſim & bene & male ſuis muneribus fungi perſpexit. Facultates igitur animales ſunt hæ tres præcipuæ, ſenſus & ea, quæ mouet ad arbitrium noſtrum, quarum omnium domicilium Plato, cui Medici ſubſcribunt, voluit eſſe cerebrum; quamq; aliqui non in cerebro, ſed in [l] membranis ponunt animalem facultatẽ, veluti rationẽ, nonnulli etiam volunt, quemadmodũ Eraſiſtrati ſectatores, neruos oriri à mẽbrana cerebri, id quod multis argumentis cõfirmatur; ac primo de præcipuis [m] facultatibus, quæ læduntur ægrotante cerebro, reſtituunturq; eodem ſanato. Præterea cum proficiſcantur earum functiones à ſenſibus, qui in capite reſident, par eſt ipſas quoq. habitare in capite, vbi ſenſus habitat in parte anteriori: docet enim Ariſt. [n] partem anteriorem eſſe illam, in qua eſt ſenſus. Collocant aliqui ſeorſum communem atq; intelligentiam in anteriori parte cerebri, memoriam in poſteriori, rationem in medio, aſſeruntq; vnaquaq. ex his partibus male affecta male affici facultatem, quam illi tribuunt, & inde fieri, vt aliquando vna incolumi altera aut etiam tertia lædatur, quod tamen non neceſſario ſequitur, cum id proficiſci poſſit ab exceſſu alicuius qualitatis, quo magis læditur vna, quam altera, humore, exempli gratia, læditur memoria, quæ retinere debet, non ſic intelligentia, quæ accipere, ſed contra, ſiccitate. [o] Gal. primum inſtrumentum tam ſenſus, quam motus volu[illegible]arii

b In Timæo & 9 l. de Repub. & Gal. 6 lib. plac. c. 1.
c Gal. 6 de Placit. c. 1. & Gal. 2 l. prognoſ. comment. 5.
d Gal. lib. de diff. ſympt. ca. 3.
e Gal. [illegible] lib. de placit. ca. 5. & 7
f Gal. lib. de diff. ſympt. ca. 3.
g 3 1 de loc. affect. [illegible]
h 1. libr. de ſymp. diff. ca. 3
i Primo lib. prædict. 4
k In l. de arte med. c [illegible]
l Gal. 6. lib. aphori. com. [illegible]
m Gal. 1 l. de ſympt. cau. c. 8
n Ariſt. 2 lib. de cælo. tex. [illegible]
o lib. de loc. aff. c. [illegible] & 5.
[illegible] vulg. com. 3.

[illegible] deinde, quod somnus [illegible] ascenduntur ex [illegible] dum cibus & p[illegible] & actio sensus [illegible] euenit, nisi ea [illegible] fieri ad instrumenta [illegible], qui sunt in capite, [illegible] ex [illegible] numero [illegible] qu[illegible] confuse [illegible] in cerebro [illegible], qu[illegible] sensu cog[illegible] [illegible] appetitum, quitat [illegible] in cerebru, in eo quoque facultatem [illegible] quod hæc per neruos distribuitur singulis partibus [illegible] ibi est eius sedes, vbi est origo [illegible] cerebro, à quo vel pr[illegible] [illegible] tur. Huiusmodi [illegible] argumentis continetur [illegible] cerebrum esse domicilium facultatum omnium animalium [illegible] moriæ, sed etiam sensus & motus. Exoritur ex altera parte op[illegible] A[illegible] singulis in partes, sed in facultates, cum omnes [illegible] in animalibus sanguine præditis, in alijs vero, vt [illegible] cordis [illegible] temperet propter sensum, quod [illegible] perfectis veluti in spongijs, in quibus calor exiguus est. In his enim [illegible] [illegible] conficiendum necessarius fuerit [illegible] calor cor[illegible], ad [illegible] effectum fuisse a natura valde frigidum, grand[illegible] aut [illegible] & [illegible] genitum in priore parte corporis, [illegible] Aneris [illegible] ad [illegible] Vnde ergo Aristoteles cerebrum factum [illegible] tibus argumentis [illegible] primo [illegible] cerebri, qu[illegible] æstiuo [illegible] aerem [illegible] [illegible] cordis, [illegible] animales pro[illegible] ad ip[illegible] [illegible] facile, etiam si [illegible] [illegible] idonea [illegible] qualem in cerebri structura videmus [illegible] [illegible] venarum & arteriarum, fornix, processus [illegible] [illegible] monstrant cerebrum [illegible] [illegible] gignendos spiritus animales, atque [illegible] [illegible] Aristoteles non tantum posuit in cerebro [illegible] [illegible] argumentis facultates omnes nostri corporis habitare in corde, [illegible] [illegible] etiam animales, quas Plato & Galenus dixerunt [illegible] [illegible] quibus Aristotelis sententia [illegible] [illegible] probant quamuis facultatem residere in corde: aliæ propriæ [illegible] [illegible]. Communes explicabuntur & soluentur à nobis in tracta[illegible] [illegible] animam [illegible] facultatem nunc proxime subijcientur [illegible] illæ, quæ [illegible] [illegible]. E[illegible] sensus, motus, ponuntur [illegible] Aristotele in [illegible] [illegible] Alexander pluribus argumentis, vt per appetitum, quem statuit [illegible] [illegible] que cognoscentem esse [illegible] dirigitur, vt mentem & seorsum [illegible] mouentem mot[illegible] voluntario [illegible] appetitu [illegible] sensus [illegible] idem principium habere debet, quo [illegible] [illegible] nem sequuntur, versantur in corde, quare ibi quo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], qui habitant in capite, ea parte si sunt, vt [illegible] à cord[illegible] [illegible] eadem parte etiam debet habitare vis [illegible], vt nutriens [illegible] gerentur, idem simul viuer[illegible] non vi[illegible] viuer[illegible] [illegible] quare [illegible] sentiret [illegible] facultate [illegible] [illegible] mouetur [illegible] [illegible] sensus [illegible]

A [illegible] per [illegible]

[illegible] at, quod [illegible] um tamen eſt animal, [illegible] ur veluti materia ſentient [illegible] te. Iam vero motus [illegible], qualis eſt ille, [illegible] cerebro & ſpinæ me- [illegible] Ani- [illegible], vt cã- [illegible] ra, aut [illegible] terna, [illegible] p in

De [illegible] *forma* [illegible] Cap. V

E [illegible] cerebri [illegible], vt pergamus ad eius compo- [illegible] forma [illegible] eſt propria cerebri ſubſtan- [illegible] autem ſimillima [illegible] qui [illegible] tamen [illegible], quæ per ſenſum quaſi per [illegible] autem [illegible] neruı, per quos ſenti- [illegible] vocabat cum ſub ne- [illegible] cerebri [illegible] ſubſtantiam ſ lato caluariæ [illegible] nominabat, quæ in ſpi- [illegible] Vt autem Platonis hæc [illegible] & Philoſ [illegible] in eadem eſt ſubſtantia vtr- [illegible] pacto eadem videatur. Quod vero [illegible] membrana inuoluatur cerebri ſu- C [illegible] latatum eſt, complures autem venæ, & arteriæ licet admodum exiles per ipſam [illegible] autem cerebrum non ex ſanguine venarum, vt [illegible], neque ex ſanguine arte- [illegible], vbi enim permiſcentur virile & femineum ſemen, excitantur ac cor- [illegible] multæ ampullæ, ſubito [illegible] ſpiritus ad al [illegible] partes, vbi fit ſinus, qui ſpiritum exire non [illegible] ſinus circumdatur ſubſtantia craſſiore, ex qua oriuntur membranæ & caluaria [illegible].

[illegible] ad formam, cerebri totius figura eſt eadem, quæ membranæ craſſioris, in qua conti- [illegible] non m [illegible] figura caluariæ & capitis, quam [illegible] vt autem caluaria ab [illegible] plana [illegible] & à lat [illegible] bus, etiam cerebrum, cuius exteriores par- [illegible] tenui membrana profectis, depræhenduntur [illegible]

[illegible]

uim, [illegible], & glandulam [illegible]. In [illegible] parte corporis calloſi & [illegible] medio eius in longitudinem linea aſſurgit [illegible] verſus poſteriorem [illegible] ſed verſus priorem redditur [illegible] hæc vſque ad corpus, quod [illegible] refert, & cum eo nectitur efficiens ſeptum quoddam medium, à quo dexter ventriculus à ſiniſtro ſeparatur: licet autem hoc ſeptum ex cerebri ſubſtantia confectum ſit, adeo tamen tenue [illegible], vt totum pelluceat ab inferiori parte corporis calloſi ad ſuperiorem fornicis. Ita autem [illegible] dexter & ſiniſter ventriculus vt [illegible] que mediam longitudinem ſui lateris occupet [illegible] enim diſtat à fronte pars prior vtriuſque quatenus poſterior ab occipitio, quibus locis tantum ab externa cerebri ſuperficie diſtat, quantum externum latus ab externa cerebri ſuperficie, quæ ſpectat ad tempora: interno autem latere dexter & ſiniſter ventriculus per vniuerſam longitudinem calloſi corporis non magis à ſe recedunt, quam ſit longitudo tenuis ac pellucidi ſepti, quod retulimus, ſed extra corpus calloſum tam verſus frontem, quam verſus occipitium magis diducuntur, vt qui non membrana dumtaxat cerebrum [illegible] uente, ſed bona etiam ea parte ſubſtantia cerebri ſeparentur; quo fit, vt non recta pr[illegible] priori & poſteriori parte obliqui, quibus partibus magis à ſe recedunt, quam in medio [illegible] ſeptum duntaxat interiectum eſt. Extremum vtriuſque tam a priori quam a poſteriori parte [illegible] eſt ac rotundum, poſterius extremum per cerebri ſubſtantiam deſcendit in priorem partem [illegible] ſum, ibique deſinit, vbi oriuntur inſtrumenta olfactus, & nerui, qui videndi facultatem ad [illegible] deferunt. Interna ſuperficies vtriuſque læuis eſt, & illita aquoſo humore, qui in vtroque deprehenditur, præſertim recenti cadauere, imo tamen vtriuſque pars, quæ ad tertium & communem ventriculum ſpectat, aſpera eſt. Eſt igitur tertius ventriculus communis quidam ſinus, cui tam dexter, quam ſiniſter reſpondet, vbi verſus partem poſteriorem ſepto non amplius inter [illegible] tranſmittit [illegible] hanc ad quartum ſpiritus animales, qui in duobus prioribus confecti ſunt. habet igitur [illegible] parte primum & ſecundum, à poſteriori quartum ventriculum: ſuperne regitur corpore [illegible] conſtituto, de quo mox agemus ab inferiori parte, quæ quaſi vallis quædam caua eſt [illegible] veluti ſinus, qui vſq; ad glandulam reſidentem in oſſe ſphenoide recta deſcendit: fertur per [illegible] à cerebro ad propoſitam glandulam, vnde ad palatum deſ[illegible] vbi deſinit, à poſteriore [illegible] ſinus cernuntur [illegible] clunes & teſticuli ad initium quarti ventriculi, ibi alter canalis ac veluti [illegible] angiſtior deſcendit ſimiliter per ſubſtantiam cerebri ad glandulam, [b] non tamen recta, ſed [illegible] tem priorem, ita vt cum altero tiuo proxime dicto iungatur & per vtrunque fluat pituita, quæ [illegible] rebro ſupeeat ad glandulam. A clunibus vero ac teſtibus, vbi deſinere tertium ventriculum [illegible] mus, incipit quartus, qui paruus eſt, nec circumdatur vndique cerebro, ſed a ſuperiori parte [illegible] inferiori ſita eſt medulla, quæ a clunibus incipiens per quartum ventriculum ad ſpinam dor[illegible] dit: efficit autem inferiorem partem quarti ventriculi, qui extra clunes dilatatur & excauat [illegible] refert illi, quem in calamo ad ſcribendum incidimus, non abſimilem. Continetur in quarto [illegible] culo humor ſimiliter aquoſus: nam tenuis membrana, quam licet obſcure videmus [illegible] tres ventriculos, in quarto minime deprehenditur: ob hanc igitur cauſam & ob infe[illegible] tiam, quæ non eſt amplius cerebrum, ſed medulla, ſunt qui cenſeant hunc quartum ſinum non p[illegible] dum eſſe inter ventriculos cerebri. Superſunt nunc exponendæ aliquæ partes ad prædictos ventriculos attinentes, vt corpus fornicis modo cameratum, ſubſtantia nucis pineæ ſimilis, teſtes, [illegible] infundibulum, glandula & cerebri proceſſus. Vocatur igitur a græcis καμαροειδὲς corpus [illegible] ratum, teſtudinis ſeu fornicis modo conſtructum, eiuſdem magnitudinis ac ſubſtantiæ cuius [illegible] diximus corpus calloſum: naſcitur autem a poſteriori extremo duorum priorum [illegible] vbi in priorem partem conuertuntur; ſtatim atque ortum eſt, ſeparatur a ſui lateris [illegible] tum, & [illegible] procedens anguſtius redditur, donec in mucronem finiatur, ad priorem partem [illegible] ventriculi, vbi coniungitur cum ſubſtantia cerebri, & duobus prioribus [illegible] tium tecti modo regit. Figura eius triangula eſt laterum inæqualium [illegible] ſteriori parte vnius ventriculi ad poſteriorem alterius pertinet. ſecundum & tertium latera [illegible] vnum ventriculi dextri, alterum ſiniſtri, iuxta quæ tranſit plexus arteriarum, quem in pr[illegible] triculis reſidere diximus. Anguli omnium [illegible] laterum nectuntur cum ſubſtantia cere[illegible] parte [illegible] cum latera [illegible] cerebro abſ[illegible] ſuperiori vero parte angulus ille, qui ac [illegible] anterorſum ſpectat, cum cerebri ſubſtantia coaleſcit: inferior pars huius corporis, quæ caua eſt, [illegible] niceim repræſentat, & idcirco καμαροειδὲς nominatur, [d] tertium ventriculum regit, ſuperne [illegible] lineam habet in longitudinem aſſurgentem, cum qua ſeptum necti diximus quo duo primi [illegible] diuiduntur. Præſtat hoc corpus eundem vſum, quem fornix in ædificiis, ſuſtinet enim, quæ [illegible] ſunt valde, & quæ ſubiecta ſunt, offendi ab illis minime permittit. defendit igitur tertium ventriculum, defendit & vaſa, quæ a ſinu duræ membranæ ad retiformem plexum feruntur. A poſteriori parte propoſiti corporis ſita eſt ſubſtantia glandulæ ſimilis, græci [e] κωνάριον, à coni ſimilitudine [illegible] nucis pineæ vocant. naſcitur hæc ex cerebri ſubſtantia ab inferiori parte tertii ventriculi verſus quartum; baſis deorſum, apex ſurſum ſpectat, [illegible] hæret poſteriori parte priori parte teſt[illegible] cerebri, & p[illegible] que, dum extrahitur cerebrum, manet alligata venæ, cuius diuiſioni [illegible] [illegible] ſum habet, quam glandulæ, quæ vaſa fulciunt, qua in ramos deriuantur. Vena [illegible] ex ſinu craſſioris membranæ ad cerebri plexum retiformem ferri diximus, ad radicem [illegible] bipartita eſt, ita vt vnus ramus ad dextram, alter ad ſiniſtrum ventriculum proficiſcatur: [illegible] ergo diuiſionem [illegible] fulcit κωνάριον: neque enim factum eſt, quod nonnullis placuit [illegible] modo in [illegible] ventriculo non permittat ſpiritum ex tertio ventriculo tranſire ad quartum, nihil [illegible] eſt, ſed cum cerebrum diuidatur in priorem partem, quæ tres [illegible] ventriculos [illegible] [illegible] tem, quæ quartum, vbi prior cum poſteriori committitur [illegible] tertium & quartum [illegible] deprehenditur ad [illegible] medullæ dorſi, cuius humil[illegible] pr[illegible] nes ſimul [illegible]

a Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. 14.

b Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. [illegible] c. 14.

c Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. [illegible]

d Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. ca. 12.

e Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. [illegible] 14.

q [illegible]

[illegible] propter [illegible] foramen in catuum [illegible] duo [illegible] pta est a priori parte [illegible] foramin[illegible]s, per [illegible] ndit [illegible] non subito, sed paulatim à glan- [illegible] per alia [illegible], per quæ nerui, venæ [illegible], processus adhuc restant: quos cerebrum [illegible] medulla [illegible] næ, & duo [illegible] os caluariæ [illegible] modo [illegible] cerebri & [illegible] figura, superficie, [illegible], de quibus [illegible] dum [illegible]. [illegible] Aristoteles etiam [illegible] Hactenus de compositione cerebri [illegible]

[illegible] Cap. VI

[illegible] ad cerebri compositionem spectans: post [illegible] materia temp[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] locuti [illegible] mus medi[illegible] tere oportet [illegible] magnitu[illegible] [illegible] men moderatione, paruum [b] ſemper malum eſt, quod tamen [illegible] non [illegible] ſed tantum, vbi bene figuratum ſit, & bonam conſtitutionem præſ[illegible] enta [illegible] tus, quæ inde proficiſcuntur: reſpondet autem magnitudini caluariæ [illegible] [e] enim [illegible] ſam, præterquam in ſenibus, in quibus ſiccelcit, & non ita [illegible] me, vt ipſam totam [illegible] lcat, [illegible] ribus, in quibus tamen non ita plenum eſt, vt non dilatetur & [illegible] ntrahatur, ple[illegible] us tamen [illegible], in ſenibus, & ideo vbi concutitur, minus offenditur, quam illis. [e] Valde autem [f] humidum na[illegible] cerebrum & ideo grandius. quod euenit etiam oculo processu ætatis ſubſidet & minus efficitur, [illegible] ſubſtantiæ craſſioris concocto humore. De numero & ſitu cerebri, quem enarrauimus, nihil attinet dicere, cum manente vita neceſſe ſit perpetuo eam ſanitatem ſeruari, quæ in ipſis conſiſtit. Sanitatis cerebri cauſæ fuerunt illæ, quæ primo ipſum conſtituerunt, principia videlicet procreationis, ſem[illegible] ſanguis, quantitate & qualitate moderata deinde iuſta adiectio ac detractio per inſtrumenta [illegible] à quibus animales, vitales, ac naturales facultates ſecundum naturam vna cum ſanitate aut co[illegible] ſunt, aut etiam reſtitutæ. Effecta ſanitatis cerebri ſunt primo actiones animales, quæ [illegible] cundum naturam ab intelligentia, ratione, memoria, ſenſu & motu emanant; in his ponere oportet ſomnum, vigiliam, & inſomnia, quæ cum longiorem tractationem poſtulent, paulo [g] poſt ſeorſum [illegible] nentur, vbi rebqua effecta ſanitatis cerebri enarrauimus. Sunt autem hæ qualitates [illegible] mollities ac laxitas, & maior in parte priori, minor in poſteriori, ſunt & retenta etiam atque expellit retinet cerebrum ſecundum naturam ea, à quibus alitur, expellit ea, quæ ſuperant quantitate vel qualitate aliena: [h] parauit autem natura vias, per quas purgaretur, longe plures, quam in aliis partibus, co quod cerebrum & oſſe tegatur [illegible] & ob facultates, quas continet præſtantiſſimas, maxime purum eſſe debeat, & inde. [i] Supra autem docuimus vapores ac fuligines neque euntes per oſſis denſi[illegible] exhalare, ſiue in ipſo cerebro gignantur, ſiue ab inferioribus partibus ad ipſum aſcendant, per calu[illegible] ſuturas expirare, quamquam flatus in cerebro ſternutamentum excitans per nares expellitur; quæ [illegible] to craſſiora ſunt, detrudit per nares & palatum, nonnunquam [k] etiam per aures, & [illegible], vbi co[illegible] ſa ſint, quemadmodum infantibus; ſequuntur etiam ſanitatem cerebri imperfectam effecta qua[illegible] præter naturam, vt grauitas capitis & deſtillatio.

De vigilia, ſomno, & inſomniis. Cap. VII.

DE vigilia & ſomno, atque inſomniis nunc agendum ſupereſt; eorum enim vis explicanda e[illegible] intelligatur qualia eſſe debeant, cum inter effecta ſanitatis cerebri referuntur, qui[illegible] græcis citur [illegible], à latinis ſomnus; & quæ dicitur ab his vigilia; ab illis vocatur [illegible]; nam [illegible] præter naturam eſt & ſymptoma quoddam. Definitio tam vigiliæ, quam ſomni ex communi [illegible] tione, quam omnes de ipſis habent, facile colligitur; dicunt autem omnes hominem vigilare [illegible] eius ſenſus ſuo munere funguntur, dormire, cum ab hoc vacant, ita vt ambo ad communem ſenſu[illegible] ſpectent, [m] cum propriorum omnium communes ſint: oſtendimus [n] enim communem ſen[illegible] cognoſcere, quæ à quinque propriis referuntur, vt calorem, ſonum, odorem, ſaporem, [illegible], & [illegible] lum eſſe eorum omnium iudicem, atque aliis cunctis ſentiendi vim impertire, quare cum alii om[illegible] ſuum officium faciunt, neceſſe eſt hunc quoque exerceri, cum alii otioſi ſunt, ipſum quoque [illegible] quamobrem ſi tam vigilia, quam ſomnus ad proprios omnes ſenſus pertinet, neceſſe eſt primum pertineat ad communem, à quo proprii obtinent ſentiendi vim. Vigilia ergo non aliud eſt, quam exercitatio, ſeu actio ſenſus communis. ſcribit Ariſt. [o] voluptatem eſſe actionem, & idcirco vigiliam [illegible] diſſimam eſſe, cum ſit actio; ſomnus contra vacatio eſt ſenſus communis, & propterea [illegible] liquo[illegible] ſenſuum à ſuo opere, & ſicut vigilia eſt actio, ita ſomnus priuatio actionis: alligantur dormi[illegible] ibus ſe[illegible] ſoluuntur vigilantibus, & propterea [p] dicitur ſomnus vinculum ſenſuum, vigilia ſo[illegible] o. Veru[illegible] ſomno vna cum partibus ſentientibus quieſcunt etiam illæ, quæ voluntate mouentur; neque n. exc[illegible] tur ad motum voluntarium animal, niſi appetat proſequi cōmodum aliquid, aut declinare incommodum, quod ſine ſenſu [q] & cognitione nullo modo fieri poteſt: quamobrem ſi in ſomno non ſen[illegible] neceſſe eſt, etiam non moueamur, ſed omnes partes, quę parent voluntati, quieſcant. vno [illegible] excepto, [r] qui ob reſpirationis neceſſitatem aſſidue viciſſim dilatatur & contrahitur, alioquin ex in[illegible] teriit innatus calor & ſimul cum eo vita deficeret: adeo autem moleſtum eſt impedimentum reſpirationis, vt moueat aliqua ex parte ſenſum dormientis, ita tamen obſcure, vt nō imprimatur imago eiuſmodi voluntatis in animo, ſed effluat, atq; elabatur, adeo vt homo, cum iam experrectus eſt, non meminerit ſe mouere thoracem voluiſſe. Multa etiam facimus vigilantes, ad quæ parum animus eſt intentus, & propterea in memoria non hærent, neq; recordamur ea effecta fuiſſe a noſtra voluntate, itaque non mirum eſt, ſi cum dormientes thoracem mouere volumus, experrecti prorſus eiuſmodi voluntatis obliuiſcamur; quieſcunt igitur in ſomno ſenſus, quieſcit facultas illa mouendi, quæ in nobis ſita eſt nobisq; paret, ſed ſimul ēt quieſcit mens [t] & ſopita languet, & idcirco per ſomnum nihil intereſt inter [u] bonos & malos, inter doctos & ignaros, inter miſeros & felices. Verum quamuis dormientib[illegible] actiones omnes animales, à ſuo munere, definitur tamen ſomnus vinculu, ſeu priuatio ſen[illegible] ad [illegible] maxime pertinet, & cū quo aliæ facultates ſimul ſuo munere priuantur. Diiudicare au[illegible] ſit[illegible] affectio, an opus aliquod naturæ, Galenus [x] difficile exiſtimauit, ſiquidē tantē abeſſe [illegible], vt [illegible] pus. ſeu actio, vt definiatur actionis priuatio, ſed quia non fit ſine aliquo naturæ opere, videtur [illegible] quo pacto opus: profecto ſi ad cauſam reſpiciamus, eſt opus naturæ. quæ dum concoquit, cerebrum vap[illegible] bus implet, qui (vt [y] ſuo loco docebimus) ad cerebrum aſcendentes obſtructionem, & ſomnum af[illegible] tunt, ſ[illegible] d cum ſit priuatio ſenſus, ſi ad hunc ſpectemus, debebit affecti[illegible] exiſtimari [illegible] alli[illegible] itur enim ſen[illegible] [illegible] cum per ſomnum ſuum officium facere prohibetur, & vim, quam habet, non exe[illegible] propterea Ariſtoteles [z] ſomnum ſcientiæ, vigiliam contemplationi comparat. Poetæ [a] autem appellant [illegible] mnum

[a] Cap. 4. [illegible] ius libri.
[b] Gal. de arte med. c. 11.
[c] Gal. [illegible] de morb. vulg. com. 3.
[d] Gal. 3. 6. de morb. vulg. com. 1 & [illegible] lib. aphor. [illegible] 8.
[e] Gal. lib. aph. com. 18.
[f] Ariſt. 4. de gen. cap. 4. & 2. de part. lib. c. 7.
[g] In hoc eodem cap.
[h] Gal. li. de [illegible] c. 13.
[i] Cap. 4. huius libri.
[k] Gal. 3. de aphor. comment. 24
[l] Gal. 2. lib. aph. com. 3.
[m] Auer. 2. collig. c. 21.
[n] Supra c. 3.
[o] [illegible] metaph. [illegible]
[p] Ariſt. in lib. de ſomn. ca. 1.
[q] Ariſt. lib. 1. de anim. 44.
[r] Gal. 4. lib. aph. 15
[s] Gal. lib. de mo[illegible] ca. 6
[t] Gal. lib. de ſympt. cau[illegible]
[u] Ariſt. li. 1. [illegible] ca. 1
[illegible] de ſuſtru. oder [illegible]
[illegible]

somnum [illegible], partem, [illegible] simulachrum [illegible] in corpore [illegible] iaceant, & [illegible] languidi [illegible], nec sensu [illegible] videt [a] [illegible], nec audit, oculis & auribus patentibus, non [illegible] perturbantur. [illegible] autem [illegible], qui dormiunt, sensu priuentur, non tamen quæuis [illegible] sensuum [illegible] de [illegible], sed ea tantum, quam afferunt vapores, qui ab alimento, dum conficitur, [illegible] placuit, quod somnum maxime indicit illam priuationem sensus, [illegible] arteriæ ceruicis [illegible] stringuntur, [illegible] homo à mente deficitur. & propter [illegible] Hippocrate [c] doloris causam aliquando non percipiat, complures autem [illegible] tur, enim [illegible] longius, [d] alius breuis sit, alius grauis, alius leuis, alius [illegible] his, & variis, [illegible] modi.

H[illegible] sit [illegible] de vigilia, somno atque eius differentiis, ad causas [illegible], & primo ad finem, ad quem refertur, deinde ad vim effectricem, a qua [illegible] natura [illegible] instituendo duplex fuit; vnum, vt sensus atq; animalis facultas quiesceret, [illegible] alterum, [illegible] alimenti [illegible] perficeretur. [illegible] ates cœlestes, quæ perpetuæ sunt, [illegible] & [illegible] nec laborant, non defatigantur, non egent refectione, quod non [illegible] facultatibus [illegible] quæ cum spiritibus vtantur, qui assidue exhauriuntur, vicissim quiete [illegible], qua earum [illegible] te pel[illegible] ur, vt interim spiritus recreentur, & tenere possint ad [illegible] natura [illegible] mel, vt [illegible] id, quod [illegible] dum vigilat [illegible] perpetuo fieri [illegible], sed cum [illegible] quatur, [illegible] est, vigilia [illegible] interp[illegible] tur: communis est hic omnium [illegible] quadrupedum, serpentum, volucrum, piscium, insectorum, sed multo euidentior est [illegible], quæ palpebras habent, quæ sensu carent, veluti lapides atque inanima corpora, & stirpes nec vigilare dicuntur, nec [illegible] autem per somnū perficitur, quod, vt paulo post subiiciemus, calor tunc [illegible] & perfectius [illegible] munus, [illegible] natura somnum. Sed [h] quidam ad nullum finem fuisse constitutum [illegible] argumentis probabilib. adducti: Vel quod somnus sit priuatio, & [illegible], tum quod pro somno sola quies sufficere videatur, cum Hippocrates [i] [illegible] laborare [illegible], quietem [illegible] auferre lassitudinem dicat, ita vt non necessarius [illegible], quod [illegible] cedat & potione, & propterea non pertineat ad coctionem. [illegible] Quibus omnibus facile est respondere: quod enim dicit somnum esse priuationem, non simpliciter conceditur, sed tantum [illegible] habita sensus communis, qui suum munus exercere prohibetur, alioquin si causam intueamur, est naturæ opus, quæ cum concoquit alimentum, vapores ad cerebrum transmittit, & ibi relinquit, quod autem relinquitur post actionem, [k] appellatur opus: [l] ex contrariis etiam vnum habet vim habitus, alterum priuationis, quamuis re vera vtrumque sit habitus. Somnus igitur, qui vigiliæ contrarius est, licet priuatio sit, aliquo pacto tamen est habitus, & opus. Sed esto etiam, [illegible] simpliciter priuatio, &

C per se ad nullum finem dirigatur, non propterea efficitur, [illegible] natura, quæ somnum constituit, ad aliquem finem ipsum retulerit, vt ad salutem animalium per refectionem spirituum, & coctionem alimenti: neque [illegible] sola quies; valet enim ad lassitudinem duntaxat [illegible], non tamen ad recreandos spiritus sensuum exercitatione exhaustos, sed necessarius [illegible] somnus, qui si accedat, etiam [illegible] cibus & potio non sumitur, vt fessis, & post multam vigiliam, [illegible] verus somnus, sicuti ille qui fit per coctionem alimenti: hunc enim duntaxat [m] Aristoteles vere somnum appellat. Propositum igitur naturę in somno est non solum refectio spirituū, qui in vigilia exhauriuntur, sed etiam per[illegible] coctionis alimenti, perficitur autem, non quod somnus per se aliquid præstare possit, sed quod per ipsum contrahatur calidum innatū, à quo [n] tanquam à causa conficitur quicquid in corpore nostro [illegible] quemadmodum n. tempora anni nihil per se præstant, sed per temperationem, qua tunc prædita est aer: ita nihil per se efficiunt somnus & vigilia, sed quicquid præstant, tribuendum est calori innato, qui per somnum contrahitur ad partes internas, qui per vigiliam in corpore [illegible] funditur, & ad exteriora euocatur, quo fit, vt dormientibus externæ partes refrigerentur internæ calefiant, contra vigilantibus, quod [illegible] ab Hippocrate. Sed cum duplex sit innatus calor, alter insitus, alter influens, qui [illegible] tus est, non mouetur [illegible], sed in iisdem partibus residet, dum seruatur vita. Ille, qui à visceribus influit in vniuersum corpus, [illegible] minutat locum [illegible], & sanguinem in quibus residet. [q] Mouetur [illegible] assidue nunc ad exteriores partes, nunc ad interiores, sine qua vicissitudine motus minime sustineretur, cum fertur ad exteriorem partē, [illegible] temperatur, cum ad interiores reuertitur, alitur, nequit enim sine pastu permanere: ob eandem [r] causam lucernis ac cere[illegible] flamma modo sursum, non deorsum ferat, alioquin non sustineretur. Eadem ratio est caloris

D influentis in corpore nostro, qui nisi eo duplici motu assidue vteretur, deficeret, id quod euenit, cum animal mouetur motu cordis & arteriarum: sed præter hanc vicissitudinem motus assiduam fertur ob quosdam animi vel corporis affectus impetu quodam ad partes interiores, & ibi retinetur, ob alios ad exteriores, vbi similiter insistit: [illegible] fertur ad internas partes, ibique diutius retinetur, per timorem & ægritudinem, vt natura declinet, quæ molesta sunt, contra per spem & gaudium, vt persequatur, quæ iucunda, euocatur ad partes externas, ex effectibus corporis [illegible] accidit horror [illegible] ad internas partes, vt noxam illam deuitet, sed contrahitur etiam in somno, cum animus quiescit, neque amplius fundit spiritus ad partes exteriores, vt sentiant & moueantur, sicuti dum anima vigilat: quamobrem in somno, vt paulo supra monstrauimus, externæ partes frigidiores sunt, præsertim in principio, nam procedente tempore, calor, qui contractus erat, potentior redditus funditur in vniuerso corpore, atque adeo ad cutem euocatur, vt quibusdam moueat [u] sudorem, atque [illegible] ipsius caloris secundum naturam est. Cæterum in somno non solum intro reuocatur [illegible] animi, sed etiam repellitur a frigore, quem impulsum Aristotelis [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] impellitur enim [illegible] frigore interno sumpti cibi & potionis, quibus [illegible]

[illegible] latur

a Ari[illegible]

g Ar[illegible]

h Ar[illegible]

i Hip[illegible] Gal. de aere [illegible]

k Ari[illegible] al. lib. de nat[illegible]

l Arist. li[illegible] de general. & corruptione & [illegible]

m Ari[illegible]

n Gal. 4. de morb[illegible]

o Gal. lib. aph. com. 4.

q [illegible] de c[illegible] c. 9. [illegible] Gal.

u Ari[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] confectum [illegible] m vbique vna cum [illegible] præcepit Ariſtot. [f] quo fact[illegible] facile autem inuenietur ſi quo [illegible] enim, quod vigiliæ cau[ſ]am affert, omn[illegible] Vigilat [illegible] ſuum munus exercet, vbi & adeſt ſpiritus ſentiendi vim præbens, & iter patet, per [illegible] partibus ſentientibus.

D[uo] itaque vi[gi]liam faciunt, præſe[ntia] ſpiritus, & aditus patens, [c]um vero al[l]igantur [illegible] poſſu[nt ſ]uum o[ffi]cium facere, neceſſe eſt contrariæ cauſæ [c]oncurrant, abſentia videlicet [illegible] malis, aut vbi hic præſens ſit, iter interclusum: deſideratur ſpiritus animalis, cum aut non [gi]gnitur, aut genitus ſtatim conſumitur, non gignitur in animæ defectione, quod à corde [illegible] am[p]liu[s] vitalis ſpiritu[s], ex quo procreetur. Idem accidit alligatis in [c]eruice [g] arteriis, per q[illegible] [illegible]us ad cer[e]brum a[ſc]endit, abſumitur interdum ille, qui ge[nit]us eſt, ita vt homo [illegible] [illegible]ler[e] palpebras non poſſit, veluti cum morti propinquus eſt, quemadmodum [illegible] quem deſcripſit Hipp. 5. *lib. de morb. vulg.* & cum hectica [i] febre laborat, aor[illegible] maximo [illegible]riciatur. [Q]ui equuleo tor[q]uentur, vt ſceleſtum ac nefarium facinus fateantur [illegible] medio [in] tormento obdormiſcere. Ob quancunq; cauſam abſint animal[e]s ſpir[itus] [illegible], q[illegible] ſe[illegible], non propterea obrepit ſomnus, ſed adimitur facultas [l] vigi[la]ndi, & non appellatur [illegible] ſed magis inexpugnabilis dormiendi neceſſitas, quæ græce [illegible] dicitur. Cum vero adeſt [c]opia ſ[pi]rituum animalium, poteſt animal priuari ſenſu, quod claudatur aditus, per quem permeare debet obſtruatur, ſiue adſtringatur; ſecundum naturam nunquam adſtrin[git]ur, ſed tantum obſtruitur [illegible] por[illegible]us d[u]ntaxat, qui excitan[tur], dum al[i]mentum concoquitur, & ad [ce]rebrum aſcendunt, at [illegible] hæc aut[em v]na cauſa eſt ipſius ſomni naturalis, de quo conuenit inter Ariſtotelem [n] [illegible] nom, quanquam de l[o]co di[ſſ]entiunt [illegible] [va]por obſtructionem faciens ſpiritibus aditum [illegible] [illegible]it, quem Ariſtoteles [illegible] um cauſa ſomni requiritur, ſimul requiri voluit. Aſſentitur [illegible] [illegible], qui [ſen]ſum communem in cerebro collocauit, vbi neceſſe eſt, fiat obſtructio, [illegible] ter[illegible]udi debet ſpiritui animali [illegible] hanc ſente[nt]iam comprobant cerebri affectiones illæ, q[uæ] obſtructionem auge[n]tes ſomnum augent, [illegible]llentes tollunt; auxilia item, quibus ſuc[illegible] mis continuatæ vigiliæ, aut grauiori ſomno [illegible] admouentur enim hæc ad caput, qu[illegible] naturam fiat eiuſmodi o[bſtr]uctio. Ariſtoteles [f] vero, qui voluit cor domicilium eſſe [illegible] [illegible] facultatum, in corde fieri eiuſmodi obſtructionem tradidit [illegible] ſed cum fateatur [v]apor[es] [illegible] cal[illegible], ad cerebrum ferri, commentus eſt eos refrigerari ab huius frigore, & veluti in plu[illegible] [illegible] ad cor deſcendere, atque ibi obſtruere aditum, per quem ſpiritus debent [illegible] N[o]s qui cum [P]latone & G[a]leno [t] monſtrauimus domi[cil]ium ſenſus commu[n]is [illegible] in ip[ſ]o quoq; e[a]m obſtructionem, & omnium fieri volumus, non in corde, cum n[illegible] p[illegible] remedia imponantur [illegible] per quæ coercetur, aut accerſitur ſomnus, locus ver[o illegible] ab alimento vapores, qui ad cerebrum tendunt, potiſſimum in ventriculo eſt [illegible] quod [illegible] [illegible] cibum ac potionem accedit ſomnus, dum in [v]entri[illegible] [illegible] eſt, & quod ex alime[nto illegible] venis [illegible] [illegible] brem difficile videtur Ariſtotelis [illegible] ſententiam tueri, qu[illegible]

[illegible]

E aut [illegible], quod euenit interdum etiam poſt cœnam, vbi cura, negocio, aut cogitatione aliqua intentus eſt, quare non eſt, quod miremur, ſi poſt prandium vigilamus: huc accedit, quod noctu cœnamus, quo tempore minus abſumuntur vapores ci[bi], & magis ad interiores partes repellitur calor innatus; contra prandemus interdiu, cum ob aeris calorem magis conſumitur vapor, qui obſtruere cerebrum debet, & magis euocatur innatus calor ad partes externas, quanquam compluribus etiam pranſis in promptu eſt ſomnus, ſed, vt diximus, eripitur à negocijs, à curis, à cogitationibus: balneum [a] aquæ dulcis ſomnum facit, niſi aliud quid vigeat, hoc eſt, niſi animus intentus in re aliqua ſit.

Quamuis autem effectrix cauſa ſomni ſit ab huiuſmodi vapore; plurimum tamen conducit ad eum mouendum innati caloris contractio, & reuocatio ſpirituum ad interna partes, atque animi quies, vt qui cum in cura & cogitatione verſatur, obſtructionem ſuperat, & ſomnum aufert, ita cum quieſcit, neque fertur vna cum ſpiritibus & calore ad partes externas, perfectius concoquitur alimentum, pluresque aſcendunt vapores ad cerebrum, maioremque obſtructionem ac ſomnum faciunt; quo fit, vt arctius dormiant homines, cum calor magis ad internas partes repellitur, veluti no[ct]u, atque hyeme, non quo contractio ipſa caloris proprie ſomnum efficiat, cum hic proxime a vaporibus cibi proficiſcatur, ſed quod efficiendi ſocia ſit. Naturalem igitur ſomnum proxime affert ſola obſtructio, quam in cerebro efficiunt vapores, qui a ventriculo aſcendunt, dum alimentum concoquitur.
F Quod ſi obiicias ieiunos etiam conſopiri, vbi multum aut [b] laborarunt, aut diu etiam [c] vigilarunt: concedemus quidem eos dormire, non tamen dabimus eiuſmodi ſomnum eſſe naturalē, quem tantū [d] efficiunt vapores ab alimento excitati: qui de via feſſi ſunt, ſæpe cum ad diuerſorium venerunt, antequam cibum ſumant, conſopiti grauiter dormiunt, quo nomine etiam frictiones [e] ad dormiendum conducunt. Qui diu vigilarunt, aliquando vel totum biduum dormiunt, quare vbi ſomnus difficilis & incertus eſt, cogimus hominem [f] ad multam noctem vigilare, ſic enim deniq; dormitat, cauſa dormiendi tunc eſt partim obſtructio, quam [g] humor efficit, qui in feſſo corpore liqueſcit, partim quod innatus calor exhauſtis ſpiritibus ad internas partes confugit, vt alatur, & recreetur; habet enim, vt nonnulli [h] volunt, vim, qua eiuſmodi reditu ad internas partes ſe tuetur, perinde ac ſapiens & callidus Imperator, vbi inſtructam aciem in maximum periculum & extremum pene adductam perſpicit, receptui canens reuocat in caſtra. Poſt multum igitur laborem, & diuturnam vigiliam remeat calor ac ſpiritus ad partes internas: quod ſi tunc vapor ab alimento ſumpto cerebrum obſtruat, dicetur hic cauſa principalis: contractio vero caloris, & reuocatio ſpirituum ad partes internas adiuuans, ob quam grauius homo dormiet, in ieiunio efficit ſomnum præcipue humor liqueſcens, quo ſimiliter confert reuocatio caloris, recte autem monuit [i] Auicenna ſomnum, qui poſt laborem aut vigiliam venit, non eſſe ſecundum naturam, ſicut neque cibi cupiditas illa quæ accidit, vbi corpus nimis exinanitur. Similis naturali ſomno eſt ille, quem facit balneum [k] aquæ dulcis, & aqua calida diffuſa
G prope nares. Galenus vt ſomnum faciat iis, qui ex vini potu capite dolent, in balneo veſpere perfundit caput aqua calida; feruntur enim ad cerebrum eius vapores, & obſtruendo prohibent, quo minus ferantur ſpiritus ad partes externas: eſt enim obſtructio hæc non abſimilis illi, quam faciunt vapores ab alimento exhalantes, & propterea ſomnum affert non grauem, qualis accidere ſolet quibuſdam ægrotantibus, qui græce dicitur [l] ληθαργος, tum κῶμα & [m] κάρος: oritur autem ex obſtructione. [n] quam faciunt vapores in febricitantibus, cum ſucci putreſcere incipiunt initio acceſſionis, aut etiam per totam acceſſionem, cum febris à putreſcente pituita proficiſcitur: eiuſmodi ſomnus grauis ac longus præter naturam multo magis accidit, cum cerebrum à craſſis, glutinoſis, ac frigidis ſuccis obſtruitur, quod ſi tunc cum priuatione ſenſus lædatur motus thoracis, vocatur [o] ἀποπληξία: nam vbi κάρος ſimpliciter eſt, animal ſenſu priuatur inuiolato motu thoracis; accidit autem hoc non tantum vbi cerebrum à craſſis & glutinoſis vaporibus aut ſuccis obſtruitur, ſed etiam vbi refrigeratur, quo nomine ſtupefacientia [p] medicamenta, vt pro lenitione doloris ſtuporem, ita pro ſomno faciunt inexpugnabilem quandam dormiendi neceſſitatem. Frigore ſpiritus extinguuntur, vapores vero & ſucci, ſi qui ſunt, craſſiores fiunt, ita vt maiorem obſtructionem afferant; iter, per quod tranſire ſpiritus deberet, anguſtius redditur, & ita animal priuatur ſenſu, quod euenit etiam, vbi alioquin cerebrum adſtringitur, [q] icto capite aut percuſſis temporum [r] muſculis, aut cum fracta caluaria ab imperito [s] chirurgico os ſecante lamina cuſtodem membranæ demiſſa cerebrum comprimitur, ſed
H magis adhuc adſtringitur iter ſpirituum, vbi cerebrum inflammetur, quo fit, vt æger non ſentiat, ſed grauiter ſomno oppreſſus eſſe videatur. Statuamus igitur priuari animal ſenſu, cum aut deſunt ſpiritus animales, aut aditus intercluditur: vbi deſunt, dicamus non accedere ſomnum, ſed auferri facultatem vigilandi, cum intercluditur aditus, accedere ſomnum ſecundum naturam quidem, vbi hoc fiat propter obſtructionem, quam afferunt vapores ab alimento excitati, ſimilem naturali, cum obſtructionem afferunt vapores ab aqua calida exhalantes, aut humores ob multos labores, & diuturnam vigiliam liquati: præter naturam vero, cum aut obſtruitur cerebrum a vaporibus, aut ſuccis craſſis, frigidis, ac glutinoſis, aut anguſtior redditur aditus ob vim frigoris, ob inflammationem, ob compreſſionem ex ictu factam; atque hic (vt iam oſtenſum eſt) non eſt ſomnus, ſed inexpugnabilis quædam dormiendi neceſſitas. Sed ad ſomnum faciendum lenis ſonus, cantus, & aquæ murmur etiam conducit, his, qui à mente deſtituuntur, cum dormire nequeunt, accerſit ſomnum Silanus iuxta cadens, vt vtar verbis Cornelij [t] Celſi, nutrices [u] cantu infantibus non modo fletum ſedant, ſed etiam ſomnum mouent. Mœcenas, vt ſcribit Seneca, [x] amoribus anxius, & moroſæ vxoris quotidiana repudia deflens, ſomnum per ſymphoniarum cantum ex longinquo lenè reſonantium quærebat; quo pacto autem efficere ſonus ſomnum poſſit, non ita facile eſt explicare, cum neque ſpiritus abſumat, neque prohibeat permeare: profecto non aliud exiſtimandum videtur, niſi quod ſomni principalis cauſa eſt vapor, qui ab alimento excitatur: ſonus vero eo nomine ad ſomnum

[a] Lib. de tu. val. c. 4.
[b] Gal. 1. lib. de ſympto. cau. c. 8.
[c] Gal. 2. l. prædictionū com. 29.
[d] Ariſt. in lib. de ſomno c. 3.
[e] Galen. 11. m. c. 3.
[f] Gal. 4. 6. de morb. vul. com. 17.
[g] Ariſt. in l. de ſomno. ca. 3.
[h] Auerr. 2. lib. colliget. cap. 21.
[i] 1 fen. l. 3. tract. 4. c. 8.
[k] Gal. 4. lib. de tu. va. c. 4. & 10. lib. de med. met. c. 4.
[l] 2. lib. catatep. c. 1.
[m] Ariſt. in lib. de ſom. ca. 1.
[n] Gal. 2. lib. apho. com. 3. & 4. lib. de loc. aff. c. 2.
[o] Gal. 4. lib. de loc. affe. c. 2.
[p] Gal. 1. de ſymp. cau. ca. 3.
[q] Hyp. 7. lib. aph. 1[illegible].
[r] Hyp. [illegible] lib. de arti. 21.
[s] Gal. [illegible] de loc. aff. c. 2.
[t] Lib. 3. c. 18.
[u] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 7.
[x] In lib. de diuin. prouid. c. 3.

ſomnum confert, quod animum cura aut cogitatione intentum ſedat, & pacatiſſimum [illegible] voluptatem, quam affert, ſed cum animus quieſcit, iam docuimus tunc ſomnum facile obre[illegible] vapores ab alimento excitati non ſuperentur, ſicuti quando animus intentus eſt ad aliqu[illegible] aut cogitandum; vbi tamen maxime ſit intentus, non quieſcit etiam ob ſomnum, neque venit [illegible], id quod Horatius [a] his verſibus doctiſſime expreſſit:

a Lib. 3. ode 1.

Diſtrictus enſis cui ſuper impia
Ceruice pendet, non Siculæ dapes
Dulcem elaborabunt ſaporem,
Non auium citharæque cantus
Somnum reducent.

b Ariſt. 18. lib. problem. 1. & 7.

Eadem ratio eſt lectionis [b] quæ ſoni, affert hæc ſomnum, vbi animus quieſcit, vel quod comprehendat id, quod legitur, vel quod deſperet ſe poſſe comprehendere: nam ſi aliquid dubitet, aut requirat, magis excitatur, ita vt pro ſomno ſequatur vigilia ex vehementi intentione obſtructionem ſuperante; adhibetur etiam titillatio pedibus ad faciendum ſomnum, idem autem videtur præſtare, quod cantus & ſymphonia. Sed cum ſomnus non debeat eſſe aſſiduus, quæret quis, cum animal ſopitum eſt, à quo excitetur? cui reſpondendum eſt aliam eſſe cauſam, cum ſponte; aliam, cum vi aliqua expergiſcitur; Suſcitatur ex ſomno ſponte, vbi finitur illa cauſa, quæ naturalem ſomnum faciebat, hoc eſt, vbi iam perfecta coctio eſt, neque vapores amplius aſcendunt ad cerebrum, aut in eo verſantur, quod iam F
conſumpti ſint, atque exhalauerint, & quod [c] vtile eſt ex alimento cocto ſeparatur ab inutili, & diuiditur in corpus. Excitatur animal interdum, poſt confectionem totius alimenti, ita vt vnum duntaxat ſomnum capiat continuatum, interdum [d] poſtquam aliqua pars confecta eſt, expergiſcitur, ſed rurſus ſomnum capit, dum altera conficitur: euenit hoc, cum eſculenta, & poculenta, quæ ſumuntur, diuerſa ſunt, ita vt quædam celerius, quædam tardius concoquantur; cum vna pars cocta eſt, excitatur animal; rurſum cum altera concoquitur, ſomnum repetit, & ita deinceps expergiſcitur & redormit, donec omnes concoquantur; euenit item ſuccis crudis, qui in corpore noſtro verſantur, ſiquidem cum varii ſunt, non [e] omnes ſimul coquuntur, ſed alii prius, alii poſterius [illegible] etiam ſuc[illegible], qui craſſi ſunt, cum extenuari debeant, priuſquam purgentur, non omnes [f] ſimul extenuantur, ſed prius qui minus craſſi ſunt, quos extenuatos ſtatim purgamus, deinde alii, ita vt rurſus detur catharticum, quod deinceps fit, donec omnes perpurgentur: quare non mirum eſt, ſi non ſemper coquitur ſimul totum alimentum, neque ſomnus vnus continuatur, ſed repetitur: hoc pacto igitur animal ſponte excitatur ſoluta obſtructione cerebri, quam vapores ab alimento exhalantes afferebant; ſed dum hæc manet, excitari etiam poteſt ab alia re ſiue externa & aduentitia, ſiue contenta in corpore, quæ ſuo appulſu ſenſum aliquem moueat, præcipue tactum aut auditum: percipiunt enim extern[illegible] ſenſus dor[illegible]entis, quæ obiiciuntur, quod non ex toto ſopiti ſint; neque [g] enim tanta facta eſt obſtructio, vt non accipiant aliquos ſpiritus animales à cerebro; ſemper enim aliqui permeant, ſed plures, vbi leuius dormitur, pauciores, vbi ſomnus eſt arctior: ſenſus, qui plures recipit, validior eſt, atque idcirco mouetur appulſu etiam rerum exiguarum, qui pauciores, imbecillior, ita vt non percipiat, niſi quæ magna obiiciuntur. Hoc enim inter agentes atque accipientes facultates intereſſe docuit [h] Ariſtoteles, quod hæ, cum minimas res accipiunt, illæ, cum maximas agunt, firmiſſime iudicantur: quamobrem cum leuiter dormimus, ſenſus validiores ſunt, & idcirco percipiunt, quæ obiiciuntur etiam parua, cum grauiori ſomno oppreſſi ſumus, ſunt imbecilliores, neque mouentur, niſi à rebus magnis. Excitatur ergo ex ſomno animal manente adhuc obſtructione, quod non ita ſit ſopitum, vt non ferantur aliqui ſpiritus ad externos ſenſus. Animus vero intentus ad aliquid agendum aut cogitandum, cum cerebrum vaporibus ab alimento aſcendentibus obſtruitur, poteſt non ſolum prohibere, ne homo ſomnum capiat, vt paulo ſupra declarauimus, ſed etiam ſi aliquando ſopitus ſit, minimam quamque rem percipere, & ita excitari; noctu ambulabat Themiſtocles, [i] quod ſomnum capere non poſſet, quærentibusque reſpondebat Miltiadis trophæis ſe ex ſomno ſuſcitari. Inſomnia etiam adeo interdum animo moleſta ſunt, vt hominem ex ſomno excitent. Sed ſatis iam patet, quo pacto ſomnus & ſponte, & appulſu rei alicuius finiatur, excitetur que homo ac vigilet, cum ſanus eſt; quanquam poteſt, cum ægrotat cerebro male affecto vigilare præter naturam, ſicut & dormire: oſtendimus oriri ſomnum præter naturam, cum cerebrum vel adſtrictum eſt, vel obſtructum a ſuccis aut vaporibus craſſioribus, quare vigilia præter naturam fit, cum ſumptis cibis ac potionibus, vapores non obſtruunt cerebrum, quod abſumantur & non verſentur in eo; abſumuntur autem ab exceſſu [k] caloris ac ſiccitatis, quo H
nomine vinum vetus ac vehemens liberaliter epotum & febris ardens ſomnum eripit: præſentia vero flauæ bilis vigiliam affert, non ſolum quatenus calefaciendo ac ſiccando vapores abſumit, ſed etiam quatenus irritat ſenſum, & moleſta eſt, non ſinit hominem conſopiri.

c Ariſt. in libro de ſomno c. 3. & 8. l. phyſic. tex. 41. Gal. 3 de cauſ. pulſ. c. 9.
d Ariſt. 10. probl. 33.
e Gal. 2. 1. de morbu vulg. com. 34.
f Gal. 5. lib. de loc. affect. c. 6.

G

g Gal. 1. lib. de ſympto., cauſ. c. 8.
h Primo lib. cœli tex. 117
i [illegible] lib. 4. tuſcul. quæſtio.
k Gal. lib. 2. de loc. affec. c. [illegible] & 4. de pra. ag. ex. pul. [illegible]

His ita conſtitutis de cauſis, a quibus in vniuerſum oritur ſomnus, ad eas pergere oportet, à quibus emanant differentiæ ſomni: dicimus enim alium eſſe longum, alium breuem, alium grauem, alium leuem, alium quietum ac ſine inſomniis, alium cum his & perturbatum, ac tumultuoſum. Perpetuum autem eſt, vt à quibus cauſis oriuntur res, oriantur etiam rerum differentiæ ab iiſdem ſimilem accipientibus differentiam, ſiue implicite & abſcondite, ſiue patentius & expeditius. Somni longi fiunt longa cauſa, breues a breui: cauſam longam dicimus eam, quæ vim habet longitudinis, quemadmodum multa materia obſtructionem faciens, breuem, quæ vim habet breuitatis, quemadmodum pauca: grauitatem ſomni affert cauſa grauis, huiuſmodi eſt, quæ valde ſpiritum animalem intercludit, veluti pituita craſſa & glutinoſa; leuitatem cauſa leuis & tenuis vapor leuiter cerebrum obſtruens. Reſtat, vt cauſam inueniamus, cur ſomnus ſit aliquando cum nonnullis viſis, aliquando cum inſomniis, & non vnius modi, ſed nunc moleſtis, nunc iucundiſſimis, nunc obſcuris, nunc illuſtribus, nunc veris ac certis, nunc tortuoſis, confuſis ac minime conſentaneis, quam vt aperiamus, operæ pretium eſt inſomniorum naturam paucis explicare.

In

[illegible] ... andi. [illegible] ... currant, [illegible] ... colligi [illegible] it ex his, quæ de earum cauſis [illegible] ea enarr[illegible]

Finis Primi Libri De Tuen. Valet. membratim.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM
Liber Secundus:

Qui [illegible] de recognoſcendis in homine & conſeruandi[s] rebus ſecundum naturam ad cerebrum [pe]rtinentibus.

De recognoſcenda in homine ſanitate cerebri. CAP. I.

[illegible] a ſanitate cerebri vn[a] [illegible] cauſis & effectis, tempus eſt enarrare quã [illegible] hæc in homine ſano recognoſcantur, & ſimul [illegible] icere coniecturam præte[rito]rum & præ[dict]ionem futurorum omnium ad cerebrum attinentium. [illegible] mur [illegible] one præſentium & primu[m] [illegible] us ſanitatis, quæ cum in [illegible] ternus [illegible] tis conſum [illegible] ebet ducta [illegible] vel ab e[illegible] ad quæ referuntur, cum iuuantia & lædentia tum propen[illegible] hanc vel il[illegible] quemadmodum [illegible] mon[illegible] imus, hac [illegible] igitur comprehendi debe[illegible] as, [illegible] ternarum, ita etiam cerebri, quæ cum partim ad materiam ſpectet, partim ad for[mam] [illegible] prius agemus de recognoſcenda ſanitate materiæ, hoc eſt, de rec[illegible] cedente à moderatione, vt non impediat vitæ munera vſitata; d[illegible] [illegible] ad formam, conſi[ſt]itq; in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, num[ero], [illegible] communem eſſe diximus etiam mat[eri]æ. Itaq; temperatio cere[bri] [illegible], atq; effectis ſimul cum iuuantibus & lædentibus ac propenſio[nibus] [illegible] nobis declarandum proponitur: [illegible] temperationem mo[illegible] [illegible] continentur: habent enim vim cauſæ omn[illegible] ſubſtantiæ [illegible] & propterea etiam demonſtrandi [illegible] lædentium hac ratio eſt, quod in his, quæ [illegible] quæ conſeruandi vim habent, ub[illegible] [illegible] ca[illegible] ratione [illegible] compellitur [illegible] teles [illegible] calidius eſt [illegible] tardius [illegible] cauſis retinetur, & [illegible] contrariam mutatur [illegible] [illegible] non tamen [illegible] quæ [illegible] [illegible] quam quæ immoderata [illegible]

[illegible] mutationes, [illegible] quæ [illegible] [illegible] us. [illegible] [illegible] quo [illegible] dei, temperatio [illegible], ſiqui [illegible] [illegible], vt velut [illegible] quibus & ſpiritus multi [illegible] cerebri [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] catinne, ſi non [illegible] [illegible] ua, cum [illegible] qualitas [illegible] aptet [illegible] quod perſpicuum fi [illegible] imperpe[illegible], & pri[illegible] [illegible] quam [e] G[illegible] omnium [illegible] [illegible], intel[illegible] ntiam [illegible] autem qua [illegible] ſenſus, [f] quæ [illegible] idcirco [illegible] in [illegible] mo [illegible] in qua fa[illegible] [illegible] untur: quamobrem [illegible] Ariſt. [illegible] homo qui molliſſima carne contextus ſit, [illegible] conferatur, ſenſu tactus [illegible] præſtat, & [illegible] [h] ipſis. qui molliori carne [illegible] ad diſcendum aptiores. Ob eandem cauſam pueri dociles ad [illegible] dum ſunt, & [illegible] diunt, ideoque [illegible] veteribus inſtruebantur [illegible] disciplina, priuſquam [illegible] tingere [illegible], quod illa [illegible] intellectum, hac [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] tiam mollem, in qua omnia facile imprimantur, ſequitur [illegible] hoc eſt, docilitas, duram v[illegible] & quæ vix accipere poteſt, quæ traduntur [illegible], hoc eſt, ſtupiditas, & diſcendi difficultas: [illegible] & mollities [illegible], proficiſcuntur [illegible] primis, mollities [k] ab humore, [illegible] vt autem non [illegible] mollis, ita [illegible] cerebri [illegible] ad [illegible] tem [illegible], [illegible] non multum [illegible] moderationem [illegible], ſi quid [illegible] primo enim ortu tanta eſt teneritas & mollities, vt nihil percipi poſſit, ſenibus [illegible] tem redundat pituita, [illegible] obtundat atque obtruat cerebri ſubtilitatem [illegible] mnium ac ſtupiditatem afferat. Ob eandem cauſam qui plurimo [l] ſanguine redundant [illegible] tundi enim copia ſanguinis aciem mentis, quam [illegible], & [illegible] his acuit atque [illegible] acrimoniam aliquam ac ſiccitatem ſimul iunctam habeat. Mu[illegible] & [illegible] gunt, aut vino dediti ſunt, ob humoris exuper[illegible] perſpicaces [illegible] eam eo, qui humidis morbis ægrotant, hebeſcere clarius eſt quam vt [illegible] palibus actionibus cerebri [illegible] nominatur. [illegible] Galeno, ad hanc ſpectat [illegible] tio latine dicitur, præterea conſilium capere & [illegible], quo [illegible], vt & conſilium & [illegible] appelletur; diiudicat hæc veriſimilia ab incredibilibus, vera à falſis, honeſta [illegible] diſcernitque quid ſit eiuſdem, quid alterius generis: qui hac præſtant [illegible] ingenii [illegible] præſtantia vocatur græce [illegible], hoc eſt, ſolertia, quam [n] Ariſtoteles ad ce[illegible] refert, ad excogitandum ac diiudicandum, vt qui [illegible] confirmari aut [illegible] tur tarditas ingenii in inueniendo iudicandoque. Qualem cerebri [illegible] ſtultei [illegible] eſt explicare, ſicuti de docilitate, ad qua requiri mollitiam diximus, vt [illegible] ormam [illegible] cum ſpiritibus vtatur tanquam principali inſtrumento, eam celeriorem [illegible] & [illegible] tenues ſpiritus inſeruiunt, eam tardiorem & [illegible], quibus craſſi & [illegible] tus magna ex parte pro[illegible] tur ex ſanguine [illegible] ſubſtantia ſolida, qui ex te[illegible] gis puro conſtant, magis ingenioſi ſunt, qui ex craſſiore & minus puro, magis hebetes [illegible] ro ſolida quo tenuior eſt & magis pura, eo tenuiores & pauciores ſpiritus efficit. Quam [illegible] len. ab ingenio acri tenuem, tardo craſſam ſignificare voluit [illegible] ſtantiam exponit [q] eam, quæ in tenues partes diuiditur & [illegible], craſſam eam, qu[illegible] & ægre accipit ac mutat[illegible]. Sed cum craſſitudo & tenuitas ad elementa & pri[illegible] qualitates [illegible] beat, craſſa illa eſt, quæ plus habet terræ & aquæ, & idcirco [illegible], tenuis, quæ plus aeris [illegible] & idcirco caloris: neque obſtat, quod ingenioſi videantur fuiſſe melancholici, vt fuit Emp[illegible] crates, Plato, quos laudat Ariſt. [r] ſiquidem melancholicus [illegible] us non natura ſerenam natura[illegible] que ita frigidus eſt, vt [illegible] n contineatur etiam igneis & calidis partibus in[illegible] nim exc[illegible] quam vbi multum redundet, non efficit homines prudentes, ſed furioſos. Ratio autem victus [illegible] v[illegible] tiam reddit ſubſtantiam partium ſolidarum ſanguinis & ſpirituum: quare non mirum eſt, ſi a[illegible] tatem, & tarditatem ingenii plurimum confert. Thebis [s] craſſum cœlum eſt, & idcirco homines h[illegible] tiores; Athenis tenue, [illegible] quo acutiores naſcuntur. Cibus & potio, vbi aut moderate, aut paulo parcius ſumantur, excitant, vbi liberalius, retundunt ingenii acumen: motus enim animi paſtu immodera[illegible] obſtupefacti, tardi atque imbecilles ſunt ad excogitandum, non celeres & vberes. Vinulenti furere inter ſanos & quaſi inter ſobrios bacchari videntur, quamuis & iidem cum ſicci ſunt, prudentes habeantur, & vinum modice ſumptum alacritatem efficiat. Plurimum etiam valet eſculentorum, & [illegible] torum qualitas, quæ cum tenuis eſt, ſolertiam, cum craſſa ſtupiditatem efficit. Idem præſtat ſomnus, vbi longior ſit; nam vigilia potius animum excitat, quod hæc tenues & claros, ille craſſ[illegible] & [illegible] ſpiritus efficiat. Vigiliæ reſpondet exercitatio corporis, ſicuti ſomno quies, ſtudia & [illegible], quæ motus quidam ſunt, animum excitant, quem inertia & ocium langueſacit: quemadmodum [illegible] exercitatione perſpiciuntur, multaque in cantu alios fugiunt, quæ exaudiunt muſici, multa pictores in [illegible] nbra & in eminentia cernunt, quæ nos non videmus, ita animus in ocio hebeſcit & languet, qui [illegible] ſi excogitando exerceatur ratio, perfecta redditur & abſoluta, neque facile [illegible] troribus excæcatur. Expulſio eorum, quæ ſuperant, efficit ingenium celer, ſicuti retentio tardum: quæcunque [illegible]

[illegible] 1. [illegible] de anim. 3.
g In lib. de par. ani ca. 2.
h Secundo libr. de anima tex. 94.
i Gal. de arte me. c. 12.
k Ariſt. 2. lib. de gen. & interit. tex. [illegible]
l Galen. de nat. huma. com. 1. 9.
m In lib. de ſympt. diff. ca. 3.
n Secundo lib. poſterio. rum c. vlt.
o Ariſt. libro de par. an. 4.
p De arte med. c. 12.
q Lib. 4. ſimplic. [illegible]
r [illegible] lib. prob. 1.
s [illegible] lib. de fato.
[illegible] lib. 1. ra. [illegible] ad [illegible] c. 36.

[illegible] mus [illegible] tarditate [illegible] tria & vo[illegible] rebus [illegible] stabilis, [illegible] incon[illegible] ia & mo[illegible] ebri: [illegible] quo calidius, [illegible] mobile, qu[illegible] ϻνημονικὴ, hoc est memoria, recondit hæc tanquam [illegible] inuentis excogitat [illegible] adhibetur: seruantur enim [illegible] quæ litteris consignantur. Cerebri substantia [b] illa magis ad [illegible] & minus fluit, quicquid enim in rebus externis imprimitur, non per[illegible] sigilla, quæ anulo in aqua imprimuntur, statim euaneſcunt, quæ in c[illegible] materia, diu retinentur. Idem accidit formis, quarum veſtigia in animo inſculpta [illegible], vbi cerebri ſubſtantia, qua innituntur, ſtabilis eſt, celeriter dilabuntur, vbi [illegible] ad [illegible] & [illegible], fluxus ad mollitiem & propterea ad ha[illegible] ſenes, qui [illegible] immemores [illegible], & pueros, qui humidi, memores, ita vt [illegible], quæ primo didicerunt. Reſpondebimus ſenes ob cruditatem redundare pituita, [illegible] ſubſtantiam aliquanto [illegible] eam madefacit: vt effluant e memoria quæcunque percipi[illegible] quod non quæuis ſiccitas ad retentionem conducit, ſed illa duntaxat, quæ non valdè [illegible] exuperat, id quod patet in retentione alimenti, quæ mediocri ſiccitate perficitur, ſed [illegible] præſertim vbi cum frigore [illegible] decato iungitur, propter [d] quod maxime ſolet [illegible] memoria ſenibus. De pueris verò dicendum eſt in prima pueritia affluere omnia ob ni[illegible] humoris [e] exceſſum, neque prius me[illegible] incipiunt, quam in [illegible] crementur: quæ autem primo [illegible] in animis puerorum adhuc ina[illegible] & vacuis, & externarum formarum omnino experti[illegible] permanent, quod docte H[illegible] ſimilitudine teſtæ his verſibus expoſuit.

Nunc adhibe puro
Pectore verba puer, nunc te melioribus offer.
Quo ſemel eſt imbuta recens ſeruabit odorem
Teſta diu.

O[illegible] animus [illegible] formarum, neque a [illegible] capere poteſt, ſed poſteriores remit[illegible], conſtat igitur memoriam vigere, vbi cerebri ſubſtantia ſit ſtabilis, paruam [illegible] humoris copia: ſed cum hic mediocriter excedens ad docilitatem condu[illegible] ſtiam, non eſt, quod miremur, ſi illi, qui magis dociles ſunt, minus [g] memores [illegible], & e contrario, qui magis memores, minus dociles: poteſt tamen homo eſſe ſimul doctus [illegible], cuiuſmodi fuit apud Græcos Themiſtocles, [h] qui cuidam memoriæ artem pollicen[illegible] ſibi illum eſſe facturum, ſi ſe obliuiſci, quæ vellet, quam ſi meminiſſe, docuiſſet. Plerunque [illegible] cerebrum admodum frigidum, & humidũ eſt his, qui valde immemores ſunt, cuiuſmodi Marc. [illegible] inter oratores Curionem Patrem, qui aliquoties tria cum propoſuiſſet, aut quartum addebat, aut quærebat tertium, cuiuſmodi etiam fuit Caluiſius Sabinus, [k] cui nomen modo Vlyſſis, modo [illegible], modo Priami excidebat, ſed cum eruditus videri vellet, ſeruos emit, vnum, qui Home[illegible] teneret, alterum, qui Heſiodum, nouem præterea Lyricis ſingulos aſſignauit, à quibus ſubinde [illegible] in medio verſu excidebat, verum [illegible] nõ tantum obliuioſus, ſed ſtupidus dici poterat, quo[illegible] teneret ſe putare, quidquid in domo ſua quiſque ſciret. His ita expoſitis cu[illegible] poteſt actiones animales præcipuas demonſtrare poſſe temperationem cerebri, à qua proficiſcuntur: calor autem innatus & ſpiritus a corde emanans, ſine quo nullæ eius actiones poſſunt, ad temper[illegible] cerebri [illegible] ferrur, compoſitam ex inſita & influente, quæ vere cauſa eſt omnium a[illegible] qualitate [illegible] & craſſitudo & tenuitas, mollities & durities, per quas [illegible] auctore Ariſto[illegible] muneribus fun[illegible] untur, ad primas qualitates & temperationem ſpectant, [illegible]. Magnitudo & figura, quæ à Galeno [n] proponuntur inter indicia cerebri, [illegible] in ſequentibus tradenius, vbi ad illud genus eſſectorum veniemus, [illegible] & eſſectus corporis compl[illegible], ad quæ [illegible] magnitudinem & figuram capitis refere[illegible]. Reſtat [illegible] actionibus cerebri ſenſus & motus, ea [illegible] ſimiliter colligitur, qualis ſit eius tem[illegible] communis eſt, aut proprius vterque [illegible] tinet ad cerebrum, ſiquidem communis in [illegible], tanquam in domicilio, vt [n] ſupra oſtenſum eſt; proprius licet verſetur in oculis, in auribus, in [illegible] partibus cerebro ſubiectis, a communi tamen & a cerebro tanquam a fonte pro[illegible] Communis igitur ſenſus cerebri temperationem oſtendit: nam cum bene fungitur ſuo mu[illegible] iudicando, quæ propriis ſenſibus ſubiiciuntur, aut moderatam tem[illegible] ipſam monſtrat, aut calidam vel ſiccam, catenus tamen, vt non lædat euidenter actio[illegible] loquimur enim de cerebro ſano, quod [o] vbi frigidius vel humidius ſit, ſenſus minus perfect[illegible] ſuum [illegible] & minus acris eſt. Ad ſenſum communem ſpectat ſomnus, vigilia, atq; inſomnium; mo[illegible] deratio ſomni & vigiliæ moderatam cerebri temperationem ſignificat, exceſſus ſomni frigidam vel humidam, exceſſus vigiliæ calidam vel ſiccam, inſomnium illuſtre, calorem vel ſiccitatem, tumultuo[illegible] ſum & [illegible] frigus, & humorem. Senſus proprii cum bene vel male ſuum munus exercent, indi[illegible] cant [illegible] ſolum partes, in quibus proprie reſident, ſed etiam cerebrum bene aut male affectum eſſe; [illegible] autem bene ſe habentibus, ſi ſenſus hebetes ſint, hoc immoderatum eſſe par eſt, & frigidum vel humi[illegible] pacto etiam cognoſcitur naturalis cerebri temperatio. Eadem ratio eſt motus voluntarii, [illegible] cerebro in muſculis totius corporis permeat, qui probè ſuum officium faciunt, vbi ſimul & [illegible] naturam affecti ſint & cerebrum aut moderatam temperationem obtineat, aut pau[illegible] lo c[illegible]; ſiquidem [p] animalis motus a calore proficiſcitur, ſi gus reddit corpus immobile. Ha[illegible]

Marginal notes: a Arist. [illegible] — b [illegible] — c [illegible] — d [illegible] — e [illegible] — f [illegible] ad Lollium. — g Arist. [illegible] de mem. [illegible] — h [illegible] de fi[illegible] nib. — i de clar. orat. ad Brutum — k Sene. [illegible] — l 4 lib mo[illegible] — m de art. med. c. 11. — n Cap. 4. — o Gal. de arte medica [illegible] & Auic. [illegible] & 6. — p Arist. [illegible] de [illegible] an[illegible]

[illegible] de [illegible] A[illegible] [illegible] bri temp[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] onet cerebru[illegible] ſuc[illegible]m, quo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]um, quod [illegible] [illegible]ſtuatiæ futuras ex[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]r, vt [illegible]um [illegible] [illegible]lotum varietas van[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ha a[illegible]emus, [illegible] [illegible]abimus ea effecta, quæ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]nt [illegible] his enim [illegible]alenus [b] capillos [illegible] [illegible] dicitur [illegible]te à Græcis [illegible] [illegible] n[illegible]n quod [illegible] [illegible] cum cere[illegible]rum, quod frigidum & h[illegible] m[illegible]ſt, [illegible] [illegible] autem ex eo ſuperat & ext[illegible] [illegible]ebet: [illegible] ſimile eſt; p[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]riam temper[illegible]tionem n[illegible]tat: quod [illegible] & q[illegible]alitate [illegible] [illegible] co[illegible]ſiti[illegible], [illegible]gidam & humidam, quo[illegible] [illegible]mis paucum, calidam & [illegible] [illegible]iam eius, quod ex cerebro e[illegible]it, ſimilem cerebri qualitatem ſignificat, calida c[illegible] [illegible]dam. Via, per quam e[illegible]tur, ad palatum ſpectat & nares, vt ſupra [c] oſtendi[illegible] [illegible]uamo[illegible] [illegible] nares exit, quale & quantum ſit, [illegible] [illegible]te[illegible]e [illegible]portet, ſicut & ſal[illegible]uam, [illegible] quæ per pala[illegible] [illegible] iam aliquid naturaliter detru[illegible]itur, ſed his, qui humidiores ſunt, quemadmodum pu[illegible] [illegible] res his, qui ſani ſunt, ni[illegible] [illegible]cernitur præter ſordem quandam paucam ac [illegible]lam, ita vt [illegible] valeat hæc in oſte[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]peration[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tuita illa, quam diximus per nar[illegible] [illegible] effluere, ſed cum h[illegible] coniectura [illegible]perationis cerebri, ex hac reſpicere ſimul rationem vi[illegible] [illegible] qua vtitur homo [illegible] qui [illegible]bis & potionibus lar[illegible] ſe ingurgitant, potiſſimum frigidis & hum[illegible] [illegible] reddunt per nares & palatum, qui magis parci ac ſobrii ſunt & ſicciori alimento vtunt[illegible], m[illegible] ſunt, & nulla, aut pauca, vel exſpuunt, aut per nares reddunt, quemadmodum Perſæ, [illegible] nentia in victu a Xenophonte [illegible]ibitur, qui ad panem nihil quicquam adhibebant pr[illegible]et naſt[illegible]m.

Tertium genus effect[illegible]orum [illegible]nſiſtit in qualitatibus, & his, quæ in externis partibus corporis p[illegible] [illegible]ctiones & expulſ[illegible] ſecundum natura[illegible] hoc aut [illegible]o ſenſu comprehenduntur, ſiue vno, [illegible] [illegible]ribus, quemadmodum illa, quæ con[illegible] [illegible] ſen[illegible]uum obiecta nominantur; ſed cum agatur de cerebr[illegible] quod abditum eſt, non p[illegible] [illegible] ipſius effecta cadere ſub aliquem ſenſum, ſed attendunt[illegible] in ca[illegible]te, quo includitur cerebr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]mperatione proficiſcuntur, & quā ob id ipſum d[illegible]nunciant, [illegible] quidem certe manifeſ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quæ ſub ſingulos cadun[illegible] ſenſus, perpendamus. Om[illegible] ea, quæ ſub auditum, quæ neque [illegible] [illegible]litates, cum non permaneant, ſed fluant ſicuti ſonu[illegible] nec [illegible] à capite & cerebro homi[illegible] ſani exaudiuntur; omittemus & ea, quæ & ſub odoratum & [illegible] [illegible] nullum enim mouet odorem caput hominis ſani, nullum ſaporem: nam qualitas, quæ [illegible] [illegible] capite in os deſtillantis, [illegible] [illegible] guſtatur, refertur ad expulſa, & non ad ea, quæ in c[illegible] [illegible] dunt. Tantum igitur [illegible]abimus, quæ vel aſpectu, vel tactu, vel vtroque ſimul iudicantur. [illegible] igitur aſpectu percipitur col[illegible]r, qui in cute vt reliqui [illegible] corporis, ita etiam capitis redunda[illegible] [illegible] cum ſignificat, à quo oritur, vt ruber ſanguinem, albus pituitam, flauus bilem fl[illegible]uam, ater at[illegible], [illegible] autem fere eſt temperatio cuius[illegible] [illegible]bet partis, quales ſunt ſucci, qui in ea verſantur, quo[illegible] [illegible] quoque vlu venit, [illegible] [k] ſucci re[illegible]pondent illis, quibus cerebrum continetur, quamuis [illegible] [illegible] nore emanent, & à facultate [illegible] nutriente, ſequuntur [m] tamen aliæ partes omnes naturam huius & [illegible]dis, a quibus aluntur ac ſuſtinentur: quare indicium temperationis cerebri ſumptum [illegible] calore c[illegible]pit[illegible] quamuis no[illegible] omnino c[illegible]rtum ſit, non tamen partuſacien dum eſt, ſed cum oculi cerebr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]lorum quoq; color & venarum, quæ in ipſis ſunt, magnitudo obſeruatur in æſtimanda cere[illegible] [illegible] p[illegible]ratione. Sed valet [illegible] color tantu[illegible] in regione, in qua homines nec æſtu peruruntur, nec rigeant frig[illegible] [illegible] nam [illegible] cutis c[illegible]lor alb[illegible] ad[illegible]odu[illegible] aut niger aeri po[illegible]us, quam exuperanti ſucco tribuendus eſt. Aſpectui etiam ſubii[illegible]iuntur capilli, quos ſimiliter attendi[illegible]us in regione m[illegible]ſerata, vbi ſubie[illegible] [illegible] partiu[illegible] & ſuccorum temperat[illegible]onem ſequuntur, quam in valde calida aut f[illegible] [illegible], vbi [illegible] [illegible]m. Com[illegible] plura autem in pilis attendi prim[illegible] lib. docuimus, [p] vt ortum, interitum, numerum, ma[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]guram, colorem, quæ omnia v[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]antur, quam[illegible] [illegible] excepio [illegible]lore eadem qu[illegible], [illegible]b tactum [illegible] dunt; nos tamen cum Galenu [q] eos referemus magis inter ea, quæ ſpectantur, quam [illegible] [illegible] tra[illegible]ctantur: non ſunt autem qualitates, ſed per has cernuntur [illegible] plurimum autem d[illegible]ff[illegible] [illegible] à re[illegible]quis partibus, adeoque vt in medio quodam genere inter ret[illegible]ent[illegible] & expulſa [illegible]llocandi eſſe videantur, cum radice tenus in cute hæreant, reliquis partibus extent. Sed ſub quo[illegible] un[illegible] genere pili ponantur, ea, quæ [illegible] in ipſia diximus, attendi, vb[illegible] medi[illegible]cria ſint, moderatam reliquarum partium temperationem denunciant, v[illegible] [illegible]apilli ipſius cerebri exceſſus & defectus immoderationem oſtendunt, veluti magnitudo & multitudo ingentem calorem ac [illegible]tatem, paruitas & paucitas exuperantiam frigoris & humoris. Color capillorum proxime ſignificat ſpec[illegible]em ſuc[illegible] ſuperantis, & per hunc cerebri temperationem, quemadmodum color cutis. Ad ea, quæ tractantur, ſpectat calor, frigus, durities & mollities, quæ [r] ta[illegible]les in capite percipiuntur quales ſunt in cerebro, à quo par eſt ſimiliter affici caput. Moderatus calor capitis moderatā cerebri temperationē indi[illegible]at, ſicut [illegible]moderatus immoderatam, & [illegible]us frigidam, mollities vero humoris indicium eſt, ſicuti durities ſiccitatis. Communiter ſub ſenſum viſus [illegible] cadit magnitudo capitis, quam Galenus [s] ponit inter indicia monſtrantia cerebri temperation[illegible] [illegible] pur paruum ſignificare ait vi[illegible]oſam [illegible]cebri [illegible]onſtitutionem, magnum vero non nece[illegible] bonam ſed tant[illegible]m ſi proſ[illegible]iſcatur [illegible] robore ſacultatis inſitæ, quæ materiam multam at[illegible]uc [illegible]m eſſin[illegible]xerit: nam ſi multitudinem materiæ duntaxat ſequatur magnum caput, negat e[illegible] b[illegible] diſtin[illegible]giu aut[illegible]m voluit [illegible]num ab altero tum ex figura, tum ex his, quæ à capite oriuntur, n[illegible] [illegible]æ bene affecta fuerint cum bona figura capitis magnitudo bona eſt, ſi male cum mala [illegible]ap[illegible]s figura bonam non eſſe exiſtimat. Hanc G[illegible]leni ſententiam declarabimus, ſi prius [illegible]ntrouerſiam, quæ inter ipſum & Ariſtotelem eſt de magnitudine capitis, ſedauerimus. Iudicat [t] Ariſtoteles hominem eſſe prude[illegible] tiſſimum,

[illegible] Gal. 1 lib. de temp. c. [illegible] Cap. [illegible]

f Gal. [illegible] lib. de loc. aff. c. [illegible]

g Gal. [illegible] lib. apho. com. 24.

h [illegible] 2 lib. de finibus [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]

i Gal. 4. li. de tu. vale. c. 4

k Gal. de ar. med. c. 13.

l Galen. de ra. per an. m[illegible] c. [illegible]

m Gal. de arte me. c. [illegible]. & 38

n Gal. de arte med. [illegible] 14

o Gal. de ar. med. c. 13. & [illegible]

p cap. [illegible]

q [illegible] de ar. me. [illegible]ap. 8

r Gal. de ar. med. [illegible]

s De arte med. c. 10 & 1[illegible]

t [illegible] lib. prob. [illegible]

[illegible] E

[illegible] nes [illegible]

[illegible] cruitas, [illegible]

[illegible] pes, quæ in [illegible] eſt [illegible]

[illegible] deſit [illegible] partes, quæ [illegible]

[illegible] modi [illegible] inopiam [illegible]

[illegible] onis immoderatione [illegible] poſterior [illegible]

cum [illegible] muſculi atque oſſ [illegible] ceruix robuſta, [illegible] longa eſt, [illegible]

[illegible] que in [illegible] tenuis ergo ceruix vbi magnis oſſibus [illegible] eius contineatur, [illegible] cenſetur. Spina [illegible] cum medullam contineat, quæ [illegible] grandis ſi, indicat grandiorem medullam, & propterea poſteriorem cerebri partem [illegible] eadem ratio eſt oſſium thoracis, quæ cum ſpina [illegible] mittuntur, vt coſtæ [illegible] magnitudinem cordis, dicemus cerebrum reſpondere cordi & ita oſſa thoracis [illegible] tibus medullam à cerebro deriuatam. Ergo vbi figura & partes, quæ à capite oriuntur [illegible] naturam ſe habeant, oſtendunt validam eſſe cerebri facultatem, & id [illegible] temperationem [illegible] ratam. Forma autem externa capitis & faciei, ex qua Phyſiognomones profitentur ſe per[illegible] animi mores, refertur ad facultatem eſſingentem, & tandem ad temperationem. Scribit [illegible] ſe[illegible] gnes eſſe eos, quibus frons magna eſt, mobiles, quibus parua, quibus lata, ad inſaniam, qui[illegible] [illegible]da, ad iram eſſe procliues, id quod ad cerebri temperationem reuertitur. Sed ſatis iam [illegible] ſunt loci, e quibus ſigna ducantur cerebri temperationem demonſtrantia, tempus nunc [illegible] narrare quibus propriæ ſignis vnaquæque cerebri temperatio, tam moderata, quam immoderata, ſiue [illegible] ſiue compoſita indicetur.

Primum [illegible] igitur, quæ moderata eſt, ex cauſis ſimilibus, vt ex parentibus, qui mo[illegible] ratam temperationem habuerint, ex moderato item victu, quo homo fuerit vſus. Eadem nota [illegible] & lædentibus; iuuatur enim ſimilibus, hoc eſt, moderatis, læditur vſu immoderatorum [illegible] men tenitur, quod non facit immoderata, quæ obſiſtit tantum contrariis, ſed à ſimilibus [illegible] men validioribus maxime offenditur. Ergo quæ mode[illegible] ab omnibus ſiue calidis, ſiue [illegible] ſiue frigidis, ſiue ſiccis, facile defenditur, & non niſi ob vehementiorem cauſam compel[illegible] bum. Eadem belle exercet actiones omnes animales, intelligentiam, rationem, memoriam, [illegible] motum voluntarium, neque ſomniculoſa eſt, neque nimis vigil, non pertinax, neque [illegible] mobilis, modica, & concocta per nares & os expellit, colorem capitis ex rubro albun præ[illegible] nim [c] moderatam ſequitur temperationem: tactu etiam cutis capitis moderate calida ſentitur, & non nimis dura aut mollis. Capillorum ortus, interitus, numerus, magnitudo, figura mediocritatem [illegible] dam retinent, cum neque citò naſcantur, neque citò intereant, neque nimis multi ſint, neq; [illegible] ci, neque nimis magni aut exiles, tum non criſpi aut omnino recti: ſunt autem in ſ[illegible]antibus col[illegible] rufi, pueris rufi, iuuenibus ſubflaui, nam omnino flaui ſunt in homine [illegible] duntaxat. Figura capitis ſecundum naturam eſt magnitudo mediocris, licet interdum varior ſit propter materiæ copiam, [illegible] [f] raro coniungitur talis cum robore facultatis, & temperatione moderata, quæ oriuntur tam à priori, quàm à poſteriori parte capitis, omnia bene valent. Verum vbi cerebri temperatio calore du[illegible] mediocritatem exuperet, ſignificatur à cauſis ſimilibus, vt à victu & parentibus calidioribus, tum iuuantibus, & lædentibus; iuuant enim quæ ſimiliter calida ſunt, [illegible] nocent quæ calidiora, vt aer, cibus & potio, odores; facile enim ab his tentatur atque impletur caput, facileque in calidos morbos con[illegible] tur. [g] Quod ſpectat ad actiones, ſi non valde magnus ſit caloris exceſſus, omnes vigent, tantum ad[illegible] inconſtantia & opinionis ac voluntatis commutatio, ſomnus nec longus eſt, nec arctior, quæ exc[illegible] nuntur, pauca ſunt & cocta, niſi [h] ex prauo victu caput oneretur, tunc enim plura expellit & minus [illegible]cta, cum tractatur caput, [illegible] alidius ſentitur, & cum ſpectatur rubrum, venæ in oculis conſpicu[illegible] [illegible] oriuntur, & ſi multum excedat calor, nigri, robuſti, & criſpi ſiunt, ſi non multum [illegible] in [illegible] naſcuntur, deinde nigri, proceſſu ætatis homo caluus redditur, & eo magis, quo cerebr[illegible] tit calidius. Adeſt iuſta capitis magnitudo, cum calor ad ſuperiores partes materiam alliciat, n[illegible] pauca fuerit. Frigidam eſſe temperationem cerebri indicio ſunt cauſæ frigidæ, vt parentes & [illegible] tum quæ vel iuuant, ſicuti quæ ſimiliter frigida ſunt, vel [i] nocent ſicutique frigidiora, ab his enim p[illegible] H mum offenditur, & propterea frigidis morbis valde exponitur, quos ſequitur [illegible] rauedo, rancedo, de[illegible] latio, præterea actiones animales omnes, quæ imbecillæ ſunt, homo tamen in ſententia conſtat, ita vt non facile ex ea dimoueatur, plurimum dormit & arcte, quod item multa excernuntur per palatum & nares, & interdum etiam per oculos & aures, niſi adſit canalium interclusio, & caput frigidum tangitur ac decoloratum, venæ in oculis aſpectum fugiunt, capilli tardè naſcuntur, & diu ſeruantur, pauci ſunt & exiles, non criſpi, ſed recti & ruffi potius, quam flaui aut nigri. Capitis figura plerunque vitioſa apparet cum parum promineat, quod frigidius eſt.

Excedentis in cerebro humoris notæ ſunt primum cauſæ humidiores, vt parentes & [illegible]ctus, deinde quod homo iuuatur à ſimiliter humidis, offenditur ab humidioribus, & in humid[illegible] morbum compellitur; actionibus animalibus minus egregie funguntur; nam ratio & intelli[illegible] nus acris eſt, memoria parum firma, ſenſus hebetes; homo etiam diu, & grauiter dormit, [illegible] caput excernit, tactu molle ſentitur, capilli tarde naſcuntur, tarde intereunt, recti omnin[illegible] tur magnitudo, multitudo, & color tam ipſorum, quam cutis, quæ ad calorem & frigus pertinent [illegible] [illegible] ad humorem & ſiccitatem. Siccitas cerebri ſignificatur à ſiccis cauſis, vt à [illegible] bus [illegible] ratione victus, tum ab vtilitate, quam ſimilia, hoc eſt, æqualiter ſicca, & noxa, quam afferunt ſicciora, & à procliuitate in morbos ſiccos: actiones animales, niſi admodum excedat ſiccitas, acriores ſunt, & propterea ſomnus breuis & vigilia diuturnior. Ariſtoteles [m] tamen, qui ponit ſenſum in corde, oſt[illegible]

vbi

[illegible]

[c] Gal. de arte med. c. 51.

[f] [illegible] 6. de morb. vulg. comm. 3.

[g] Galen. de art. med. c. 14

[h] Galen. de arte med. c. 14.

[i] Galen. de arte med.

[illegible]

[illegible] Galen. arte med.

[m] [illegible]

[illegible] Gal. de arte med. c. 3.

[illegible] de [illegible] bera ſe mol[illegible] tate [illegible] mag[illegible] mod[illegible] mitt [illegible] per nares [illegible] pl[illegible] & [illegible] & motore [illegible] conting[illegible], [illegible] monſtrabunt. [illegible] vtroque, qua ipſius monſtrabunt, val[illegible] ex cauſ[illegible] ibus, vt ex genere victus [illegible] & humidis [illegible] quæ proſunt, quæ æqua liter [illegible] humida, n[illegible], quæ magis [illegible] vbi valde exedat calor &

B humor, proſunt refrigerantia & ſiccantia, quem[illegible] iam tunc maxime ab auſtro, & [illegible] calidis [illegible] oneratur caput [illegible] præter[illegible] les incidit, celeriter enim augetur in eo [illegible] more, caput etiam [illegible]. Animales actiones non admodum v[illegible] beres, [illegible] ad ſomnum ſimul & vigiliam, & cum d[illegible] plurima occurrunt & perturb[illegible] & [illegible], quæ excernuntur, [illegible] rubi-cu[illegible], [illegible] tactu c[illegible], & plerique magnum eſt, [illegible] enim calor [illegible] ciuſm[illegible]. Quod autem in [illegible] conijcietur ex cauſis, vt ex victu, & parentibus [illegible] & [illegible] calida, & ſicca, & noxa, quam valde calefacientia & ſic[illegible] & ſicca, præterea ex actionibus animalibus, quæ a-c[illegible], ex [illegible], & longa vigilia, ex p[illegible]tate eorum, quæ detruduntur, ex [illegible] capitis [illegible] niger[illegible] conſtituitur, ex [illegible] ctu ma[illegible], ex [e] capillis, qui celerrime naſcuntur, & multi ac [illegible], tum nigri & criſpi. [illegible] & humidior [illegible] crebrite operatio [illegible] ex [illegible] bus cauſis, ex [illegible], quæ ſequitur, vbi adhibentur [illegible] frigida & humida, & ex detrimento, quod vbi frigidiora & humidiora, dein quod homo facile apprehenditur morbis frigidis & humidis, ſub quibus oneratur caput, [f] & [illegible] ineac deſtillatione [illegible], tum ex actionibus animalibus admodum imbecillis, homo enim [illegible]

C eſt, atque admodum hebes & vt inquit [illegible] Lucretius vigilans ſtertit, nec ſomnia cernere ceſſat, [illegible] ma[illegible] ſunt, quæ tunc redundant & ex capite expelluntur, Caput decoloratum [illegible] gidum ſentitur ac molle, capilli tarde oriuntur, tarde intereunt, recti ſunt, pauci, [illegible] lubrici. Re-ſtat exceſſus frigoris & ſiccitatis cerebri, cuius coniectura fiet ex cauſis ſimilibus, ex his, quæ proſunt, ſimiliter frigidis & ſiccis, & his, quæ obſunt frigidioribus, & humidioribus, ex proc[illegible]tate ad morbum frigidum & ſiccum, [illegible] enim homo tunc ſanitate fruitur, cum nunc leue caput [illegible] ob ſic-citatem, nunc graue & deſtillationi obno[illegible] ob pituitam, quæ vi [illegible] & cru[illegible] contrahitur, cito etiam [illegible] ſenectus, quæ frigida eſt & ſicca, actiones anim[illegible] acriores ſunt ob ſiccitatem in iuu[illegible], cum nondum læduntur [illegible] frigore, quo ſeneſcentibus aucto debilitan[illegible] & [illegible] redduntu[illegible] ſunt, quæ expelluntur, [illegible] aſpicitur, [illegible] & dura, venæ in oc[illegible] non apparent, capi[illegible] oriuntur exiles, ſunt & ruſſi, quod ſi frigus [illegible] ſuperet, quam [illegible] citas humorem, ſeruantur & non intereunt, ſed vbi exceſſus ſiccitatis maior ſit, homo redditur c[illegible].

D[illegible] de ſignis [illegible] ſitatis ad cerebri materiam ſpectantis; proximum eſt, vt de [illegible] loquamur, ex quibus [illegible] ſanitas quæ ad eiuſdem formam attinet: hanc oſtendimus conſiſtere in figura, ſuper-ficie, [illegible], magnitudine, numero, ſitu, & ſimul etiam in vnit[illegible], quæ ad materiam [illegible] re-ctur, un-cta hæc [illegible] cerebri [illegible] ſit, [illegible] latent, cognoſcuntur tamē ex cauſis, & eff[illegible]. Figura cere-bri eadem eſt quæ capitis, [illegible] reſidet, hæc autem qualis ſit, oculis ipſis conſp[illegible] ex [illegible] manifeſt[illegible] figura cerebri, ſiue tanquam ex cauſa, ſiue tanquam ex [illegible], n[illegible]

D [illegible], vt non dixeri[illegible] calvaria cerebri figuram, quod veriſimilius eſt, an cer[illegible] [illegible] ſatis [illegible] enim opus eſt alias cauſas aut alia effecta requirere ad cerebri [illegible] depre-hendendam. Sup[illegible] cerebri ſecundum naturam moderate læuis eſt, ſed fieri poteſt, vt [illegible] etia[illegible] aſperior aut læuior reddatur, quam conueniat, quod cognitu difficillimu[illegible] eſt, c[illegible] ta-men aliquo modo poteſt ex cauſis, vt ex ſuccis redundantibus, qui vel exaſperandi vim habuerint, veluti ex flauabile, aut pituita ſalſa; vel leniendi, veluti ex pituita dul[illegible]. Caua, quæ in cerebro [illegible], aut mediocriter patent, aut vel nimis angusta ſunt, vel nimis laxa; patent mediocriter, ſi [illegible] par-uum [m] non eſt, cum ſic ventriculi ſatis ampli ſint, tum ſi moderatio quædam ſeruetur ſomni ac vigi-liæ, ſi proſunt moderata, obſunt immoderata. Anguſtia deprehenditur ex grauitate capitis, ex ni-mia pro[illegible] penſione ad ſomnum, ex vtilitate, quam afferunt aperientia, & noxa, quam claudentia: nimia patere eiuſmodi caua indicio ſunt cauſæ, quæ aperiendi vim habuerint, præterea quæ iuuant clauden-do, aut nocent aperiendo, & ex effectis potiſſimum vigilia. Magnitudinem cerebri ſtatim co[illegible]imus ex magnitudine capitis, cui [n] reſpondet, quemadmodum magnitudo medullæ magnitudini ſpinæ, [illegible]tudo cordis & pulmonis magnitudini thoracis, ita vt non opus ſit aliis indiciis. Numerus & ſi-tu[illegible] cerebri ſeruata vita nedum ſanitate neceſſe eſt ſeruetur; neuter enim variari poteſt, ne q[illegible] vel tantillum ſuo loco dimouetur. vnitas etiam parum variari poteſt, quod ſi [illegible] cere-bro ſano

[illegible]

[illegible] CAP. II

[illegible] naturales ad [illegible] ho[illegible] admodum [illegible] quæ cum ſenſum fugiant [illegible] principalium, & ab effectis, quæ ab [illegible] fit. Sequuntur effecta ſanitatis cere[illegible] manifeſtæ. Tertium hoc genus, quod [illegible] minime ſpectat, cum abditum ſit, ſed ſecun[illegible] manifeſtum eſt.

[illegible] ſupereſt, cui actiones ſubiiciuntur. Cadunt ſub [illegible] ex actio[illegible] & motus partium exteriorum. actio ſenſus communis, ſicut [illegible]gentiæ, [illegible] mente neceſſe eſt comprehendatur, vbi ſecundum naturam fit, & effectum ſani[illegible] [illegible] à cauſa ſecundum naturam, hoc eſt, [illegible] cerebri indicatur, dein [illegible] ab [illegible] interni vigentis ſunt externi ſenſus integri. effecta intelligentiæ, rationis & mem[illegible] & verba hominis; lingua [a] enim eſt animi interpres: hunc indicant etiam quæ ge[illegible] [illegible] ſapienter & loquitur, & agit, niſi ſtultitiam ſimulet, quemadmodum Solon [illegible] & Vl[illegible] omittamus qui quo & timor vita eius [illegible] aliquant [illegible] [illegible] tere ſe ſimulauit, quemadmodum item Dinocrates Architectus, qui nudus, tan[illegible] [illegible] cum claua ſimilitudinem ſpeciemque Herculis gerens, tanquam inſaniens ac [illegible] Magnum Alexandrum, ad quem ſæpe exper[illegible] vidimus ac[illegible] Bru[illegible] hetto cuidam viro pruden[illegible] qui [illegible] ex [illegible] municipibus legatus de precio ſalis miſſus eſſet ad Franciſcum, [illegible] Galliarum Re[illegible] incredibiliter negocii tædebat, cum non poſſet aliter audiri [illegible] ſummam gratiam iniret a Rege (erat enim homo apud omnes [illegible] tranſegit, atque expediuit. E[illegible] quo intelligi poteſt, non ſemper po[illegible] ex his quæ dicunt[illegible] colligi præ[illegible] cerebri facultatum actiones, cum [illegible] animis hominum tantæ latebræ [illegible] receſſus. Quæ ad præſentia ſecundum naturam in cerebro ſano recognoſcenda [illegible] abea[illegible] minum. Proficiſcamur ad præterita: ſunt hæc po[illegible] cauſæ antegreſſæ, quarum cogn[illegible], quam [illegible] præſentium, & futurarum vtilis eſt, quod nihil [illegible] ſtulent, quæ [illegible] quæ [illegible] ſunt, aut futura; ſed tantum [c] monſtrent, quale corpus noſtrum reddiderint [illegible] quam ab effecto ipſæ rurſus quoque indicantur: ea[d] enim, quæ corpus noſtrum affecerunt ab[illegible] quam reliquerunt, affectione ſignificantur. & vnaquæque [illegible], qu[illegible] loc[illegible] vberrim[illegible] mus, hoc tantum nunc addemus quod cum vnaquæque ca[illegible] que [illegible] dici debet, ſiue ſit [illegible] euidens ſit, ſiue abſtruſa: validiora autem [illegible] cauſas ſequantur atque denuncient.

De præſagiendis futuris ad cerebrum ſanum attinentibus. CAP. III

S[illegible] præterita, & videamus, qu[illegible] ratione [illegible] poſſ[illegible] qu[illegible] tum eſt. [illegible] nitas [illegible] ma, ſiue pe[illegible] a, ſiue imperfe[illegible] ſeru[illegible] dem & in morbum [illegible] præcipitari, quæ autem perfe[illegible] eſt, poteſt etiam ad meliorem ſtat im progre[illegible] quid futurum eſt, [illegible] quæ nu[illegible] du[illegible] ſtare igitur [illegible] ex [illegible] quæ [illegible] venturæ ne[illegible] hominem [illegible] ſtatum in meliorem [illegible] ſomnia [illegible] quæ diuerſæ, mut[illegible] [illegible] ab ea [illegible] cauſ[illegible] & [illegible] demonſtrant [illegible] quæ adhuc in[illegible] piunt & ex[illegible] [illegible] deprehendantur ab his q[illegible] Varia effecta v[illegible] præ[illegible] hæc ver[illegible] ſe facta [illegible] Metus & mœror [illegible] melan[illegible] inſomni[illegible] [illegible] grauitas cap[illegible] [illegible] & humidæ, hæ [illegible] futurum malum etiam [illegible] cerebri [illegible] habent etiam externæ [illegible] liceat futu[illegible] [illegible] imperfecte ſolet, & ipſum [illegible] & [illegible] ad ſubiectas par[illegible] ter [illegible] patet [illegible] qui [illegible] ſatis dictum ſit

[illegible] Cap. IX.

R Atio [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] x, [illegible]
[illegible] quæ [illegible]
[illegible] rauit. [illegible] ne ad m [illegible]
[illegible] figura, [illegible] numerus, [illegible]
[illegible] ,ſed cum [illegible] ſit, aut perfecta, [illegible]
[illegible] declarauimus) tam in aliis parti [illegible] ,qualiſcunque ſit, [illegible]
[illegible] teſt interdum redigi ad perfectiſſ [illegible] perfecta, ad perfectam, per [illegible] opera &
[illegible] a. Re[illegible]eruntur opera omnia [illegible] prima, adiectionem ſcilicet & detractionem. Ad
[illegible] ſeruan[illegible] ſanitas, qualis ex[illegible] per ſimilia, vbi corrigenda, per contraria, verum
[illegible] & quæ inſtrumenta vnaquæque ſpecie[illegible] poſtulet, ſeorſum explicare aggrediemur,
[illegible] communia omnium ſ[illegible] præcepta debent, expo[illegible]mus.

[illegible] omnia præce[illegible] in c[illegible] ,quam [illegible] cuiuslibet partis noſtri corpo-
[illegible] ,ſumuntur a parte, quæ [illegible] ſpecies ſanit[illegible] vel morbi, ad quas
[illegible] ſeruandas Medicus [illegible] ad naturam ipſius: conſ[illegible]
partem [illegible] finc, ad quem proc[illegible] cata eſt, partem [illegible] materia & [illegible] idonea, quę cum
[illegible] aſſequatur [illegible] cuiuslibet partis [illegible] ad materiam ſpectant cum primæ
qualitate, [illegible] ſiccitas, [illegible] mollitudo, craſſitudo, tenuitas, ra-
ritas, den[illegible] ad formam, figura, ſuperficies, [illegible] magnitudo, numerus, ſitus, quæ proxime comme-
morauimus. Singula hæc, quæ ad naturam [illegible] quid [illegible] requirant in qualibet
parte, ali[illegible] nobis & traditum eſt, & [illegible] monſtrabimus, quid propriè poſtu-
lent in cerebro, exorſi ab ipſius fine, hoc eſt, ab actionibus animalibus ad vitam neceſſariis, vt a motu
voluntario, quo intercunte decedit animal [illegible] tanda eſt facultas cerebri; ſed [illegible] ca-
lore [illegible] ſeruabitur, ſi vte[illegible] valde ref[illegible], & valdè calefacientia, quod obſeruandum
nobis [illegible] vt ſeruemus naturalem cerebri temperationem, quam frigidam, & humidam eſſe de-
clarau[illegible]. [illegible] debeant, quomodocunq; cerebrum ſit affe[illegible] & ſeu in eodem ſtatu
ſerue[illegible] emendetur, poſtulat ſimilia, hoc eſt, frigida & humida, non quouis modo, ſed æqual[illegible]
quæ fr[illegible] ſunt, valde lædunt partes frigid[illegible], quarum calor cum exiguus ſit, obſiſtere [illegible] non po-
teſt, & ide[illegible] extinguitur, atque hoc nobis ſignificauit Hippocrates, cum dixit frigida [illegible] eſſe cere-
bro, & medullæ, calida vero amica. Medici cum ſupprimere volunt ſanguinem ex naribus erumpen-
tem nimis refrigerando caput ſæpe neruorum diſtentionem afferunt, [illegible] etiam & potu valde fri-
gido refrigeratur os ventriculi, & per neruos ſæpe ipſum cerebrum, ita vt offendatur. Cauere igitur o-
portet, valde frigida & humida, quæ diſſoluerent cerebri ſubſtantiam. Calida, quæ Hipp. dixit [illegible] a-
mica cereb[illegible], quæ e[illegible] gradu temperationis prædita ſunt atq; [illegible]; nam calidum alioquin eo-
dem teſte Hipp. effœminat, & diſſoluit ſubſtantiam cerebri, & ne[illegible], ita vt vires conuellat. [illegible]
ſi temperationem hoc eſt, primas cerebri facultates [illegible], cum eius ſanitatem def[illegible], cauer[illegible]
mus [illegible] calidis, & frigidis, & vtemur æqualiter refrigerantibus. Secundæ qualitates ſequuntur pri-
mas, quare cerebri temperationem frigidam & humidam ſequitur m[illegible], & laxitas ſubſtantiæ, ob
quam Hipp. cerebrum magnam glandulam appellauit. Hac autem maximè imbecilla eſt & habilis ad
ac[illegible]piendam, quæ [illegible] eſt, ſi cerebrum, quod naturaliter habet ſubſtantiam maxime laxam, m[illegible]
[illegible] admitt[illegible], & ſuc[illegible] aliunde ad ipſum concurrentes, & magis etiam glandulæ, &
pulmo, [illegible] laxis habentur, qua[illegible] canales habeat ampliores, pe[illegible] quos [illegible]
[illegible] plurimum nece[illegible] fuerunt, quod eius ſu[illegible] vt valde idonea eſt ad
[illegible] valet ad expellendum, non tamen [illegible] cubantibus ſup[illegible] de-
[illegible] in cerebro, ſed ibi magnu aliquod malum efficerent, niſi facultate [illegible]
D [illegible] ſiguur, & mollities ſubſtantiæ cerebri vtroq; nomine. & quod facile [illegible]
[illegible] expellat, quæ ad ipſum concurrunt, cauſa eſt cur facile impleatur & grauetur ca-
put. [illegible] cum cerebrum [illegible] molle [illegible] ac laxum. tale autem neceſſariò [illegible]
[illegible] ſimulachra, & [illegible] commodi[illegible] vt [illegible] dulla,
[illegible] quo mul[illegible] ſubſtanti[illegible] cerebri mol[illegible], pinguis, [illegible] vn-
de [illegible] ſanitatem tuetur, [illegible] dare operam debet, ne o[illegible]
[illegible] temperationem cerebri calidiorem, calor enim vim habet at[illegible]
& [illegible] ſit, ſi quidem [illegible] hebes eſt, aliis ita acris, vt ſtatim ab odoribus offenda-
tur: [illegible] atque ob calorem multum materiæ ad cerebrum concitatur. Lo[illegible] igitur
ſpe[illegible] qui ſanitatem [illegible], ne vaporum ac ſuccorum concurſu tent[illegible], quod [illegible] poti[illegible]
[illegible] ſum [illegible] & ſenſus acrioris. Cautio conſiſtit in vſu eorum, cum qui[illegible]
mur: [illegible] hæc quatuor generibus, iis, quæ fiunt, quæ [illegible] runtur, quæ extrinſecus inci[illegible]
[illegible] atque expelluntur: quod autem in vnoquoque opplere caput poſſit, & idcirco aut pe-
[illegible] ſit, aut parcius adhibendum [illegible] In his, quæ [illegible], ſunt
[illegible] & [illegible], motus & quies, animi perturbatio & tranqui[illegible]. per [illegible] al[illegible]
[illegible] partes internas, cum valdè coquatur al[illegible], plurimi vapores ad cerebrum aſcendunt [illegible]
[illegible] implent. [illegible] quam cauſam ſom[illegible] ſomnum [illegible], vel [illegible]

[illegible] inquit Ariſt. [illegible] humorem afferet vtilitatem [illegible] quare nec [illegible] est, ſed [illegible] offendat cerebrum, [illegible] non valde longus ſit, [illegible] Qui valde longus eſt po[illegible] conſuetudinem Auctore H[illegible] [illegible] dolebat cerebri & ner[illegible], & grauitatem capitis, [illegible] ſtatim à cibo dormiat, longè plures excitantur vapores à ventriculo, & ad cerebr[illegible] [illegible] præſtat aliquot horas poſt cœnam ſomnum capere, id quod Galli præcipue ob[illegible] hora à meridie cœnant, decima cubitum eunt. At neque ratione caret peruulgat[illegible] *Somnum fuge meridianum*, eo enim tempore caput redditur calidius, & quæ redundant in aliis [illegible] ris allicit, ita vt grauiter impleatur, ſed grauius ſi tunc homo dormiat, adde, quod co[illegible] adeo interdiu perficitur, ficuti noctu, cum innatus calor magis euocetur ad partes externas, quam repe-tur ad internas, quare tunc deterior fit coctio, & cerebrum [d] [illegible] craſſioribus vaporibus [illegible] ta-tur. Hæc igitur omnibus ſeruanda ſunt, ſed maxime his, qui cerebro imbecillo ſunt, vt vite[illegible] minum longiorem, & ſtatim à cibo, ac meridie, niſi vbi coacti fuerint noctu vigilare, aut aliquid poſt prandium dormire ſoliti ſint, vigiliam vero ita moderari debent, ne ob eius diuturnitatem exhau-riantur ſpiritus animales, & cerebrum refrigeretur, [illegible] impediatur coctio alimenti, & [illegible] ſucceis crudis qui in ventriculo verſantur, craſſiores vapores ad cerebrum aſcendant. Motus vero & quiet[illegible] hæc ratio eſt. Motus neceſſarius eſt vt perficiantur vitæ munera, & alimentum ad externas partes diſtribuatur ſed interpellari debet quiete, vbi qui mouetur iam laborare incipit, vt reficiantur ſpiritus anim[illegible] les. Cæterum quies caput non implet, niſi diuturnior fuerit, ita vt redundent ea, quæ ſolebant per m[illegible]tum abſumi, & petant caput. Quod attinet ad motum, multum refert, qualis ſit, & quando [illegible] [e] Exercitatio inferiorum partium veluti crurum prohibet, ne quod redundat, ad caput [illegible] ſuperiorum vero magis cerebrum implet, veluti brachiorum, præſertim ſi laborent prono capite [illegible] cum foditur terra; ad caput enim deorſum vergens facilius ſucci deſcendunt. Maxime a[illegible] tem i[illegible] tur, vbi homo ſtatim [f] à cibo celeriter exercea[illegible]tur, tunc enim opus eſt aut quiete, aut certe leni & [illegible] motu, ne vapores, qui alioquin in ventriculo a cibo & potione excitantur, magis calefacto [illegible] ce-rebrum petant. Inter motus, qui caput implent, eſt etiam vox magna, tuſſis, retentio at hel[illegible] fit ob magnam [g] vocem thorax, vnde vapores ad caput aſcendunt, & ſimul ob vim caloris a[illegible]untur ſucci, qui implent vniuerſum caput. Suppreſſio anhelitus ipſa quoque ſpecies exercitat[illegible], cum laborent muſculi, eius exitum cohibentes vna cum his, qui ipſum expellunt; tunc [h] autem ve[illegible] & partes omnes, quæ circa collum ſunt, ſpiritu & ſanguine implentur, & quæ redundant, n[illegible] feru[illegible]ur amplius deorſum ad ventrem, ſed ſurſum ad cerebrum: idem [i] efficit tuſſis, quæ implendo caput, vnde humor rurſus ad thoracem deſtillat, ſe ipſam continuat. Sub iis, quæ fiunt, comprehenditur etiam ſtu-dium, animi perturbatio, & tranquillitas. Implet caput tranquillitas, quatenus non abſumit, quæ red-undant, ſicut exercitatio ac ſtudium, quod quieti etiam euenire diximus. Ex perturbationibus [k] ira, cum per eam accenditur ſanguis in corde per arterias, cerebrum implet, & calefacit, adeo vt inter-dum comitiales acceſſiones exciter, quod illi Grammatico euenit, quem Galenus [l] recenſet, hic cum iraſcebatur, incidebat in morbum comitialem, in quem incurrit etiam ex nimia contentione in d[illegible]-cendo, & ex cogitatione intenta: animi enim impetus vna cum ſpiritu & ſanguine tunc ſurſum fertur ad cerebrum. Hactenus de primo genere eorum, cum quibus verſamur, & perſequamur ſecund[illegible] cui ſubiiciunt ea, quæ offeruntur, veluti cibi, potiones, & medicamenta: omnia autem vbi aut calida & humida ſint, aut ſuppeditent materiam, ex qua gignatur flatus, aut etiam calore, & tenuitate vim ha-bent attrahendi, cerebrum onerant, maxime [m] autem idonea ſunt ad ipſum opplendum, quæ calida & humida ſunt, cum calor ſurſum feratur, & ſecum trahat humorem, a quo cerebrum onerat[illegible]r, quod præſertim accidit, vbi hæc ſtatim poſt exercitationem ſumantur, quo tempore vapores cale[illegible] cto c[illegible] pore plurimum excitantur, & ad caput aſcendunt. Præcipue autem oppletur caput [illegible] lacte, [illegible] bi non [illegible]e tiea ventriculo confi[illegible]tur nam aut aceſcit, aut in nidorem vertitur, & vtroq; nomine multis ac v[illegible] ſis vaporibus implet cerebrum; vt autem extra emulſum ſi relinquatur, ob frigus aceſ[illegible]it, ſi [illegible]r, multos vapores mouet, ita in ventriculo frigidiore redditur acidum, in calidiore efficit nidore[illegible] pro-pterea docuit Hippoc. [n] caput dolentibus nocere lac. Impletur etiam cerebrum ab allio, [o] niſi antea ro tum corpus exinanitum fuerit, non quo flatum excitet, ſed quo calidum ſit & tenue, & propterea va-pores ac ſuccos ad cerebrum alliciat, ſicut & viticis [p] ſemen: Iuniperi [q] vero ac cedri fructus, & [r] œnum græcum multos vapores edunt, dum coquuntur, qui caput tentant. Medicamenta etiam, quæ ſo mnum [illegible], vt mandragora & papauer, capitis grauitatem afferunt, vt docuit Ariſtot. [s] per ſe enim humore, & vaporum copia implent, præterquam quod refrigerando cerebrum non ſinunt abſumi, quæ alioquin abſumerentur. Nihil tamen ex his, quæ ſumuntur, æque cerebrum implet ac vinum ipſum, cum calidum ſit, & humidum, & plurimos excitet vapores. Propterea infantibus, nutricibus & pueris interdicitur ab Ariſtot. & Gal. [t] debilitantur nerui & cerebrum à vino, quo fit, vt [u] ebrii int[illegible]-dum muti fiant, interdum balbutiant; his vero, qui laborant affectu capitis calido adeò inimicum eſt vinum, vt exitium afferat, quemadmodum Philiſt[illegible]r, [x] quem quinto, & cuidam Adoleſcenti [illegible] Mel[illegible]ææ, quem ſexto die ex vini potu interiiſſe Hippocrates commemorat. Maxime autem noxium vinum eſt, cum i[illegible]iunio [z] datur, temperationem enim inæqualem reddit & caput graue; præterea vbi d[illegible] ut ſtatim ab exercitatione, [a] cum adhuc [illegible]orpus calefactum eſt. Debet igitur vinum, cum deferbu[illegible]t calor exerci-ta[illegible]onis, ſibi, & ab homine non ieiuno, minus enim nocet, cum cibo aut poſt [illegible]um ſtatim, quam-ui[illegible] neq; etiam tunc tutum eſt his, qui capite imbecillo ſunt: iis enim imperat G[illegible]us, [b] ne poſt c[illegible]bum, vt poſt lac, vino os abluant: permagni tamen refert, quale [c] vinum ſit, quod enim valde calidum eſt, & multum odorem mouet, valdè cerebrũ tentat, licet alioquin boni ſucci ſit. Quod vero auſterum [d] eſt, ve[illegible] con[illegible]rmat, & non tentat caput, ita [illegible]utum etiam ſit his, qui comitiali morbo laborant; idem

minus

d Gal. lib. 3. de [illegible] cau. c. 4.
e Gal. lib. de tuen. va-let.
f Gal. lib. de tuen. val.
g Gal. in li. de inſtr. o-dor. c. 6.
h Gal. 3. lib. de tuen. va-let. c. 2.
i Galen. 3. a-phor. com. 17 & 1. 6. de morb. vul. comm. 18.
k Gal. c. 6. de morb. vulg. com. 9
l 5. li. de loc. affec. c. 6
m Gal. 4. li. aph. com. 7.
n 5. libro a-phor. 4.
o Gal. 4. lib. de ratione victus com. 90.
p Gal. [illegible] lib. ſimplic.
q Gal. 2. lib. de alim. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

A [illegible] cum, [illegible] m [illegible] necet. Se [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] l, pr [illegible] capiti debilitatur, ſed [illegible] d [illegible] [illegible] ſi, quæ contagiat, vt [illegible] late [illegible] [illegible] or ie ſecunda valetudine [illegible] ſæ præſ [illegible] corrumpatur, corrumpitur au [illegible] [illegible] auertitur in bilem & per net [illegible] [illegible] his, quæ oſſeruntur. [illegible] camur [illegible], quæ extr [illegible] us [illegible] [illegible] ites. Aerem ſpectat tempus an [illegible] ra ſeus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cum frigore, ſiue cum calore [illegible] r, calor [k] ac [illegible] [illegible] quod ſi Auctore Hippocra. [illegible] cale [illegible] capitis grauitatem, i [illegible] quat, ex quo non debet mirum videri, ſi hyeme [illegible] humoris [illegible] mines. qui in paludibus [l] degunt, [illegible] ſunt & ſomnicolo- [illegible] ante Auſtro [m] ſentiat capitis grauitas. Ex his, quæ extrinſecus [illegible], max [illegible] [illegible] eſt, odores. præſertim cum in [illegible] dui [illegible]: eorum enim

B [illegible] inhalatio [illegible] tur [illegible] operiora & odorum ſuffimenta, vt inquit Hippocrates [illegible] efficiunt [illegible] tis grauitatem. [illegible] ad ea, quæ extrinſecus incidunt, etiam veſtes, cum dormientibus [illegible] magis refri gerentur cerebrum, quam vigilantibus, debent. qui dormire volunt. magis velare caput. Super ſunt ex [illegible] quibus velantur, retenta, & repulſa uppletur cerebrum, cum ea retinentur, quæ expelli debe- [illegible], præſertim [illegible] cum ſupprimitur aut ſanguis menſtruus, aut ille, qui ſolet poſt partum eſſluere, ma- [illegible] enim affert capitis grauitatem. Vbi exinaniuntur corpus præterquam [illegible] vbi cerebrum a [illegible] [illegible] vento [illegible], caueri [illegible] mitum [illegible] oportet, quod caput incredibiliter impleat, cauendus & nim [illegible] [illegible], q [illegible] cerebrum & nerui ſummopere debilitantur. contrahun [illegible] enim vel [illegible] in morbo [illegible], ita vt Democritus venerem paruum morbum comitia [illegible] exiſtimauerit: tum etiam cerebru [illegible] noxam ex [illegible] coere; quia [y] frigidius & imbecillius eſt. Hactenus de quatuor generibus rerum, [illegible] implere & onerare cerebrum poſſunt, omnia autem hemis caute adhibenda ſunt, iottrinis, quoad [illegible] oteſt, fugienda; pectant enim ad cerebri ſubſtantiam, quam naturalem diximus omnibus e [illegible] [illegible] in & laxam, his vero, qui capite imbecillo ſunt maxime talem: quid autem materia cerebri petat [illegible] homine ſani, cum explicatum ſit, peruenire ad formam oportet. Diximus cerebri formam con [illegible] [illegible] figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu, iiſdemque accedere vnitatem, quæ ad materi- [illegible] quoque pertinet, quæ omnia ſi diligenter intueamur, inueniemus caua & [illegible] m duntaxat aliquid [illegible], quod ad conſeruationem ſanitatis cerebri ſpectet; à figura, a ſuperficie, a numero, ab vnitate nulla ſumitur animaduertio, magnitudo tantum monſtrat id, quod omnibus notum eſt, debere quæ ad- hibentur ad caput eius magnitudini reſpondere. Solummodo igitur caua & ſitus cerebri quædam mo-

C nent in eius conſeruatione animaduertenda: per caua igitur vt cerebrum expellit ea à quibus læditur, ita admittit auxilia, quæ adhibentur [illegible] iiſdem enim vias accipit ac detrudit, detrudit autem, quæ tenuia [z] ſunt per capitis ſuturas, quæ craſſa potiſſimum per palatum, & nares: quare quæ ad cerebrum admo- uentur, neceſſe eſt aut per palatum & nares, aut per caluariæ ſuturas ad ipſum perueniant. Quibus vis non tantum qualitas, ſeu vis qualitatis permeat, ſed aliquid etiam ex tenui ſubſtantia prædictorum, quæ ad cerebrum aut temperandum, aut exinaniendum adhibentur. commode autem exinaniunt [a] per nares & palatum. Illinitur [b] palatum acribus medicamentis, quæ pituitam eliciunt & cerebrum cale- faciunt, iiſdem quoque ob eandem cauſam illinuntur intimæ: & nares, per quas cerebrum vt expellit, ita etiam allicit, veluti aerem in reſpiratione, a quo bene vel male afficiuntur, pro vt et ſalubris vel alie- nus eſt; odore etiam ſuaue cerebrum deſtilationi obnoxium ducuit Ariſtoteles: [c] intelligit autem eos odores, qui per ſe ſuaues ſunt, non eos, qui reſpondent ſaporibus, & eſurientes ac ſitientes maxime delectari, nam hi ſæpe cerebrum tentant. [illegible] nocent [illegible] quod non euenit al [illegible] permeat enim [d] ad cere- brum non tantum vapor, ſed aliquid etiam ex ſubſtantia eorum, quæ per nares attrahuntur, ita vt eiuſ- modi locus ſic ſit opportunus præſidiis, quæ adhibentur; quæ vero extrinſecus capiti imponuntur, facile ad cerebrum penetrant, ſi ad ſuturas adhibeantur, potiſſimum ad coronariam, quæ laxior eſt, & teoui- ae rara oſſium ſubſtantia continetur, adeo vt non ſolum vis, ſed aliquid etiam ex materia præſidiorum

D ad cerebrum deſcendat, præſertim vbi vehementius inpellantur, hoc eſt, [illegible] bi medicamenta ſi ſoli- da fuerint in puluerem redacta, ſuper coronariam ſuturam perfricentur, ſi liquida ex ſuperiori lo [illegible] o per undantur. Cum oleum perfunditur, præſtat lanam in orbem imponere iuxta frontem ſupra aures, & à poſt [illegible] parte, paulo [illegible] ac [illegible] ſuturam futuram, cum in vlteriori loco os craſſius ſit ac durius, nec facile admittat quæ ad [illegible], adde, quod ſi darentur frigida quæ ſæpe res petit, plurimum ea [illegible] partem offender [illegible], vbi [illegible] or [illegible] ſpinæ medullæ, & neruorum diſtentionem afferent. Situs vero ſi- tum auxiliorum d[illegible] larat, non eorum duntaxat, quæ dantur ad locum, vt ad caput ipſum, qui omnibu[illegible] manifeſtus eſt, ſe [illegible] um, q [illegible] ſ [illegible] apitis ad alias corporis partes adhibentur: nam ſi auerten dum eſt ad partem contrariam [illegible] ſitus capitis ſuperior indicat ducendum eſſe, quod ſuperat, ad partem infe- riorem, vt ſi vena [f] ſecetur ad crura, ſi detur catharticum ad anum; alienus enim vomitus [g] eſt, deie- [illegible] opportuna ſuccurrit. Deiectio bilioſa ſurditati, inquid Hippoc. [h] quamobrem conuenit quoque, vbi auertendum eſt, quod ad cerebrum confluit.

De propriis præceptis, ad conſeruationem cerebri pertinentibus. CAP. V.

QVæ erant communia præcepta conſeruationis cerebri, dicta ſint, conſequens eſt, vt enarre- [illegible] s, & primo quæ ad ſanitatem materiæ, hoc eſt, ad vnamquanque cerebri temperati [illegible] nem per tinent.

[illegible]

tus, quam [illegible] ſeruare [illegible] quam [illegible] e ob vim harum [illegible] atom efficacior [illegible] humore aut ſiccitate [illegible] cedat temperatio [illegible] adh[illegible] cantur, [illegible] parum in efficiendo valent [illegible] verendum eſt [illegible]

F[illegible] gitur [illegible] cebr[illegible] temperationem eſſ[illegible] rem, ſ[illegible] turalibus parem caloris vim h[illegible] tibus [illegible] contraria eiuſdem gradus, hoc eſt, per ex[illegible] atur [illegible] temperatio calore excedit. Quod ſi maior [illegible] us, neq[illegible] eo fugiemus ad medicamenta refrigeranti[illegible] attinet ad v[illegible] vel arte comparatur, ſte[illegible] nend[illegible] iores her[illegible], pe[illegible] dend[illegible] am aqua, [illegible] raneo ad ſeptentrionem ſpectante, prohibita h[illegible] um frequentia. Cibus eli[illegible] aqua madefactus vel decoctus ptiſana hordeacea, lactuca, cucurbita, cucumis, [illegible] les: porro ſit aqua vel vinum aquoſum, val[illegible] e d[illegible] urum, nihil enim calidiori cerebro [illegible] vinum: moderatio adhibeatur in ſomno, & vi[illegible] quidem vigilia exerc[illegible] cerebrum [illegible] ale[illegible] atque ex[illegible] catur. [illegible]omnus [illegible] principio cerebrum [illegible] tempori[illegible] im[illegible] et cal[illegible] dis ſiccis, & vaporibus, & [illegible] pterea calidios reddit. [illegible] con[illegible] nus eſt, [illegible] electum [illegible] item paul[illegible] ſupra implere cet[illegible] rum diximus. V[illegible] ndum ſt [illegible] ſt, qo[illegible] prim[illegible] m[illegible] t, d[illegible] inde per arteri[illegible] [illegible] Ea, quæ [illegible] ndant [illegible] neantur, per [illegible] res, & [illegible] atom reuocanda [illegible] gines, & [illegible] ſ[illegible] unt, & [illegible] luturas [illegible] untur: [illegible] autem euocan[illegible] ſi aqua du[illegible] p[illegible] fundatur [illegible] liber[illegible] tus [illegible] etia [illegible] & pr[illegible] pter [illegible] undit, & [illegible] calid[illegible] s vapores, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cibo ad caput [illegible]

[illegible] nymphæa.

[illegible] cerebro ſeruari [illegible]

[illegible] cerebro, vide ad [illegible]

[illegible] ve[illegible] nte, vel per i[illegible]

[illegible] mores [illegible]

[illegible] um, v[illegible] ua[illegible] in qua dec[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] derat [illegible] qu [illegible] pituitam [illegible] quæ ali [illegible] aut frigidis, [illegible] excessu humoris aut [illegible] nimis [illegible] similem excessum. [illegible] naturam [illegible] nunc [illegible] [illegible] ta, quæ ad [illegible] [illegible] rum de emp [illegible] [illegible] m, quo [illegible] etum [illegible] ratione, [illegible] dant [illegible] mur ergo & victu & me- [illegible] ni vergentibus [illegible] fu- [illegible] us b [illegible] ino [illegible] ers furfuri [illegible] ta, vt [illegible] ileu. Vigilia exerci- [illegible] magis aptam [illegible] ius, qui [illegible] cernuntur per nares & [illegible] amenta [illegible] tur, aq [illegible] vt m [illegible] marina. Sacculus ex mil [illegible] um nar [illegible] tractum, ve [illegible] ex rad [illegible], tantam autem vim [illegible] initiali accessione hominem tuea [illegible] ur, si [illegible] fa g [illegible] tur.

[illegible] eruatur ſiccis, qualia ſunt [illegible] quæ proxime [illegible] nius, aut temperatur con [illegible] huiuſmodi [illegible] mum aer hum du [illegible], qualis eſt [illegible] vallibus atque in imis ædi- [illegible] ve [illegible] etur [illegible] per eaſdem [illegible] ab [illegible] qu [illegible] flumine canal [illegible] bus hu- [illegible] ca, lactuca, malua, cu[illegible]urbita, p[illegible]pones, pruna, cerasia, armenta [illegible] a, pet[illegible]a, [illegible] gallinacei, [illegible] lia, vel mol[illegible]ia ea [illegible] lla, caseus recens; aptiſſimum o- [illegible]. Vt [illegible] autem bibitur aut aqua, aut vinum lene, non auſterum, non [illegible] ſomnus [illegible] ngus, quies, ocium, tranquillitas: magis etiam idonea eſt re- [illegible] eorum [illegible] cerebro reſident. Medicamentis etiam licet cerebrum madefa- [illegible] od vi [illegible] conditum ſit [illegible] apiti [illegible] itum, ſed maximam opem affert perfuſio aquæ [illegible] nares [illegible] latur, adeo c[illegible]rebrum madefacit: vt ſomnum afferat, balneum [illegible] adeo efficax eſt in madefaciendo, vt qui ex itinere puluerulento atque æſtiuo [illegible] ſiti vix dicentur.

[illegible] temperat[illegible] o compoſita cerebri ſeu [illegible]alida & [illegible]umida, ſeu calida & ſicca, ſeu [illegible]igida & ſic[illegible] vnaquæque [illegible] temper[illegible] de, atque ſi ſimplex e[illegible], [illegible] ſimi- [illegible] rati[illegible] nem contrariis, quæ non debeor adhiberi amplius ſimplicia, ſed compo- [illegible] contrari[illegible]; ea autem, quæ proprie conueniunt vni [illegible] uique, non alia ſunt, quam [illegible] aque temperatione ſimplici, ſiue ſub victu, ſiue ſub medicamentis compre- [illegible] ne aque [illegible] rebri ſatis [illegible] ps de ſo[illegible] mad[illegible] amus [illegible] æſt[illegible] antes, qua [illegible] undum naturam eſt [illegible] vel emendetur, vbi aliquantisper viti[illegible]. [illegible] rma ſecundum [illegible] am pr[illegible] m [illegible] uin defenditur ab exerci[illegible] is iniuriis, quas ant- [illegible], quant[illegible] n po[illegible] nt [illegible] um [illegible] uram deuitant [illegible] deinde vbi per modera- [illegible] n[illegible] tural[illegible] bu[illegible] ad[illegible] artur ac d[illegible] trahantur [illegible] quæ quotidie [illegible] dum na- [illegible] d[illegible] non tantum materia, ſed etiam forma cerebri natura- [illegible] adu[illegible] endatur vero forma, ſi quid labatur, redigiturque [illegible] p[illegible] tiſſim[illegible] a[illegible] cau[illegible] ab [illegible] recedunt; nam figura, ſu- [illegible] tas cer[illegible]bri aut nihil mutantur, aut ſi quid vitientur [illegible] vitium vel n[illegible] a[illegible]pa- [illegible] aua[illegible] um. At magnitudo interdum augetur in- [illegible] n [illegible] mis pat[illegible] interdum nimis anguſta ſunt. Au- [illegible], quemadmodum [illegible], [illegible] humidius fuerit & propterea nimis auctum, ſiccandum [illegible] endum eſt. [illegible]rumenta ad madefaciendum vel ſiccan- [illegible] au[illegible] ſic[illegible]. Sunt, qui [illegible] credant quibu- [illegible] cerebri [illegible] quemadmod[illegible]m auellanis nucibus, & car[illegible] [illegible] nquamus magnitudinem, [illegible] ideamus caua [illegible] quæ de [illegible] ta[illegible] qua [illegible] bro, [illegible] luarta, vt r[illegible] incantur [illegible] quæ comm- [illegible] æ a[illegible] m[illegible] d[illegible] ra[illegible] ne, q[illegible] el[illegible] is pateant, vel nimis [illegible] hom[illegible] itat[illegible] ut[illegible] mo de canal[illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] im p[illegible] um [illegible] oquitur ſu[illegible] ta [illegible] propterea ſ[illegible] mnum [illegible] [illegible] au[illegible] n [illegible]

N [illegible]

[illegible]

... his, quæ in cerebro re[illegible] ... t noxis, [illegible] humidiore, aut ſi [illegible] ... enit capiti [illegible] præclare Hippocrates [illegible] nuit, ... ſunt exter[illegible] internis, hoc eſt, ab his, quæ ſupe[illegible] ... tur caput, ita vt ſequeretur deinceps con[illegible] ... At [illegible] æ nimis ad[illegible] æ ſint, ſatis mu[illegible] m eſt [illegible] ... expo[illegible] tur [illegible] erunt quæ fu[illegible] erant ex alimen[illegible] ... ne, cum multos [illegible] rab[illegible], & [illegible], quib[illegible] ve[illegible] ... us ſurſum aſcend[illegible] læ dantur, his præterea, qui [illegible] & [illegible] ... nem [illegible] ntrahunt, expedit [illegible] uras laxior[illegible] e, cum [illegible] difficile ſit [illegible] ... frigor[illegible] aut [illegible] aloris [illegible] ficut [illegible] multi odi[illegible] e & [illegible] crimonia vaporum [illegible] ... caput calidum ſit, mon[illegible] Gal[illegible] us, [illegible] tur, quæ ad [illegible] gunt [illegible] ... nis vim habeos: quamobrem [illegible] ... ſatis enim eſt, [illegible] s ardorem, pluuias [illegible] ... tegan: quatenus experimento ipſo compert[illegible] xpe[illegible] re [illegible] quod [illegible] turæ [illegible] en [illegible] ad [illegible] ... quam conueniat, quod rar[illegible] ac[illegible] it, relaxa[illegible] ... mum [illegible] ctat perſu[illegible] a[illegible] uæ ... lidæ; educuntur [illegible] enim hæ fuligines retentæ. A[illegible] ſunt, nequ[illegible] rum copia aut fuligine redundant, ſatius eſt caluariæ futuras denſas eſſe, exp[illegible] ... eas medicamentis adſtringere, vt perfuſione aquæ aluminis vim habentis, aut al[illegible] ... ingentia, veluti roſa, myrtus, lentiſcus [illegible] vtiliter etiam abra[illegible] capiti ſuperi[illegible] ... mentum ex maſtiche, & oleo melino. Hoc pacto [illegible] ur ſanitas cer[illegible] m ad [illegible] ... nam per[illegible] inens cum optima eſt, conſeruatur, cum ab hac [illegible] edit ad [illegible] ſtam [illegible] oderat [illegible]

Sæpe autem accidit, vt cerebrum alioquin bene conſtitutum per conſenſum [illegible] vel ab aliqua part[illegible], vt [illegible] ventriculo, iecinore, vt [illegible], quibus maxime [illegible] læ[illegible] tur ... gis læditur, [illegible] fuerit & min[illegible] bene [illegible]; quamobrem de[illegible] ... letudini cerebri ipſum tutari, [illegible] s, quæ ab [illegible] ... dunt: hoc autem aſſequetur, [illegible] qu[illegible] us & cerebrum [illegible], & [illegible] ... transferant quod noxium eſt, non admittet id cerebrum, vbi capiti [illegible] eretur, & d[illegible] ... egregie præſtat oleum [illegible] roſa[illegible] ndi tum aqua aut niue ref[illegible], mag[illegible] ... ad[illegible] bit, [illegible] odi[illegible] ciatur aliquid ace[illegible] ... rebrum [illegible] ... pe[illegible] mus. [illegible] etiam [illegible] per[illegible] ... es, p[illegible] res poſtulabit. Su[illegible] uteremus vero [illegible] caſtru[illegible] aut [illegible] ... quo[illegible] opere cerebr[illegible] ndi[illegible] ſæpius ab ote ven[illegible] ... cerebro [illegible] in alijs par[illegible] ...

[illegible]

[illegible] dol[illegible] , qu[illegible]
[illegible] ar. [illegible]
[illegible] & v[illegible]æ: [illegible] a [illegible]
[illegible] eſt ite[illegible] ir aut[illegible] ta-
[illegible] , excitan[illegible] , [illegible] n-
[illegible] via[illegible]us. quam [illegible]rem [illegible]
[illegible] a[illegible]uniantur.

[illegible] præ[illegible]tim humidiore. huiuſmo[illegible] [illegible] iment[illegible] tem[illegible] tur [illegible], & ſiccitas cerebri per refriger[illegible]n[illegible] [illegible] autem valet perfuſi[illegible] a[illegible]æ dulcis calidæ prope [d] nares d[illegible]æ, [illegible] perinde atque illi, q[illegible] [illegible]m [illegible]nficiuntur eſculenta, & poculenta, in ven[illegible] [illegible] animi ſuperat interdu[illegible] vapores, ita v[illegible] ſpiritus feratur ad partes externas, [illegible] eſt quies, & tranqui[illegible]tas omnibus modis; plurimum vero confert cantus, [e] [illegible]us ſ[illegible]mnum cient, & perturbationem ſedant. Hæc de vigilia.

[illegible]tas, & ſenſus quidam moleſtus [illegible]is etiam accid[illegible] vt diximus) qu[illegible] ſitatis vi æ munere [illegible], & [illegible]ant videntur. Proxime autem oritur à vapore, vel humore, qui [illegible]opia vel qualitate [illegible]is membranas ac vaſa onerat, diſtendit, aut pungit: ibi autem verſatur tum ob internas, [illegible] cauſas; internæ ſunt calidior [illegible] temperatio, quæ ſi cum humore iungatur, vaporibus, [illegible] exhalationibus cerebrum oppletum flaua bilis, quæ in ore ventri[illegible]li contenta fulig[illegible] [illegible] tranſmittit. Accedit imbe[illegible]itas facultatis concoctricis, quæ enim [g] excitantur ex [illegible]bus minus probe confectis afferunt capitis grauitatem: poſſunt eiuſmodi cauſæ inter[illegible] [illegible]erretur in ratione victus, caput implere, quod multo magis efficiunt, cum a[illegible]edunt [illegible] ex[illegible] bentes vim onerandi caput, quæ & per ſep[illegible] ſunt hoc efficere, ſed multo magis ſi ad[illegible] [illegible]qua [illegible]ernis iam dictis. Cæterum quæ ſint externæ cauſæ caput grauantes, ſupra docuimus in [illegible]mu[illegible]ibus præceptis de conſeruatione cerebri [illegible] oſtendimus enim ſub quatuor generibus ſub his, [illegible]t. quæ [illegible]fferuntur, quæ extrinſecus incidunt, quæ retinentur atque expelluntur, qualia ſint, [illegible] a[illegible]t implent, quæ in memoria hærere oportet, non ſolum vt intelligantur, ſed etiam vt vitentur [illegible]a[illegible]nia, quæ onerare caput poſſunt, & cum caput iam graue ſentitur, ne huiuſmodi affectus [illegible]ir, & poſtea ne redeat. Primum igitur in lenienda capitis grauitate deuitare externas cauſas [illegible]dein prouidere, ne ab internis humor aut vapor aut ſurſum compellatur, aut admi[illegible]atur à ce[illegible] [illegible]pact[illegible] vt[illegible]unque fi[illegible], tradidimus, cum paulo ſupra monſtrauimus, quo pacto affectui cere[illegible] [illegible]enſum ab ali[illegible] partibus eſſet occurrendum, idem obſ[illegible]ruari nunc debet. Poſtremo educen[illegible] [illegible]tinens cauſa cerebrum offendens; ſiquidem vapor ſit diſcutiendus, eſt perfuſo capite cal[illegible]is [illegible]mentis, vt oleo laureo, irino, anethino, aut chamæmelino, vel [h] balneo aquæ calidæ dulcis, [illegible] relaxando fuliginem ex cerebro educit, quæ dari debet toto corpore prius exinanito. Plurimum [illegible] valet ad flatum, & vaporem ex cerebro expellendum [i] ſternutamentum medicamento aliquo [illegible] nares demiſſo, veluti betæ & ſampſucci ſucco, pipere, ac naſturtio in puluerem redactis. Hu[illegible]or, [illegible] cerebrum offendit, ſi ſit ſanguis, detrahitur aperta vena, vel in naribus, vel etiam in fronte [illegible] [illegible]it ali[illegible]is ſuccus, per nares, & palatum acribus medicamentis euocatur.

Deſt[illegible]llatio ſupereſt effectis imperfectam cerebri ſanitatem ſequentibus, quæ hoc in loco tractari [illegible] n[illegible]bis, vt tractatur à Galeno in opere de tuenda valetudine. Cæterum quia maiori ex parte af[illegible] [illegible]deo grauis eſt, vt ſanitatis limites excedant, qui ea detinentur, ac nullum eſt vitii genus quan[illegible] [illegible] graue, quod ex deſtillatione oriri non poſſit, & propterea videatur potius referenda deſtillatio [illegible] [illegible]a, quæ actu ægrotum cerebrum conſequuntur; ideo hac nunc de induſtria prætermiſſa dif[illegible] ferer[illegible] us e[illegible]us contemplationem ad opus de curatione membratim, vbi Deo dante, male af[illegible] fecti cerebri curationem ex profeſſo perſequemur. Quæ de cerebro dicenda erant, vna cum præſenti libro habeant hunc terminum.

Finis Libri Secundi de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

[illegible] c. [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] lib. de mel[illegible] de tu[illegible] 8.
[illegible] de [illegible] c [illegible] 5.
h [illegible] a. 2 lib. curato c 1.
i Gal. lib. de inſtrumen. olphac. c 4. & 6. & lib. [illegible]
k Aui[illegible] [illegible] 4. [illegible] b. de loc. affect.
m Gal. lib. [illegible] de tuen. val. [illegible] Vides in[illegible] nior li[illegible] 2 de curat. memb. cap. vit.

VIDI

VIDI VIDII

DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Tertius,

Qui eſt de conſeruatione ſanitatis partium externi [illegible] tium, & proprie oculorum.

De ſenſibus externis in vniuerſum. CAP. I.

QVæ ſenſu compreh[illegible]di poſſunt, om[illegible]a aut [illegible] audimus, aut odoramur, aut guſtamus, aut tangimus, ita vt [illegible] genera, ex quibus Ariſt. [a] colligit totidem eſſe externos ac pr[illegible] ctum ſcilicet, auditum, odoratum, guſtatum, tactum, nihil e[illegible] ſentiri poſſit, quod alicui horum non ſubiiciatur [illegible] vero [illegible] nunt, tactum [b] in totidem ſeparant, quot ſunt paria contrar[illegible] rum; ſubiicitur enim ei calidum & frigidum, humidum & ſiccum, durum & molle [illegible] rane & leue, quæ oppoſitiones omnes ſuo propri[illegible] tactu deprebendu[illegible] [illegible] cant tactum, ſed non inuenit [illegible]ommune nomen omne, quod tan[illegible]r, teſte A[illegible] quod aud[illegible]r, adeo vt ſenſus redeant ad quinque, de quibus in v[illegible] [illegible] agemus, [illegible] ſunt omnium vberrime explicantes, atq[illegible] adeo ea, quæ ad Medicum magis pertinere [illegible] uſquam ad ſingulorum explicationem progrediamur.

Videtur natura [d] quaſi per gradus facultates tribuere, recedens enim a ſt[illegible]pibus, q[illegible] habent, quam quod alantur, augeantur, procreent ſimile, animalibus omnibus ſenſ[illegible] [illegible] maxime imperfectis, hinc duntaxat paulo minus imperfectis g[illegible]ſtum d[illegible] [illegible]agis perfectis auditum & magis adhuc ad perfectionem accedenti[illegible] ſenſ[illegible]m [illegible] quæ ad ſaxa natiuis teſtis inhærent, tactum habent ſolummodo & guſtum [illegible] in[illegible] locum commutantibus quæ perfectiores ſunt, veluti quæ ſanguine præd[illegible] [illegible] hoc [illegible] omnibus amplius natura tribuit, quod cernunt, quod aud[illegible], [illegible]uod od[illegible] quæ ad ſaxa adhære[illegible]unt, ſatis fuit tactus & guſtatus per illum [illegible] & [illegible] ſeruantur in genere ſuo, cum effundantur vbi iucunda percipiunt [illegible] guſtum, vbi paſcuntur, diſcernunt peſtifera [illegible] ſalutaribus, carent aut[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ndi quamquam non debent dici [illegible]arere, cum non habe[illegible] quæ [illegible] nec na[illegible] præſt[illegible] [illegible] ipſis alimentum [illegible] vbi affixa ſunt, & [illegible] [illegible] us euen[illegible] perfect[illegible]ibus qu[illegible]bus [illegible]ſtus al[illegible] nde q[illegible] [illegible] du[illegible] moueri loco cogantur, quod vt c[illegible]tra noxam effi[illegible] [illegible] perfe[illegible]nt, quæ longo interuall[illegible] interiect[illegible] [illegible] qu[illegible]m [illegible] d[illegible] tura al[illegible]s quoque ſenſus, qui non ſolum [illegible] [illegible] vt am[illegible] [illegible], quibus natura n[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quæ [illegible] mul etiam audiunt [illegible] [illegible]tiarum. Ex memoria mult[illegible] rum naſc[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] temere, & fortuito accidit [illegible] [illegible] rebus ex multis per[illegible] [illegible] artem e[illegible] non [illegible] a, quæ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] artis. [illegible]

A [illegible], quæ [illegible] ac[illegible]piuntur. Sed [illegible] tam [illegible] oculorum ſenſus, [illegible] longe [illegible] rerum differentias comprehendunt: nam & quæcunque communiter à pluribus ſenſibus percipi poſſunt, vt figura, magnitudo, numerus, motus, quies, & ex proprijs veluti colores videndi potiſſimum ſenſu diiudicantur. Sed maxime iucundus eſt aſpectus lucis, adeo vt à Poetis, & ab alijs auctoribus pro vita accipiatur, hinc illud contra parricidas, vt propter quos hanc ſuauiſſima[m] [illegible] luce priuarent; & cum ſignificare volunt eos, qui ex grauiſſimo morbo liberantur, tanquam ad aſpiciendam lucem reuocatos eſſe aiunt: legitur etiam cœli tempora tueri, pro [illegible] vitæ, viſique exortum lumina Solis, pro viuit; ita vt quæ ſpectabilia ſunt, oculos iucundiſſime moueant. Quod ſi neque ſidera, neque ſol, neque cœlum ſub oculorum aſpectum cadere potuiſſent, quæ nam nos impuliſſent ad quæſtionem totius naturæ, & ad philoſophiam adipiſcendam, qua nihil optabilius, nihil iucundius humano generi conceſſum eſt? Ex quo facile intelligi poteſt ſenſus non modo vtiles, ac neceſſarios eſſe, ſed etiam iucundos: omnes enim trahimur ad cognitionem, & ſcientiæ cupiditatem, quam ab his accipimus, putamusque pulchrum in ea excellere; errare, neſcire, decipi, malum & turpe ducimus. Probat [a] Ariſtoteles innatum nobis eſſe cognitionis, & ſcientiæ amorem, ex eo, quod etiam diligamus, & charos habeamus oculos plurimarum rerum veros nuncios. Quæ tamen & ipſis, & alijs ſenſibus percipiuntur, nihil in ſe continent ſapientia; adeo enim euidentia

B ſunt, vt non ſolum ab imperitis, ſed etiam à [b] beſtiis percipiantur; vtuntur autem ſenſibus proinde ac membris, priuſquam didicerint, cuius vtilitatis cauſa habeantur: illud enim vere, vt ſi quid aliud ab Hippocrate [c] traditum fuit, naturam doctam eſſe ſine præceptore. Ergo quæcunque ſub ſenſus cadunt natura duce percipiuntur, celerrima autem, & expedita eſt eorum perceptio. Difficultatem affert ſimilitudo, quæ nonnunquam errorem creat, quædam enim adeo inter ſe ſimilia ſunt, vt difficilia ſint ad diſtinguendum, veluti gemini interdum. Apud priſcos Romanos, qui P. Seruilium Geminum videbat, Quintum ſe videre putabat. ſed ne longius abeas, nunc Piſis Iacobus, & Iulius Angeli duo doctiſſimi iuuenes, & publici profeſſores, ille iuris ciuilis, hic Philoſophiæ, ita ſimiles ſunt, vt ſæpe ab ipſis etiam auditoribus Iuriſconſultus pro Philoſopho, aut hic pro illo ſalutetur; nulla enim apparet inſignis nota, qua internoſcantur; verum parentes, & qui cum illis familiariter viuunt, paruas quaſdam differentias in illis animaduertunt, per quas vnum ab altero diſtinguunt, nihil enim omnino & per omnia ſimile eſt. Sigilla plura, quæ in cera imprimuntur, quamuis nihil differre videantur, tamen aliquid inter ſe diſtant; inſignes differentiæ notæ ſunt etiam vulgo prorſus, ſed [d] exiguæ ab artifice longa exercitatione deprehenduntur. Quam multa cernunt pictores, audiunt muſici, quæ alios fugiunt in eo genere minime exercitatos? quam ob rem præcipit [e] Galenus, vt his, quæ ſenſibus comprehendenda ſunt, veluti ſimplicibus medicamentis, veluti in partibus noſtri corporis, quæ cadauerum ſectione patefiunt, veluti denique in his, quæ in ægrotante animaduertuntur, frequenti inſpectione vtamur, vt exiguis differentiis perſpectis diſcernamus, quæ alioquin ſimilia videntur, quæue

C diſtingui nequeunt ab exercitatis; quare ſi decipiuntur, non eſt propterea, quod fidem ſenſibus derogent, nec quod ex paucis, in quibus fallaces videntur, negemus maximam in ipſis eſſe veritatem, ne in Pyrrhonis [f] difficultatem incidamus, qui ſublato ſenſu cogebatur aſſerere, nihil poſſe comprehendi; aut in inſaniam Anaxagoræ, qui volebat niuem eſſe nigram, aut in Aſclepiadis arrogantiam, qui tunc ſenſus veraces eſſe dicebat, cum non pugnarent cum ſuis placitis. Sunt igitur ſenſus veri nuncij, & incorrupti atque integri teſtes, in quibus iniquum eſt non agnoſcere, quod accidit, ſi cur accidit, reperire nequeamus; eorum autem, quæ ſub ipſo ſubijciuntur, nullus melior eſſe iudex poteſt. Quæ vero contra eorum perſpicuitatem dicuntur, nullo negotio diluentur, ſi qualia eſſe debeant, quæ ad ſentiendum neceſſario concurrunt, ſigillatim expoſuerimus; huiuſmodi ſunt primo facultas, [g] deinde inſtrumenta, (nam ſenſus [h] perficitur ab anima per corpus & communiter ſpectat ad vtrumque) tum res ipſæ comprehenſibiles, & poſtremo ſpacium interiectum inter ipſas & inſtrumenta, omnia enim hæc cum bene affecta ſunt, maxima eſt in ſenſibus veritas.

Exordiemur à facultate ſentiendi, quæ in cerebro reſidet, [i] vna autem cum ſit, omnibus partibus ad ſentiendum natis impertitur per ſpiritum animalem, quo vtitur tanquam inſtrumento & [k] vehiculo quodam, tranſit hic per neruos, qui quaſi canales in vniuerſum corpus diuiduntur, & alijs locis parcius, alijs vberius diſtribuitur, pro vt præditi ſunt præſtantiori vel minus præſtanti munere ſen-

D tiendi: natura enim omnibus partibus, quæ ſentire poſſunt, tribuit vim tactionis, non tamen æqualem, ſed alijs acriorem, alijs hebetiorem, quibuſdam vero dedit etiam alium ſenſum excellentiorem, vt videndi, audiendi, guſtandi: recipiunt autem omnes animalem ſpiritum, ſed eo copioſiorem, quo nobiliori, & acriori ſenſu vigent; recipiunt etiam neruos, qui & tanquam canales ſpiritum afferunt, & ab imo dilatati in ipſis partibus finiuntur, vt rerum imagines comprehendant: non [l] tamen ita diuiditur ſubſtantia nerui, vt ad quamlibet particulam ſentientis partis perueniat, ſed aliquæ tantum participant ſpiritum eo nerui ramulo, qui vicinæ particulæ impertitur. Porro nerui diſtribuuntur, ſed ſubſtantia, & magnitudine inter ſe differentes, ſi quidem ſubſtantia eo mollior & laxior eſt, quo perfectior eſt ſenſus partis, ad quam neruus pertinet; eiuſmodi ſubſtantia & ad hauriendos ſpiritus, & ad accipiendas externarum rerum imagines aptiſſima eſt; ad partes minus acute ſentientes peruenit neruus denſior ac durior, veluti ad eas, quibus natura donauit tactum duntaxat, niſi vbi hic debuit eſſe acerrimus quemadmodum in ore ventriculi. Verum eas partes, quibus natura præter ſenſum tangendi amplius tribuit, vt vel videant, vel audiant, vel guſtent, deriuantur nerui molliores ex anteriori [m] cerebro, quod longe mollius eſt, quam poſterius; propterea omnia fere ſenſuum inſtrumenta poſita ſunt in facie atque anteriori parte in capite autem & non in inferioribus partibus, [n] ne molliores nerui longo itinere ab externis vel internis cauſis violarentur. Confert ergo ſubſtantiæ mollities & laxitas ad maiorem rerum percipiendarum impreſſionem & multorum ſpirituum doctum: [o] illi autem, qui ad oculos pertinent, non ſolum molliſſimi ſunt, ſed

[a] [illegible] lib. [illegible] cap. [illegible] proœmio
[b] Gal. 9. lib. de placitis ca. 1.
[c] Hip. lib. 5. 6. epid. [illegible]
[d] Gal. in artis lib. de cognoſ. & cu[ratione] anim. affect. [illegible] 2.
[e] 3 lib. cura. c. 2. [illegible] lib. de ægro. ana.
[illegible] 1. lib. prognoſ. com. 8.
[f] Gal. 2. lib. de temper.
[g] Gal. 1. de natu. facul. c. 13.
[h] Ariſt. in lib. de ſenſu ca. 1.
[i] Plato in Thæte[to].
[k] Gal. [illegible] de plac. c. 8.
[l] Gal. 4. lib. de vſu part. c. [illegible]3.
[m] Gal. li. 8. de vſu par. c. 5. & c. 6.
[n] Gal. [illegible] de [illegible] par. c. [illegible]
[o] [illegible] lib. de [illegible] par. c. 6.

[illegible] præ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rum co[illegible] [illegible] capita [illegible] [illegible] flatum recipiunt, tibicine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ora: p[illegible] [illegible]iores vel tenuiores ſunt, maior[illegible] [illegible]orem [illegible] & varie[illegible] redd[illegible] [illegible]s vel minus acutum. His ergo [illegible] externorum [illegible]ſtrumen[illegible] à communi ſenſu ex cerebro animalem ſpiritum [illegible] pauciorem, [illegible] acc[illegible] ſine quo penitus orbarentur ſenſu, vt illæ ex arca flatum [illegible] tibicine maiore[illegible] [illegible], quem ſi ſubtrahas, nullum edent ſonum; præterea quod ſenſuum inſtrumenta ali[illegible] [illegible] vi, quam habent accipiendi alia genera rerum, vt tibiæ quoque diuerſæ pro diuerſ[illegible] [illegible]ſtitutæ ſunt: poſtremo, quod ſenſuum inſtrumenta non ſunt apposita ad ſuum m[illegible] [illegible], niſi præter vim, quam aliunde accipiunt, ipſa quoque bene affecta ſint, [illegible] neq[illegible] ſunt ad ſymphoniam, [illegible] præter flatum, quem accipiunt, apposite fuerint [illegible] exemplo hoc, vim inſtrumentorum ſenſus a communi ſenſu emanare, quod par eſt ſig[illegible] peruulgato illo; [a] *Mens videt, mens audit, cætera muta ſunt & cæca*: exiſtimarunt e[illegible] hoc eſt, ſenſum communem, qui in oculis cernit, in auribus audit, in lingua guſtat, [illegible] abhorret [illegible] Platone, aut ab Ariſtotele, qui ſentiendi vim loco, & numero vnam, & eandem [illegible] diuerſam ponentes, voluerunt effici propriam, & multiplicari [illegible] ſingulis inſtrumentis ad [illegible] rum perceptionem habilibus. Ac de facultate quidem ferme ſatis dictum puto.

Inſtrumenta deinceps explicanda ſunt, dicta a græcis αἰσθητήρια, in quibus reſiden[illegible] eorum opportunitas & habilitas ad ſentiendum ab Empedocle, Platone, & veteribus [illegible] buitur ſimilitudini, & conuenientiæ cum rebus, quæ obiiciuntur, ita vt inſtrumen[illegible] [illegible]gneum ſit quod ſplendorem, & lucem accipiat; audiendi aereum, quod ſonum, qu[illegible] ſtandi humidum, & aquoſum, quod humorem, tangendi terrenum, quod ſolida, & [illegible] Sed hos Philoſophos Ariſtoteles [b] torqueri ait, quod non ſit quintum elementum, [illegible] ex quo olfaciendi inſtrumentum, quod Timæus [c] Pythagoricus conſtare voluit ex medi[illegible] quodam [illegible] inter aerem, & aquam, quale tunc apparet, cum aut aqua extenuata vertitur in aerem, aut [illegible] ſcens in illam; talis eſt autē vapor. [d] Sed reprehenduntur omnes ab Ariſtotele; [e] primum, quod [illegible] apte aſſignent ſingula elementa ſingulis ſenſuum inſtrumentis, cum id, quod aſpectu [illegible] ſed aquæ naturam habeat; quod odoratui non vaporis, ſed ignis; quod tactui non terræ, [illegible] tiendum minime accommodatur: nam ea, quæ maxime [f] terrena ſunt, vt pili, [illegible] ſenſus omnino ſunt expertia. Deinde, quod extrema non cognoſcantur extremo ac ſimili, ſed me[illegible] enim mouetur aut afficitur à ſimilibus: ſenſus autem ad affectionem, & motum [illegible] poſt docebimus, neque medium conſiſtit in ſimplici elemento, ſed in temperation[illegible] omnibus quatuor: nullum enim [g] per ſe appoſitum eſt ad ſentiendum, nihil tamen [illegible] niſi mixtura ex omnibus ſentiat, quod Theophraſtus [h] docet, cum ſingulos ſenſ[illegible] ne foraminum, ſed temperatione contineri ait. Ariſtoteles etiam accuſans veteres [illegible] ſenſus ad foraminum [illegible] moderationem referebant, ſtatuit omnes inſtrumentorum [illegible] dam continueri, quam λόγον, id eſt, rationem [k] appellat, quæ tanquam media iudic[illegible] [illegible]trema. Continetur ergo vniuſcuiuſq; ſenſus inſtrumentum elementorū temper[illegible] non extrema, cum alioqui idem elementum ſuperet in ea, atq; in re, quæ illi obiicitur, vt [illegible] qui ad auditum accommodatur; quæ fuit ſententia Empedoclis, cum tradidit terra terram, aq[illegible] aere aerem cognoſci. Cæterum hoc modo accepta media temperatio inſtrumentorum ſen[illegible] e[illegible]que bona in omnibus hominibus, & idcirco alii hebetes in ſentiendo ſunt, & tardi [illegible] Qui prædıti ſunt [n] molli carne, magis vigent ingenio, & ſenſu tactus, qua[illegible] verſatur ſanguis calidus, & craſſus ad virium robur maxime appoſitus, in illa tenuis [illegible] non tamen multo, quia ſtuporem facere valent ad acute ſentiendum. Præ[illegible] præſtantiores ſunt, vt viſus, auditus, & odoratus, habitant in cerebro, cuius [illegible] [illegible] ad [illegible] ſentiendi munus deterior eſt. Aquilonaris e[illegible] [illegible] & ſicca eſt, [illegible] Hippocrate, [illegible] acres addit ſenſus: auſtralis, quæ calid[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] vim habet: ſol [t] omnia commouet, propterea noctu cuncta tran[illegible] [illegible] meliuſq; tunc exaudiuntur [illegible] ob eandem cauſ[illegible] pue[illegible] minus [illegible] ætate [illegible] ſanguis magis nunc ferueat, & perturbetur; nam poſtea deferuet, [illegible] [illegible] magis autem ſincerum eſt vnu[illegible] quodque [illegible] [illegible]deo magis [illegible] [illegible] animalia, quæ [illegible] & [illegible] habent, præſta[illegible] [illegible] opus eſſe ſangui[illegible] [illegible] tamen [illegible] feruente. [illegible] plur[illegible] vero particulis [illegible] [illegible] ſpectat ad [illegible] [illegible], quam dixi[illegible]. [illegible] veteres cum [illegible] [illegible] elemento pr[illegible] [illegible] quod ſenſus [illegible] [illegible] deinde, quod pars inſtrumenti [illegible]

[illegible] tamen [illegible] ſed mixta, [illegible] tempera- tione [illegible] non compo[illegible] aut pes, [illegible] nullus ex veteribus [a] Phyſicis tribu[illegible] vel illi elemento. [illegible] autem moderatior eſt præ[illegible] particula inſtrumentorum ſentiendi, eo acriorem ſenſum præbet, modo bene affecta ſit reliqua compoſitio totius inſtrumenti: nam ſi quid de naturali ſtatu in eo moueatur, deeſt officio ſuo ac muneri. Sed cum quodlibet inſtrumentum ob [illegible] facile [illegible] poſſit, prouid[illegible] natura, vt ſingula duplicia [b] eſſent, cum ſic non ſolum plura ſimul & commodius percipiant, ſed vbi vnum lædatur, alterum, quod [c] ſeruatur integrum, retinet ſuum ſenſum. Apparet hoc euidenter in oculis, in manibus, in auribus: ſed lingua duplex non deprehenditur, niſi in ſerpentibus; nam in aliis tantum linea quadam videtur in dextram & ſiniſtram partem ſeparari [illegible] tangendi ſenſu prædita ſunt, quæcunque ſentiunt in corpore noſtro.

Tertium, quod ad ſentiendum neceſſario concurrit, dicimus eſſe rem ipſam, quæ percipitur, hæc [d] autem ſingularis eſt, externa, & natura prior, quam ipſe ſenſus, ſed [e] tempore ſimul, ſiue actum, ſiue potentiam vtriuſq; intuearis. quæcunq; [f] autem res ſub ſenſum cadit, ſenititur aut per ſe, aut per aliud, dicuntur ſentiri per aliud ſubiecta rerum, quibus inſunt accidentia, quæ ſingulis ſenſibus ſubiciuntur. Quod ſentitur per ſe, aut ab vno proprie ſenſu percipitur, aut communiter à pluribus, ſicut figura, numerus, magnitudo, motus, quies, quæ [g] ſi vnus tantum eſſet ſenſus proprius, non diſcerneretur ab his, quæ proprie ſentiuntur. Omnia vero, quæ ſentiuntur, ſiue ſub proprium, ſiue ſub communem ſenſum cadant, in materia [h] ſunt, & idcirco non poſſunt eſſe indiuidua, ſed neceſſe eſt naturam habeant, quæ diuidi poſſit. Verum, vbi valde exilia [i] reddantur, ſenſum effugiunt; quę autem eius magnitudinis ſunt, vt ſentiri poſſint, eandem affectionem imprimunt in omnibus, non tamen æque iocundam, cum alia [k] alio, voluptate impellant, pro alia atque alia hominum natura, quæ [l] vbi moderata ſit, delectatur ſimilibus, à quibus ſeruatur, vbi immoderata contrariis, per quæ ad mediocritatem redigatur. Quæ immoderata adhibentur, cauendum eſt, ne nimis valida ſint; nam læderent actionem ſeu temperationem illam, qua ſenſus continetur; proptereaminus offendunt, quæ [m] mixta ſunt, quam quæ pura, quod ob mediocritatem, quam acquirunt, magis ſenſus delectent, & minus offendant, quæ vero validiora [n] ſunt, quemadmodum acria, magis tolerantur ab homine tardi ſenſus, quam acuti, ſuntque ori ventriculi moleſtiora, quam aliis partibus, quod acrius ſentiat. At vis, quam habet res, quæ ſentiri poteſt, ea eſt, vt ſentiri poſſit, pellereque ſenſum adeo, vt qui potentia erat, efficiatur actu: quemadmodum enim lignum idoneam potentiam habens, qua comburatur, non prius comburitur, quam accedat ignis, alioquin ſe ipſum combureret: ita ſenſus, cui [o] prius inerat comprehendendi potent[ia], ac[ce]dente comprehenſibili iam comprehendit, ac ſentit; ſed potentia, quam ſenſus habet, ſimilis eſt ſcientiæ, ſicuti ſentiendi actus contemplationi. Illa autem potentia ſenſus, quæ in priuatione penitus conſiſtit, aufertur a generatione; alia, quæ habitui ſcientiæ reſpondet, ceſſat, cum non adeſt comprehenſibile: hoc tamen [p] intereſt inter eum, qui habet ſenſum, & eum, qui ſcientiam, quod hic contemplari poteſt, quando libet, cum intus habeat, à quo moueatur; ille non niſi adſit externum obiectum. Duplex autem actio animaduertitur, cum aliquid ſentitur, vna eſt ipſius ſentientis, altera obiecti, quod percipitur: verſatur hæc in percipiente non ſecus atque illa; in vniuerſum enim [q] mouentis actio eſt in re, quæ mouetur. In audiente eſt & auditus, qui eſt ipſius actio, & ſonus, qui eſt actio rei quæ auditur, non tamen [r] vtraq; actio, aut nomen inuenit, aut ita euidenter apparet in omnibus ſenſibus. Verum illa, quæ proficiſcitur a ſentiente, dicitur à Platone [s] πάθημα. hoc eſt, affectio, cum videatur magis accipere atque affici, quam agere. Alexander [t] tamen diſtinguit facultatem ab inſtrumento, & illam agere ait, cum iudicet, hoc affici, cum accipiat; quod ab Ariſtotele confirmari videtur, cum motionem, quæ à ſentiendi facultate fit, actionem [u] vocat; & à Gale. [x] cum refert ſenſus inter actiones animales: non tamen ita proprie cenſet eam eſſe actionem, ſicuti motum, quem actionem [y] nominans diſtinguit à ſenſu, quaſi hic non ſit actio, quamobrem paucioribus ſpiritibus opus eſſe voluit ad ſentiendum, quam ad mouendum, & illa, quæ valida non ſunt, dixit [a] acute ſentire, cum ad ſentiendum non neceſſarium ſit robur, quandoquidem ſanguis tenuior & paulo frigidior, qui minime confert ad robur, confert [b] tamen ad acute ſentiendum; & oculus ſiniſter ad cernendum æque valet ac dexter, quamuis alioquin ſiniſtræ partes dextris imbecilliores ſint. Sed cum ſine ſpiritibus nulla poſſit eſſe ſentiendi facultas, non poteſt etiam eſſe omnino ſine robore. At inſtrumenta ſunt, quę patiuntur, propter quæ dicit Ariſtoteles [c] ſentire eſſe quoddam pati, addidit tamen quodam; quia neque etiam ipſa proprie afficiuntur, cum non conuertantur in materiam obiecti, ſicut illa, quæ proprie affici dicimus; quare motio obiecti in ſentiente, etiam ſi ad inſtrumentum reſpicias, [d] non eſt vere affectio, ſed potius [e] perceptio, quæ non repetitur in his, quæ non ſunt ſenſus expertia, quamuis affici poſſint ab iis rebus, quæ percipiuntur à ſenſu præditis ob ſubiectam materiam vim habentem alio nomine mutandi, quæ proxima ſint. Porro inanima corpora cum afficiuntur, ſimul cum ſpecie materiam accipiunt, [f] veluti quæ cæduntur a gladio, ſimul cum acie ferrum accipiunt; ſed & ipſa conuertuntur in materiam agentis, quemadmodum quæ vruntur in materiam ignis hæc igitur eſt natura eorum, quæ vere afficiuntur. Inſtrumenta ſenſuum, quæ tantum accipiunt ſpeciem ſine materia, non fiunt materia eorum, a quibus mouentur, niſi dicas inſtrumenta tangendi à validiſſimis obiectis, conuerti in eorum naturam, veluti in ignem, carnē, ab igne; quod tamen non euenit, quatenus accipiunt ſpecies ſine materia, per quas ſenſus illæ eædem res fiunt, quas comprehendunt interea, dum ſentiunt, & quarum antea comprehendendarum vim habebant. Accipiunt [g] ergo inſtrumenta non neceſſario res [illegible] ſed imagines rerum obiectarum, oculus, exempli gratia, non accipit lapidem, ſed ſpeciem lapidis. Idem euenit aliis ſenſibus, qui omnes percipiunt tantum rerum ſimulacra, q[uo]modo cera [h] [illegible] mam annuli impreſſi ſine auro. Primæ qualitates ſi [illegible] partibus ſenſu tactus præditis acciperentur, redderent [illegible] [illegible]icas, accipiuntur ergo earum imagines duntaxat, quæ recedentibus [i] rebus obiectis manent,

praſei

[a] Ariſt. [illegible] de p. an. c. [illegible] [b] Ariſt. lib. 2. de Partib. [illegible] [c] Ariſt. [illegible] li. de part. an. [d] [illegible] 2. li. [illegible] [e] Ari[illegible] 4 li. metaph. tex. 25. [f] Ari. [illegible] li. de ani. tex. 6[illegible] [g] Ariſt. [illegible] li. de anima tex. 64. [h] Ariſt. 1. li. de cœlo. tex. [illegible] [i] Ari[illegible] de [illegible] [k] Gal. [illegible] lib. de ympt. cauſ. c. 6. [l] Gal. lib. de ſympt. cauſ. ca. 6. [m] Ariſt. 2. lib de anim. tex. 43. [n] Gal. 2. lib. ad Glauc. cap. 2. [o] Ariſt. 2. li. de anima. tex. 52. [p] Ariſt. 2. lib. de anim. tex. 59. [q] Ariſt. [illegible] li. phyſic. tex. [illegible] & 21 [r] A[illegible] 2. [illegible] de anima. tex. 14[illegible] [s] [illegible] [t] [illegible] al. in lib. de ſympt. di[illegible] [u] Tertio lib. de nat. quæſt. [illegible] [x] Secundo lib. de anim. tex. 135. [y] In lib. de ſymp. diff. c. 3. [illegible] de arte med. [illegible] [a] Primo lib. de [illegible] affect. ca[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible] aff[illegible] c. 4. [b] Ariſt. [illegible] 2. de art. Anim. 2. [c] Secundo lib. de anim. tex. [illegible] [illegible] Them. 2 lib. de anim. [illegible] Ga[illegible] lib. [illegible] [f] [illegible] li. de anim. [illegible] [g] Ari[illegible] li.

de anim. tex. 3. [h] Ar[illegible] 2. lib. de anim. tex 121. [i] Ariſt. in lib. de inſomn.

... valeat ... animo, & ... res, quæ ſentiuntur, ſæpe contrariæ ſunt, cum ipſarum imagines non ... tineri poſſint in eadem memoria, quæ ita ſeruat, vt ... rerum contrariarum ... contrariorum enim vt eadem eſt ſcientia, ita idem ſenſus. Carent ſenſu ſtirpes, quæ è ... tur, quamuis diſcernant vtile alimentum ab inutili, propter quod exiſtimauit Plato ipſas ... ditas eſſe, ſed cum non accipiant ſpecies ſine materia, quemadmodum animalia (vt inquit ... teles) ſunt ſenſus expertes, diſcernunt autem ſuccum, quem alliciunt non animali, ſed natu... qua-dam vi, quemadmodum cum aluntur partes noſtri corporis, aut non ſentientes, aut in homine dormiente; at neque etiam egent ſenſu ſtirpes, cum terræ ii hæreant, & affixæ ſint, neque petere aliunde pabulum debeant, ſed cogantur eo vti, quod præſto eſt. Superat etiam in ipſis terra, quod elementum ad ſenſum minime aptatur. Decipiuntur [c] autem Empedocles, Democritus, & veteres Philoſophi, qui imagines a rebus, quæ ſentiuntur, fluere vna cum exilibus corpuſculis, & per quædam foramina penetrare in partes ſentientes, atque eo modo excitari ſenſum exiſtimant: hos auctores ſequitur [d] Lucretius; cum ait:

Dico igitur rerum effigies tenueiq; figuras
Mittier à rebus ſummo de cortice earum
Quæ quaſi membrana vel cortex nominitanda eſt.
Et paulo infra ·
Quæ quaſi membranæ, ſummo de corpore rerum
Directa volitant vltro citroque per auras. F

Horum ſententia ſi vera eſſet, minuerentur corpuſculorum fluxu obiecta, quod tamen non euenit, tempusq; indiuiduum eſſet, quo eiuſmodi corpora feruntur, quod maxime abſurdum eſt, res igitur, à quibus imagines fluunt, nihil afficiuntur, quod illæ ſine materia fluant; ipſarum etiam motus non eſt rei imperfectæ, vt veteri motus, ſed rei perfectæ: color ergo non afficitur ab aſpectu, neque frigus, à tactu, ſed actio rei cõprehenſibilis ſenſu, & affectio in ipſo ſenſu verſatur, adeo vt quod ſ..., nihil patiatur. Fieri tamen poteſt, vt afficiatur aliquando ab inſtrumentis ſenſuum de naturali ſtatu deturbatis at non propterea cum ſimulacris rerum, quæ percipiuntur à ſenſibus, fluunt corpuſcula, ſed ipſa ſola imprimuntur, & ad actum redigunt eum ſenſum, qui potentia erat, quod præſertim viſui accidit: nam in alios præter ſimulacra irrumpit aliquid materiæ, vt patebit, cum ſingula tractabimus.

Quartum ſupereſt explicandum, nempe medium interuallum, quod inter rem obiectam, & ſenſum neceſſarium eſt, ſiue externum, ſiue internum, voluit [e] Ariſtoteles; neq; enim ſuperimpoſitum ... mouet ſenſum, quod valere iudicauit [f] in omnibus ſenſibus, licet tactus, & guſtus, qui [g] tactus quidam eſt, non videatur percipi poſſe ſine cõtactu, de quo diſſeremus, cum eos ſenſus tractabimus; alii, quamuis non ſentiant ſine tactu, non tamen proprie attinguntur ab obiectis, ſed à medio affecto, per cuius contactum percipiunt, quæ obiiciuntur, adeo vt per tactum non [h] ſolum ſentiantur, quæ tanguntur, ſed quæcunque etiam quouis ſenſu comprehendantur. Debet autem, quod interiicitur interuallum, & tantum, & tale eſſe, quantum & quale poſtulat ſenſus; quod nimis longum eſt, non permittit res ſentiri, quæ nimium longe diſtat, cum acies [i] nequeat ipſius ſenſus ad quamuis longitudinem intendi, ... terminum habeat, vltra quem ſentire non licet. Permagni etiam refert, quale ſit medium ſpacium interiectum; quod magis appoſitum fuerit ob ſubſtantiam rariorem magis accipiet ſpecies rerum comprehenſibilium, quæ prius ab ipſo percipiuntur, quam à ſenſu.

Hactenus de his, quæ attenduntur in ſenſu, de facultate videlicet, de inſtrumento, de obiecto, de interuallo, quod medium interiicitur, hæc omnia cum bene affecta ſunt, ſenſus acris eſt, cum male, aut hebes, aut nullus, ita vt eius iudicium vel infirmetur, vel nullum ſit, id, quod perſpicuum erit, ſi vitia, quæ ad vnumquodque propoſitorum quatuor pertinere poſſunt, diligenter æſtimemus. Facultas, quæ tunc valida impertitur ſingulis ſenſuum inſtrumentis, cum in cerebro verſantur multi ſpiritus animales, qui per neruos ad ipſa feruntur, hi vbi vel non adſint, vel non diſtribuantur partibus, quæ ſentire debent, quod aut interclusum ſit iter, aut aliò rapiantur, neceſſe eſt, aut deſit, aut imbecilla ſit. Deſunt ſpiritus in defectione animæ, prohibentur tranſire dormientibus, & [k] attonitis; alio rapiuntur, cum vehemens eſt dolor in aliqua parte: obſcurat [l] enim, & offundit ſenſum aliarum, præterea cum animus valde intentus [m] eſt ad aliquid cogitandum, vel agendum, tunc enim neque illa cernimus, quæ ante oculos obuerſantur: nam vt aliquid ſentiatur, neceſſe eſt animus id agat, & adſit. ...eta ille Terentianus in Phormione ad curſum intentus, vt herum Antiphonem ſtatim inueniret, eumdem ſecum H loquentem non agnoſcebat. [n] Amentes doloris cauſas non ſentiunt, qui animo perturbato ſunt, veluti amantes, ac timentes ſæpe exiſtimant ſe ſentire, quæ non ſunt; leui enim quauis ſimilitudine capiuntur, ita vt quæcunque aſpexerint, neque ſolum homines in vrbe, ſed etiam in ſiluis abietes, & fagos, hi amicam, illi hoſtem eſſe arbitrentur. Hercules furioſus apud Euripidem, vt Euryſthei filios, ita ſuos configebat ſagittis, vxorem interimebat, conabatur etiam patrem, de flammis, ac tædis ardentibus quaſi circumſtantibus conquerebatur commotus falſis imaginibus, proinde ac ſi veræ fuiſſent ... ſed abeo a facultate: Partes, quibus hæc diſtribuitur, vt percipiant, quæ obiiciuntur, tam materiæ, quam formæ certam admirationem poſtulant, materia conuenit [o] puta, & ſincera; quæ minus puta eſt, minus apta eſt ad ſentiendum: quare minus acriter ſentire pueros diximus, quod materia ob ſanguinis feruorem, obque nimiam cerebri mollitiem perturbetur; ob eamdem cauſam ... ante ... ſenſus redditur hebes, ſicuti acris flante aquilone, qui materiam magis puram reddit. Forma mediocritatem quandam requirit in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu, & cum his et ... vnitatem, quæ ſi ad ..., partes aut vix, aut ne vix quidem comprehendunt, quæ ſubiecta ſunt. Oculi, exempli gratia, ſi ... audantur caua, aut denſiores fiant tunicæ, vt ... cum ... ſicceſcunt, deſunt officio ſuo, & muneri, idem accidit, cum aliquid præter naturam ... redundat, monet eum ... Ariſtoteles

a Ariſt. ... lib. de ... tex. 107.
b Tertio lib. de anima tex. ...
c Ariſt. lib. 1 de ortu & inter. tex. 56
d Quarto li.
e In l. de ſenſu
f 2. l. de anima. tex. 75. & 98
g Ariſt. 3. l. de anima tex. ... & l. 2. de anima textu 101.
h Ariſt. 3 l. de anima tex. 66.
i Ariſt. in l. de ſenſu c.
k Gal. 1. lib. de ... cap. 8.
... lib. aph. 46
... de ſenſu ca.
n Hip. 2. lib. aph. 6.
o Ariſt. ... de gen. an. c. ... & 2.
... Hip. & ... Gal. lib. apho.
... lib. de ... anima tex. 4.

[illegible] , p[illegible] , [illegible] [illegible] parte [illegible] [illegible] ſicas [illegible] non ad [illegible] , [illegible] [illegible] etiam aures , comint [illegible] percipere [illegible] ad actum debent eſſe oculi æque [illegible] , [illegible] vt vnus [illegible] ſit amborum [illegible] , quod ſi alteri digitum ſubdas , ita vt torqueatur , [illegible] quæ aſpi-ciuntur , duplicia apparebunt. Porro quæ extrinſecus ob[illegible]untur , vt recte [illegible] iudicari poſſint, primum neceſſe eſt compræhenſibilia ſint per ſe , & non per aliud; deinde vi propria , ſtabili , non ad-modum minuta, non penitus ſimilia, non nimis vehementia. In illis [b] iudicandis, quæ per aliud [illegible] quemadmodum ſubſtantiæ per accidentia , ſenſus fallaces ſunt: ſicut & in his, quæ alteri [illegible] [illegible]iciuntur , & non ei, cuius propria ſunt , veluti ſi in oculis ex colore flauo, qui alioquin in melle dul-ciſſimo perſpicitur, iudicare dulcedinem tentemus , quandoquidem bilis, quæ amariſſima eſt, perſpici-tur [illegible]: eſt enim in ſenſibus ſua cuiuſque virtus in his tantum rebus perſpiciendis , quæ vel propriæ vel communiter ipſis ſunt ſubiectæ. Idem autem ſenſus, ſi integer ſit, eamdem rem ſemper eodem mo-do iudicat , modo illa ſtabilis ſit , & non moueatur; neque illud obſtat , quod nihil ſtabile permanet, ſed omnia aſſidue mouentur : nam non neceſſe eſt formam [c] ſemper mutari, licet mutetur materia. Præter mutationem vero, quæ paulatim , & obſcure oritur, accedit motus euidens , qui non permittit res apparere eodem modo, nihil autem intereſt , ipſæ ne moueantur , an ille, qui ſentire debet, nam his, qui vehuntur naui , videtur moueri littus , quod conſiſtit. Neceſſaria eſt etiam certa magnitudo [d] rei impercipiendarum , quæ valde minuta & exilia ſunt, ſentientem vim effugiunt, ſed cum ſenſus ſit, affectio, afficiatorque , quod ſentit ab eo , quod ſentitur , neceſſe eſt hoc eſſe diſſimile: illa enim, quæ omnino ſimilia ſunt , veluti æque calida , frigida, mollia, dura, non ſentientur. Tantum cognoſcit ſen-ſus ſe non ſentire, cum ſimilia obiiciuntur , ſed mens ratiocinatur, id propterea euenire, quod omnino ſimilia ſint. Quæ [e] ſecundum naturam ſunt, habent vim ſimilium, & idcirco [illegible] minime compræ-henduntur, quemadmodum febris [f] hectica, quid quod pulſus [g] arteriarum ob aſſiduam conſuetu-dinem non percipitur ab homine , niſi vbi aliqua pars inflamatione tenetur. Neceſſe eſt igitur, quæ obiiciuntur , vel aliqua ex parte diſſimilia ſint , vel etiam contraria, non tamen admodum vehemen-tia; nam hæc lædunt inſtrumentum , & corrumpunt [h] rationem illam , qua diximus contineri ſen-tiendi facultatem. Solus tactus ſimul cum ratione illa Inſtrumenti vitam aufert , quæ animalibus ſimul cum tactu amittitur , id quod euenit , vbi maximus percipiatur exceſſus primarum qualitatum , ne-que ſolæ obrepant imagines : interit enim tunc tactus [i] vna cum vita , quod non accidit , vbi vehe-mentia obiecta aliis ſenſibus occurrunt , in quibus ſolam corrumpunt moderationem, qua ſenſus con-tinetur; ſi quando autem videantur auferre vitam valida obiecta , veluti odores, [k] hoc fit; quia mate-ria (qua continentur) alio nomine noſtris corporibus aduerſatur, hoc eſt, propter tactum, propter cu-ius vim grauiſſime interdum dolent aliorum ſenſuum inſtrumenta. Poſtremum erat medium ſpacium, in quo (vt monſtrauimus) [l] certa quantitas & idonea qualitas requiritur; nam ſicuti quæ nimis proxi-ma ſunt obiecta, non ſentiuntur, exempli gratia, ab oculis; ita neque ea , quæ longo interuallo diſtant, diiudicari poſſunt, cuiuſmodi ſint; quod ſi non fuerit interuallum , quale conuenit, ſed craſſius, aut den-ſius , aut particeps eius, quod accipiendum eſt , non permittit bene iudicari , quæ ſentiuntur. Quæ-cunque igitur contra ſenſus perſpicuitatem dicuntur, ſi omnia illa quatuor bene affecta ſint , falſa comperientur , cum illi ſic ſemper veraces ſint , neque vnquam mentiantur. Si quis vero cauſam quæ-rat , quamobrem ea , quæ pluribus ſenſibus ſubiiciuntur , veluti magnitudo, magis nos fallant, quam quæ [illegible]ni; Reſpondendum erit, quattuor illa, quæ ad ſentiendum neceſſaria ſunt , minus haberi , qua-lia conueniunt , veluti medium interuallum , quod non in omnibus, quale in proprio aliquo, obiectis habetur. Sed fac propoſita quattuor eſſe, qualia conueniunt, vertitur in dubium ſit ne in homine quiuis ſenſus præſtantior, quam in quouis alio animali, de quo diſſeremus ſeorſum in vno quoque ſenſu; nunc in vniuerſum videtur ex Ariſtotele [m] colligi poſſe homines magis diſtinguere minimas differentias, ſed alia animalia compræhendere, quæ magis remota ſunt, cum hæc habeant inſtrumenta ſenſuum ma-gis prominentia & oblonga , ille magis pura & minus terrena, ſimul cum membrana & cute tenuiore proportione ſuæ magnitudinis, ſi cum cæteris comparetur. Longius autem prouecta eſt oratio hæc de ſenſibus in vniuerſum, vt breuiora ſint, quæ de ipſis ſigillatim ſequentur , nec repetere in vnoquoque oporteat, quæ communia ſunt omnium, quæue communiter ad ipſorum conſeruationem pertinent; ſequitur nunc, vt ſigillatim ad ſenſus , & partes vnicuique inſeruientes pergamus , & primo ad aſpe-ctum, & oculos.

Marginal notes: [illegible] *Progn[illegible]* — [b] [illegible] *anima* [illegible] — [c] *Ariſt.* [illegible] *lib. metaph. ca. 5.* — [d] *Ariſt. in l. de ſenſu ca.* [illegible] — [e] *Ariſt.* [illegible] *34. lib. probl. r. tum 35. lib. probl.* — [f] *Gal. lib. de inæquali intemp. c.* [illegible] — [g] *Gal. 2. lib. de loc aff.* [illegible] *3* — [h] *Ariſt. 2. li. de anima. tex.* [illegible] — [i] *Ariſt. 3. li. de anim. tex. 67.* — [k] *Ariſt. 2. li. de anim. tex. 99.* — [l] *Gal. lib. de diff. ſympt. ca. 3.* — [m] *Quinto libro de gen. anim. c. 2.* — [n] *Ariſt. 9. li. metaph. tex.* [illegible] — [o] *Ariſt. 1. de hiſt. an. c. 10* — [p] *Ariſt. 3 libro de anim. tex. 6*[illegible] — [q] *Ariſt. 2 lib. de anim tex. 9.* — *Ariſt. 1 li. metr.* [illegible]

De natura oculorum. CAP. II.

EXplicabimus primo naturam partis , quæ conſeruanda eſt cum rebus omnibus naturalibus ad ipſam attinentibus; deinde rationem, qua conſeruetur. Ad naturam ſpectat finis, ob quem facta eſt pars & compoſitio ex materia, & forma habilis ad ipſum obtinendum. Partes omnes noſtri corporis ad eum finem [n] factæ ſunt, vt fungantur actionibus, quarum facultatem habent. Oculos natura pro-pter aſpectum omnium conſenſu fabricata eſt, eoſque animalibus omnibus dedit, his exceptis , quæ [o] teſta teguntur, non quidem vt eſſent; nam hoc habent per tactum : [p] ſed vt degerent vitam com-modiorem; quod ſi oculus animal eſſet, eius animam [q] viſionem diceremus , qua cum priuatur, non po[illegible]r vere oculus dici.

Commodiſſima autẽ viſio eſt ad vitam tuendã, & licet nihil ad hanc conferret , eſſet tamen iucun-diſſima, cum per ipſam multarum rerum differentias cognoſcamus , propterea oculi nobis ſunt [r] ca-riſſimi. Percipimus per oculos proprie lucem, & colores; percipimus & per eoſdem maxime [s] illa,

quæ

Marginal notes: [illegible] *in* [illegible] — [r] [illegible] — [s] [illegible] *de* [illegible] *par. c. 3.*

quæ quod [illegible] alio [illegible] omnia [illegible] [illegible]
merum, [illegible] tum, qui [illegible] Aspe[illegible]
præcipue appareat, & [illegible] nomen ᵃ [illegible]
percipiuntur, quæ cern[illegible] quæ audiuntur, [illegible]
incipit hæc actio perfecta [illegible] temporis spacio p[illegible] habitoque [illegible]
bus. Verum quam com[illegible], quam iucundus oc[illegible] usus, ex ca[illegible]
inter miserias max.me horr[illegible] videtur: illa, quæ contra[illegible] aliquid effi[illegible]
minantur, veluti animi pert[urb]ationes. Pingunt Poetæ Fortunam, Plutonem, Cu[illegible]
ciunt præterea his oculos effodi, quos [illegible] pœnas luere maxime volu[illegible]
nium miserrimos existimant, quamuis alter Philosophi, qui sapientem etiam com[illegible]
existimant, quod in contemplatione, & cogitatione assidua versetur: nominant Dem[illegible]
patrum Cyrenaicum, Diodorum Stoicum, Asclepiadem, Eretr[i]um philosophos; præte[illegible]
augurem, Appium Claudium, C. Drusum, C. Aufidium. At nos loquimur non de his, qui [illegible]
immortalium numero habiti sunt, sed de hominibus, qui nihil humanum à se alienum puta[illegible]
tatem deplorant, vt si quid aliud. Summa igitur est præstantia huius sensus. quare non mi[illegible]
culi summo artificio à natura fuerint effecti, [illegible] soli ᶜ ex omnibus corporis partibus maximam [illegible]
tuum accipiunt, & aliquid ex substantia cerebri retinent. Præditi autem sunt non solum sensu [illegible]
sed etiam motu; ᶠ circumaguntur enim, & sursum, deorsum, atque in latera vertuntur: potui[illegible]
videri imperita, nisi oculis motum tribuisset; audiunt quidem aures ex quauis positione, [illegible]
cernunt, nisi quæ è regione sita sunt: quamobrem coniici debent in ea, quæ cernenda sunt, vt è regione
illorum collocentur, quod sine motu fieri non potuit; propterea oculi lubrici creati sunt, v[t] fa[illegible]us
huc atque illuc conuertantur. difficilius cernunt, quæ in aqua degunt, quam quæ in aere: hanc di[ffi]cul-
tatem ʰ cernendi natura nobilitate compensauit. Principale munus oculorum visio est; nam motus
huic fecit: oculi tamen ad vtrumque aptissime sunt compositi. Compositio, quæ in ipsis anim[illegible]
titur, partim per consensum est, partim per essentiam. voco per essentiam illam, quæ sp[e]ctat ad [m]ate-
riam & formam, quam præseferunt; per consensum vero eam, quæ consistit in accipiendo à cere[bro]
per neruos spiritum præbentem vim sensus, & motus. Supra autem cum de sensibus ⁱ in [v]niuersum
ageremus, docuimus ad sentiendum concurrere facultatem, instrumentum, obiectum, & me[d]ium
spacium: nunc autem cum de visione agimus eadem quatuor perpendenda sunt. Cæterum comp[osi]-
tio, quæ nunc a nobis perpenditur in oculis, per consensum, refertur ad facultatem, per essentiam vero
si explicauerimus, videbimur explicasse ex quatuor ad videndum concurrentibus duo prima, fac[ul]ta-
tem, & instrumentum, quibus tamen addemus obiecta, & medium spacium; ita vt nihil prætereatur ex
his, quæ ad videndum necessaria sunt, deinde res secundum naturam ad oculos attinentes sig[illati]m
explicabimus; nunc de fine satis locuti sumus. pergamus ad compositionem, & primo ad e[a]m, quæ per
consensum est, & ad facultatem refertur.

A communi sensu, qui in cerebro residet, distribuitur sentiendi vis, vt aliis partibus, ita etiam oc[ulis]
per spiritum, quem videndi præstantia plurimum desiderat; hic non tantum insitus ᵏ est, & ocul[is], &
aliis partibus sentientibus, sed aliunde etiam influit, nempe à cerebro per neruos; fertur aute[m]
eos, qui orti ab anterioribus ventriculis cereb[r]i ad oculos pertinent, præstantque visum canali[illegible]
runt vero ab aliis neruis, quod molliores sint, quod euidenter perforati, quod crassiores, quod quam-
uis disiuncti incipiant in itinere, tamen inter [se] iunguntur, quæ omnia operæ precium est pat[e]fa[cere].
Itaque propositi nerui adeo molles ˡ sunt, vt c[e]rebri mollitudinem imitentur, quæ ne[illegible] lata [illegible]
sensum omnium longe acerrimum, vt statim imprimerentur, quæ obiiciuntur. Confert durities ad
motum, & ad agendum, mollitudo ad accipie[ndu]m ac comprehendendum; quamobrem prior cer[ebri]
pars, in qua residet sentiendi vis, mollior est, quam posterior, in qua mouendi. Crassitudo horum ner-
uorum necessaria fuit, quod per ipsos spiritus longe copiosior, quam per alios ferri deberet. qu[am]-
obrem ᵐ maxime grandes sunt, siue comparentur cum his, qui a cerebro, siue cum his, qui a medu[ll]a
deriuantur, at non tantum grandes, & molles sunt, sed etiam perforati, ⁿ vt transitum præbeant pluri-
bus spiritibus: apparent manifeste eorum foramina, qua in oculos terminantur, sed ab initio obs[cu]ra
sunt; deprehenduntur ᵒ tamen in grandioribus belluis nuper mactatis, si in loco luminoso ventri-
culorum extrema detrahas, detergasque summa diligentia, ne quid diuellatur: oritur dexter neruus
à dextro ventriculo, sicut sinister à sinistro, neque enim adest commodus locus, vnde ambo simul
oriri possint; in itinere tamen, antequam ex c[a]luaria exeant, inter se iunguntur, dein rursus separan-
tur, non quo dexter ad sinistrum oculum, & si[ni]ster ad dextrum intendit, in [illegible] figuram literæ X. sed
quo ita copulentur, vt peruii sint, & sic ab v[n]o ad alterum pateat aditus, quamuis vterque ad ocul[um]
è regione suæ originis feratur: hanc coniunctionem non est credibile fuisse institutam, vt cum vnus
ægrotat, malum diuidatur in alterum, cum ex contrario natura binas creare partes consueuerit, vt vna
læsa, al[t]era inuiolata seruetur, & obire suum munus queat; at neque verisimile est coniungi hos neruos
in itinere, ne recti [f]erantur ad oculos, sed obliqui, & propterea validiores sint, & magis renitan[tur]
quandoquidem [il]li etiam, qui recta per longum iter ad ventriculum pertinent, & magnum po[n]dus
sustinent, non diuelluntur, quare multo minus diuell[e]rentur hi, qui crassi & breues sunt, ac [illegible]
tur: satis autem defenduntur à membranis cerebrum tegentibus, quæ cum ipsis descendunt [ad] oc[u]-
lum, & [a] musculis ᵠ oculum mouentibus. Cau[sa] ergo præcipua, cur inter se copul[e]ntur, vid[etu]r esse
[c]ommunicatio spirituum, [vt] vno clauso spiritus vniuersus ad apertum confluat, & acrius c[o]natur,
quod aspicitur. Huc accedit, ʳ quod per eiusmodi coniunctionem res vna, quæ simul [a] nobis ocul[is] [a]-
spicitur simplex apparet, & non duplex: quanquam hæc causa minus efficax est, quando quidem ner-
ui, q[u]i ad aures tendunt, nullibi inter se copulantur, & tamen qu[od] vnum est, vt vnum audi[tu]r
non vt duo. Facultas, qua oculi, vt volumus, mouentur, sim[ilit]er transmittitur per spiritus, qui [c]e-
rebr[illegible]

ᵃ [illegible] de an[illegible] 262.
ᵇ Arist. 3. [illegible] probl. 5. tum [illegible] 1. meteo. ca. 9.
ᶜ Arist. [illegible] 4.
ᵈ Gal. [illegible] lib. de plac. c. [illegible]
ᵉ Gal. lib. de plac. [illegible] 5.
ᶠ Gal. 1[illegible] lib. de vsu par. c. 8.
[illegible] Gal. 1. lib. de motu mu[sc]. c. [illegible]
ᵍ Gal. 1[illegible] lib. de [vs]u part. [illegible]
ʰ Arist. 2. li. de part. an. cap. 13.
ⁱ Cap. Antecedenti 1.
ᵏ Gal. [illegible] lib. de plac. [illegible] 4.
ˡ Gal. [illegible] lib. de plac. c. 5. & lib. 10. de vsu part.
ᵐ Gal. 7. li. de plac. c. 5.
ⁿ Gal. lib. 7. de plac. [illegible] 4.
ᵒ Gal. [illegible] 16. [de vs]u part. ca. 3.
[illegible] Gal. li. 1[illegible] de vsu par. [illegible]
ᵠ Gal. [illegible] de [illegible]
ʳ Gal. [illegible] de [vs]u p. c. [illegible] 14.

[illegible] quibus [illegible] lumen non ex ſuccina [illegible] eſt: ex poſ[illegible] cerebri duri naſcuntur [illegible] nes, ex anterio[illegible] his, per qu[illegible] mouendi facul[illegible] ruis loquemur, [illegible] mus ad inſtrumenta ſenſ[illegible] de compoſitione [illegible] conſenſum, hoc [illegible] à cerebro per neruos ad ocu[illegible] ſa, ſatis hæc videri [illegible] mus de compoſ[illegible] per eſſentiam, & primum de materia, dein de forma. Materia oculorum conſiſtit in partibus illis ſimplicibus, ex quibus conſtat; [a] omnes autem ad aſpectum referuntur: præter neruos, quos diximus & videndi, & mouendi facultatem præbere, & præter muſculos ipſum mouentes, de quibus dicemus in Anatome: continetur oculus tribus humoribus, ſeptem tunicis, palpebris, ſubſtantia quadam in angulo interno, glandulis, & cartilaginibus quibuſdam, & adipe; quorum partium [b] vni duntaxat tribuit natura facultatem videndi, cæteræ aliquo pacto illam iuuant, efficiuntque, vt conſeruetur, ac melius cernat, vt patebit, ſi ſigillatim vnamquamque explicemus. Ordiemur ab humoribus, qui terni reſident in oculo; vnus dicitur græce κρυσταλλοειδής, à glacie, quam refert; alter vitreus, quod vitro liquefacto ſimilis ſit; tertius aquoſus, quod tenuis ſit, veluti aqua. Humor cryſtalloides procreatus fuit, vt [c] eſſet præcipuum videndi inſtrumentum, cui reliquæ partes oculi ſeruiunt, talis autem eſt eius cōpoſitio, ſiue materiā, ſiue formam ſpectes, vt cernendi cauſa inſtituta fuiſſe videatur in eo enim ſpectabilium rerum imagines imprimuntur & comprehenduntur per vim, quam

B illæ habet a neruo, [d] qui à cerebro deſcendens cum in oculum penetrat, in velamentum degenerat, & ipſum complectitur. Materia cryſtalloidis ſplendet ac perlucet inſtar glaciei, non tamen æque dura eſt, ſed adeo concreta, [e] vt non fluat. Merito autem Ariſt. [f] videndi ſenſum refert ad aquam, quandoquidem præcipuum inſtrumentum eſt eiuſmodi humor aquæ naturam retinens; confirmat autem ſuam ſententiam per habilitatem aquę ad accipiendam lucem, & affectiones à rebus, quæ inſpiciuntur, cum perua ſit: neque refert, quod aer magis peruius ſit, & magis capax lucis, quandoquidem neque conſiſtit, neque [g] ſeruari poteſt, & ideo non poteſt eſſe videndi inſtrumentum; quapropter Ariſt. [h] auditum aeri tribuit, viſionem aquæ, Idem [i] probauit oculum conſtare ex aqua, per id etiam, quod exit hęc, cum ille ſecatur: exiſtimauit item Ariſt. [k] oculum ſecretū eſſe ex ſubſtantia cerebri, & propterea eſſe frigidum, & humidum, voluitque idem accidere oculo, quod cerebro, vt primum ob copiam crudi humoris plenior ſit, ſed proceſſu ætatis aliqua parte humoris cocta & abſumpta deſidat, [l] accuſat inſuper Empedoclē, & Platonem, qui voluerunt oculū eſſe igneum, nimius [m] autē calor perturbat, & ſenſum impedit, frigus temperat, & ideo magis idoneū eſt ſentiendi inſtrumentum, quod frigidius, quam quod calidius, magis autem laudat Democritum, qui ponebat ſenſum videndi conſiſtere in aqua, quod ſi oculus, vbi agiterur, ſplendere videatur, id leuitati, & non igni tribuendum eſt. Illuſtratur tamen humor oculi, a ſpiritibus quos paulo ante dixi plurimos a cerebro ad oculum confluere; hi etiam ſplendorem quendam in [n] oculis præſeferunt, id quod & ex cadaueribus patet, & ex illis, qui in animi de-

C fectionem incidunt. ſtatim enim ex illuſtribus fiunt turbulenti. Cum ſplendent, monſtrant copiam ſpirituum, & ideo robur etiam totius corporis; [o] cum turbulenti ſunt, paucitatem, & ideo vniuerſum corpus imbecillum; adeo vt celeriter ex oculis fieri poſſit coniectura totius corporis. Forma humoris cryſtalloidis ea eſt, quæ maxime & ad viſionem & ad firmitatem ſpectat, ſiquidem rotundius eſt, quæ figura quam minimum iniuriæ obnoxia eſt, quamquam a priori parte minus prominet, & nonnihil deſidet, neque ex toto rotundus eſt, vt à poſteriori, id quod eo pertinet, vt [p] pluribus partibus in eo accipiantur ea, quæ intuemur, & vt ſtabilior ſit, neque paruo momento elabatur. Superficiem vero leuem habent; nam talis & per ſe fulget, & alieno lumine maxime illuſtratur: quamuis autem ſolidus ſit, neq; caua habeat manifeſta, peruius tamen eſt, latentibus foraminibus & candidus perinde ac glacies, vt candore excipiantur ac demonſtrentur minimæ quæque res ſpectabiles. Magnitudo eius tanta eſt, quanta inſtituto muneri ſufficit, vnus vero tantum eſt in vtrouis oculo, & ſimplex ac purus: qui impurus [q] eſt, ad videndum minime idoneus eſt; quemadmodum enim in panno puro atque albo maculæ quantumuis minimæ diſcernuntur, ita in hoc humore vbi omnino candidus ac purus ſit, ſenſus videndi percipit exiguas quaſque differentias. Poſtremo ſitus eius eſt in medio oculi, qui ad viſionem, ad alimentum, ad ſtabilitatem maxime accommodatur, proprie autem à poſteriori parte [r] reſidet in humore vitreo, quaſi ſemiſecta ſphæra in aqua, priori parte extra vitreum humorem extat, iungiturque cum humore aquoſo, è regione pupillæ. Ad humorem cryſtalloidem iam expoſitum referunt omnes

D aliæ partes oculi, vt diximus, & primum alter humor, qui græce [s] ὑαλοειδής, quod vitrum igne liquefactum referat, latine vitreus: hic neque ita ſplendet, neque ita candidus eſt, vt cryſtalloides, ſed non nihil habet fuſci coloris, veluti ſi parum atri cum multo albo miſcueris: excipit autem in ſuo ſinu, quem medium habet à priori parte humorem cryſtalloidem, vt diximus, cui alimentum [t] ſuppeditat, neque enim poteſt cryſtalloides proxime ali ex ſanguine, [u] à quo plurimum diſtat, ſed aliter ex vitreo, qui magis ad eius naturam accedit: ipſe autem vitreus ſanguine, quem præbent patulæ venæ, atque arteriæ [x] ad eius tunicam pertinentes; refert autem vitrei humoris figura pilam dimidiatam, cum à poſteriori parte cōuexus ſit, à priori planus, vt res poſtulabat. Tertius humor adhuc magis tenuis eſt, & ſimilis aquæ, atque idcirco vocatur græce [y] ὑδατοειδής, latine aquoſus, vulgo nunc à Medicis albugineus, quod ſimilis ſit albo oui ſubacto; neque enim omnino fluit, vel ita tenuis eſt, vt aqua; ſitus eius eſt à priori parte inter humorem cryſtalloidem, & tunicam corneam, quæ à priori parte prima occurrit lucida, hæc recedit à cryſtalloide; interiectus enim ibi eſt ad pupillam tenuis hic humor, ita vt compleat vniuerſum illud ſpacium; eam vero figuram acquirit, quam illi præbet ſinus, in quo continetur. prohibet autem, ne aut vua, aut cornea cryſtalloidem attingat, cum ibi interiectus ſit, non ſinit exſiccari aut cryſtalloidem, aut vuam tunicam, in qua mox oſtendemus contineri pupillam, neque permittit, vt ibi contrahantur rugæ, aut oriatur in cryſtalloide id vitium, quod græce appellatur ῥυτίδωμα ſeu [illegible], cum cryſtalloides ſiccior ac denſior efficitur; præcipua [z] tamen vtilitas,

O quam

[a] Gal. 1 de v. p. c. 8.
[b] G[illegible] de [illegible] & li[illegible] de cauſ[illegible] c. 1.
[c] Galen lib. 1[illegible] de vſu p. c. 1.
[d] Auer[illegible] 2. collig. [illegible] & Gal. 1[illegible] de v. u. par. cap. 12.
[e] Gal. [illegible] lib. de plac. ca. 5. & 10 lib. de vſu par. c. 1.
[f] In lib. de ſenſu [illegible]
[g] Ari[illegible] 5. li. de gen. an. cap. [illegible]
[h] Secundo lib. de anim. tex. 129.
[i] In lib. de ſenſu c. 2.
[k] Ari. 2. lib. de gen. an. c. 4.
[l] In lib. de ſenſu.
[m] Ari. 2. libro de par. c. 1
[n] Galen. 4. 6 epid. com. 28.
[o] Hippo. & Galen ibid.
[p] Gal. [illegible] libro de vſu p. c. 1
[q] Ariſt. 5. li. de gen. an. c. 1.
[r] Gal. 10. li. de vſu par. c. 2
[s] Gal. [illegible] lib. de plac. [illegible] & lib. [illegible] de vſu p. c. 1
[t] [illegible] al. [illegible] li. de v. u. p. c. [illegible]
[u] Auer[illegible] libro [illegible] c. 14. & [illegible]
[x] [illegible] Gal. [illegible] li. de v. u. part. c. 1.
[y] [illegible] alen. libr. de [illegible] par. cap. [illegible]
[z] & A[illegible] er. [illegible] li. [illegible]

quam al[illegible] humor, eo ſpectat, quod rem[illegible] morum ſp[illegible] um, vt lucis & candoris, quæ ſi p[illegible] mitteretur, q[illegible] [a] euenit, vbi perforato oculo totus e[illegible]tur. P[illegible] Auicennæ h[illegible] morem eſſe veluti reliquias alimenti ipſius cryſtalloidis, [illegible] natura nihil abiiciat, quod [illegible] eſſe aliqua ex parte videatur; quod ſi Auicennæ [b] aſſentiamur, dicemus hunc humore[illegible] eſſe animatum inter oculi partes. Sed linquamus humores, progrediamur ad tunicas, & pri[illegible] me tunicas, quæ cryſtalloidem & vitreum humorem amplectuntur. exordiemur ab [illegible]

[c Gal. 7. lib. de puc. c. 5. & 10 lib. de [illegible] part. cap. 2.] cunt ἀμφιβληστροειδῆ, latini [c] retiformem, quod videatur veluti quoddam reticulu[illegible] ex neruo illo, per quem diximus ſpiritum ferri à cerebro ad oculum; is enim cum ex[illegible] exiens oculum penetrau[illegible] relictis craſſa & tenui membrana, quibus tegebatur, nudus dilatat[illegible] lamentum conuertitur ſimile reticulo, complectiturque à poſteriori parte vitreum humorem, & [illegible] ad priorem, donec inſeratur cum cryſtalloide ad maximum eius orbem, hæc tunica ſi a[illegible] humori[illegible] paretur, & ſimul cogatur cerebri particula videbitur, neque colore neque ſubſtanti[illegible] eſt [illegible] neque alibi in vniuerſo corpore reperias cerebri ſubſtantiam: tegit ergo retiformis tunica vitreu[illegible] morem inſtar tenuis illius membranæ, quæ intra oui [illegible]ſtam totum eius album amplectitur [illegible] tunica hæc ſpiritum, & idcirco videndi facultatem à cerebro per neruum perforatum de[illegible]

[d Gal. 10 lib. de vſu par. c. 2.] præterquam quod [d] alimentum ſuppeditat vitreo per venas & arterias, quas ipſa accipi[illegible] brana cerebri vna cum neruo ad oculum deſcendente. Altera tunica græce nominatur ἀραχνοειδής

[e Gal. 10. libr. de vſu par. 6.] ſimilis ſit telæ araneæ, tenuior [e] enim eſt, quam ſit velamentum cæpæ, leuis autem eſt, & ſpecul[illegible] do lucida, operit autem cryſtalloidem à priori parte, qua extra vitreum prominet; nam à poſteriori ſine

[f Auic. 1. 3. tract. 1. c. 2.] vlla tunica, nudus omnino eſt cryſtalloides, qua reſidet in vitreo; naſcitur [f] hæc ea retiformi, qua parte in anteriora ducitur, & cum cryſtalloide coniungitur; quamuis accipiat nonnullas fibras ea vua [illegible]

[g Auerr. 2. lib. collig. c. 14 & [illegible]] ca, quam proxime ſubiiciemus, ipſa retiformis à priori parte vitrei, adeo vt hæc, quæ telam araneæ refecti, ab vtraque deriuetur. Finis [g] vero, ad quem facta eſt, ad comprehenſionem ſpectat earum rerum quæ a cryſtalloide accipiuntur. Verum à priori parte vitrei humoris, qua veluti ſemiſectus eſt, & planus, & retiformis tunica accipit, vt diximus, nonnullas fibras ex vua, videtur fieri alia tunica in orbem, ſed plana, tegens planam ſuperficiem vitrei, quam recentiores ciliarem appellant, quod repræſentet cilia, hoc eſt, pilos palpebrarum; ſed cum non ambiat oculum, non videtur numeranda in tunicis, ac ve-

[h Gal. 10 lib. de vſu par. cap. 1] lamentis ipſius, ſicuti ceteræ, potius nominari debet ligamentum quoddam, quam tunica; alligatur [h] enim ibi vua cum duabus prius dictis tunicis, eiſque alimentum præbet, nam pluribus diſtinguitur venis atque arteriis: tegit ergo tunica iſta priorem partem planam humoris vitrei, retiformis totam partem conuexam vitrei, & præterea cauum, vbi reſidet cryſtalloides; neque enim ibi miſcetur retiformis cum vua, ſicut à parte priori, ſed tunica, quam telæ araneæ ſimilem diximus, velat duntaxat à priori parte cryſtalloidem. Sequitur quarta tunica, quam latini vuam dicunt à ſimilitudine acini vuæ, ob quam vocant à græcis ῥαγοειδῆ, quanquam nominatur ab iiſdem etiam χοροειδὴς ἀπὸ τοῦ χορίου, hoc eſt, ab extimo inuolucro fœtus, quod multas venas & arterias inſtar illius contineat, quemadmodum & tenuis membrana cerebri, quæ cum neruo deſcendens, vbi in oculum penetrauit, in hanc conuertitur neruo relicto, quod in toto corpore non euenit alibi; perpetuo enim tegitur neruus in quauis parte membra-

[i Gal. 10. lib. de vſu par. cap. 2.] nis illis, quibus tectus è caluaria exiit. Plures [i] autem, & grandiores venæ cum membran[illegible] tegent[illegible] neruorum oculi deſcendunt, quam cum alia tegente quemuis alium neruum, cum in hac non tantum debeat neruum alere, ſed ſimul etiam vniuerſum oculum. Itaque tenuis membrana, quæ cum neruo ad oculum deſcendit, cum primum in ipſum ingreſſa eſt, vuam tunicam conſtituit, quæ vitreum ac [illegible] ſtalloidem vna cum tunicis iam enarratis inuoluit: quamuis autem rotunda ſit, non nihil tame[illegible] priori parte deprimitur, ita vt non appareat amplius conuexa ea parte, qua nigrum oculi c[illegible]

[k Galen. 10. libr. de vſu par. c. 4.] ſpicitur, ibi autem foramen eſt, quod græci κόρην, latini pupillam appellant, ſine quo inutilis e[illegible] tota oculi fabricatio, neque enim poſſent [k] ſpectabilium rerum imagines ad cryſtalloidem pe[illegible] trare, ſi vua integra fuiſſet. color eius ab anteriori parte niger eſt, non tamen æqualiter om[illegible]bus

[l Gale. 10. lib. de vſu par. c. 6] hinc quoq; naſci videantur varii oculorum colores, in interna, & poſteriori parte multipl[illegible] cem [illegible] ſentat colorem partim album, partim cæruleum, partim viridem, [l] quod in nulla alia parte corpori[illegible]

[m Gal. 10 lib. de vſu par. c. 4.] videmus [m] Superficies interna, qua cum vitreo humore coniungitur, aſperior eſt, ſed qua cum cryſtalloide, leuis ac mollis ſpongiæ modo, ne contactu ipſum lædat, ab externa parte ſimiliter aſpera eſt propter fibras, quas miſceri cum retiformi diximus, & ciliarem efficere. Dura præterea eſt, a priori par-

[n Gal. 1[illegible] lib. de vſu par. [illegible]] te, qua cum cornea coniungitur; diſtenditur [n] vuæ foramen, dum viuit animal à ſpiritu, conciditque cum moritur, & a ſpiritu deſtituitur, diſtenditur etiam ab humore aquoſo, quem intus continet, & ſi-

[o Gal. 10 lib. de vſu par. 2.] mul etiam madefit, neque ob ſiccitatem cryſtalloidem lædit, ſicuti cum ab eo humore deſtituitur. ceterum vtilitas, quam præbet vua tunica, multiplex eſt, cum primo contineat, ac tegat tunicas & humores, quos amplectitur, [o] ſicut ipſa defenditur à cornea, quam à priori parte illi obiectam aſpicimus prohibet præterea, ne cornea cryſtalloidem attingat, alit omnia illa, quæ intus continet, & tandẽ interinis colorib. recreat aſpectũ, & cryſtalloidem nimis defatigatũ obtutu aut nimis diuturno, aut candoris & lucis; per eius vero foramen, vt diximus, aptiſſime accipiuntur, quæ ſub aſpectum cadu[illegible] [illegible] tem à tenui membrana, quæ à cerebro vna cum neruo ad oculum deſcendit, fieri vuam tunicam monſtrauimus, ita à craſſa, quæ cum eodẽ ſimul deſcendit, cum primum in oculum penetrat fit altera tuni-

[p Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. [illegible] & 4.] ca, quæ vuam vna cum his, quæ in ea continentur, complectitur, nominatur hæc ob duritiem græce [illegible] [p] tota enim dura eſt, ſed à poſteriori parte etiam craſſa, à priori vero vbi oculi nigrum operi[illegible] tenuis, ita vt perluceat inſtar cornu laternæ, à cuius ſimilitudine dicta eſt græcis [illegible] adeo autem

[q Gal. 10 lib. de vſu part.] inter ſe differt prior & poſterior pars, vt non videantur ad eandem tu[illegible] referri [illegible] cum hæc dura & craſſa ſit, ac minime pellucida, illa tenuis & perlucens, [q] renititur enim [illegible] duritiem exteruis iniu[illegible] quæ deuitantur etiam beneficio palpebrarum, ſuperciliorum, oſſium iu[illegible]ta prominentium, & [illegible]

con-

[illegible] ſp [illegible] u [illegible] us e [illegible] ut in ura [illegible] m [illegible] nicam altera. [illegible] quam [illegible] ctas particulas, ne ont [illegible] a priori parte ſinantur [illegible] x eam a [illegible] diximus inſtar [illegible] ruu lat rnæ, [illegible] tique ad motum [illegible] i quid [illegible] mouetur [illegible] naſcitur. Septi [illegible] mu reli [illegible] as o [illegible] um [illegible] da eſt, [illegible] efficit ſept ma hæc hum [illegible] quam p [illegible] m culorum, [illegible] patari v x poſſ [illegible] græc [illegible] a, qu [illegible] ligat autem, & ruetur vniuerſ [illegible] ap ri n, & [illegible] nam tu [illegible] cam palpebrarum, ad qu [illegible] x igitur re [illegible] minanturque græce βλέφαρα, [illegible] ſu [illegible] perior, alter [illegible] d [illegible] d etiam ambus quadrup d b s, [illegible] omnibus, [illegible] ut, vt canc [illegible] & ſmari, quibus o [illegible] p [illegible] ibus, quibus [illegible] aqu [illegible] ant, [illegible] non multa in idunt, quæ o [illegible] palpebræ [illegible] x oculos. dum [illegible] dormi us, neque enim ſomnium [illegible] lucido oculis ape [illegible] gra [illegible] ioribus corporibus iuentur: nam i minu [illegible] ſlat [illegible] endun ur pe [illegible] los, quos [illegible] nominat, hi naſcuntur in tarſo, ſic enim app [illegible] tur ex [illegible] ma p rs palpebræ [illegible] pri [illegible] & [illegible] ior m partem vergentes, non in interiorem, [illegible] p [illegible] tem, [illegible] ocul m o end rei, n [illegible] te [illegible], vbi eſſent inutiles, no [illegible] ita [illegible] rari vt inu [illegible] t, neque ta fr [illegible] uentes, v ocul [illegible] n [illegible] d vt [illegible] impedimentum prohiber [illegible] poſſint minuta corpu [illegible] quæ in ipſum [illegible] [illegible] iam pili ſuperciliorum, qui humorem a capite ad oc [illegible] os d [illegible] uent in [illegible] ent, [illegible] ectum pluuiam, aperitur autem & claudirur oculus motu ſuperioris palpe [illegible] æ du [illegible] moue [illegible] u voluntario, & per muſculos, non naturali, vt quibuſdam [illegible] placuit, ſed de [illegible] ulis agemus, vbi perſequemur inſtrumenta motus voluntarii [illegible] nunc propoſitæ ſunt palpebræ, q [illegible] ſuperior, vt diximus, mouetur, inferior immobilis manet: nam ſi moueretur, laxior [illegible] let [illegible] a ad expellenda, quæ ſuperant, conſtant ambæ ex cute, membrana carnoſa, & membrana [illegible] uariam, ex qua diximus oculi album effic [illegible]: eadem [illegible] enim continuata internam palpeb am [illegible], in extrema ora palpebræ, vbi pili naſcuntur, reſider cart lago, [illegible] quæ & ad motum & [illegible] n nd s pilos accommodatur: eſt hæc tenuis, ob onga, mollis, illigantur [illegible] um ipſa [illegible] æ utis, membrana carnoſa, & illa quæ facit ocul [illegible] bum; inter cutem, & membranam [illegible] or p ng [illegible], à quo palpebræ madefiunt, neque ſic [illegible] ari permittuntur, [illegible] dem interiectæ ſunt ti- [illegible] nue, carnoſæ eorum muſculorum, à quibus palpebræ mouentur. habetur præterea palpe [illegible] æ f [illegible] en [illegible] internu oculi angulum; vnde & remittunt humorem ſuperantem, & vici [illegible] m ac ip uor [illegible] ec [illegible] ſarium, & ita ſeruantur mediocriter humidæ, [illegible] imius [illegible] humor [illegible] mat, nimia [illegible] tas [illegible] mo u [illegible], r [illegible] net [illegible] ur ſubſtantia palpebræ moderationem quand [illegible] m [illegible] neam, & ad motum [illegible] d [illegible], cum durior ſit, non tame [illegible], vt non cedat, quantum neceſſe e [illegible] Superſunt ex [illegible] par [illegible] um ſua ſubſtantia præterea cu [illegible] glan [illegible] s, [illegible] artilaginibus [illegible] ſupereſt denique & [illegible] lus [illegible] is, qui inter album & nigrum ocu [illegible] apparet. In vtroque ig tur oculo duo anguli ſunt vnus [illegible] & paruus, alter interior, & magnus; dicuntur autem græce [illegible], in vtroque angul [illegible] ſitæ [illegible] uæ glandulæ, vna inferior, alt [illegible] ra ſ [illegible] perior; ſed proprie in interno, qui ad naſum ſpectat, [illegible] a eſt ex- [illegible] uædam ſubſtantia. de qua poſſet aliquis ambiger [illegible], vtilis ne ſit, an inutilis, nam ſi vtilis eſt, ur non [illegible] in externo angulo. ſi inutilis, cur fruſtra onerat internum [illegible] anc dubitationem [illegible] ens rationem, cur tantum neceſſaria ſit in intern [illegible] a aut m e [illegible] foramen, quo [illegible] ptum in oſſe communi erad o [illegible] um, [illegible] naſum per inens; per qu [illegible] ramus [illegible] d [illegible] aris a cerebro deſcendentis, tranſit, d uiditurque in [illegible] ſum, & palatu [illegible] ram [illegible] naſum humor, qui in oculo redundat. [illegible] hic t [illegible] em [illegible] ant a in angul [illegible] uxta [illegible] un po [illegible] ta, vt [illegible] uperat in [illegible] ulo, inde expell tur in n [illegible] cs, ne [illegible] ſid [illegible] xu vexet [illegible] minem. [illegible] ſolet, cum [illegible] ac ubſtanti [illegible] im [illegible] udente à Chirurgo [illegible] x iditur [illegible] exp [illegible] tur & [illegible] q ia redund [illegible] fa [illegible] in o [illegible] um non ac [illegible] t angi lo [illegible] fruſt [illegible] pr po ita [illegible] ua, porro glan [illegible] æ [illegible] p [illegible] ori, & inferiori parte vi [illegible] atur, oculum [illegible] ac ntr, perinde ac l [illegible] æ ſitæ ſunt ad eius rad [illegible] pe [illegible] l ndulæ [illegible] gul [illegible] et cartilago cum eius [illegible] incta [illegible] paruula autem [illegible] & [illegible] itur [illegible] rat [illegible] a, quæ [illegible] onſt tuit. firmantur [illegible] c ar [illegible] ag ne unicæ [illegible] r [illegible] e [illegible] t in [illegible] u p- [illegible] n [illegible] uni poſſit.

[illegible] ilago eadem membran [illegible], qua pri [illegible] itur [illegible] ra ute [illegible] e iori parte anguli [illegible] term [illegible] tur [illegible] er [illegible] ue habet ſimilem illi, to q [illegible] ear [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] maxillaris [illegible] forma eſt [illegible] tunica [illegible] ſecundum [illegible] reticularformis, iuxta hu[illegible] [illegible] partibus ſimplicibus, ex quibus ocu[illegible]

[illegible] oculi, non quidem ad illam, quæ ſit [illegible] oculiagimum, ſed ad eam, quæ p[illegible] [illegible] magnitudine, numero, ſitu, quæ omnia ſunt [illegible] [illegible] accommodantur. Figura pilæ modo rotunda eſt, ſiquidem [illegible] [illegible] magnitudinis, & minus patet iniuriis, ſuperficies læuis eſt [illegible] [illegible] oculum attingunt, ſic enim facile aperitur, & ſine moleſtia ſer[illegible] pars oculi aſperior eſt, vt firmius a ſuo cauo contineatur: ſingulæ vero particulæ [illegible] [illegible] de, læuis. Caua in oculis alia manifeſta ſunt, alia ſenſum latent: manifeſtum eſt [illegible] pe[illegible] ad angulum internum oculi: ſenſum latent foramina illa, per quæ ho[illegible] pe[illegible] quemadmodum & cornea tunica & retiformis, & illa, quæ relæ araneæ [illegible] mag[illegible]tudo oculorum ſecundum naturam ad vtilitatem ſimul, & decorem refertur [illegible] maxime vtilis & decora exiſtimari poteſt. grandiores [e] autem naſcuntur ocul[illegible] q[illegible] cerebrum pro portione reliqui corporis, ob copiam humoris, quo paulatim [illegible] [illegible] ſubſident: ita vt magnitudo minus immoderata videatur; quæ moderata [illegible] numero ſcire licet binos propterea effictos fuiſſe à natura oculos, quod cum vnus [illegible] ſeruatur incolomis, ad videndi munere fungitur, quod [g] euenit etiam in aliis [illegible] ſenſ[illegible] [illegible] item plura cernant duo oculi, quam vnus; qui altero priuati ſunt, e[illegible]dem [illegible] nu[illegible]quam qui vtroque, cum res [h] quæ inſpiciuntur, [illegible] regione eſſe debeant, vt cer[illegible] m[illegible] oculi diſtant, eo aſpectus latius patet, & plura comprehendit; ſed quo [illegible] [illegible] vtrumque oculum, quemadmodum in homine, quæ ſpectantur, magis è regi[illegible] [illegible] Similes [i] autem inter ſe ſunt, & æque validi, dexter & ſiniſter oculus, [illegible] [illegible] ſicut & cætera ſenſuum inſtrumenta dextra, & ſiniſtra quamuis alioqui [illegible] propter iecur validiores ſint, quam ſiniſtræ. Cauſam reddit Ariſtoteles, [l] ea autem eſt qu[illegible] [illegible] maxime conſiſtit, & idcirco non poſtulat robur, quemadmodum m[illegible] & [illegible] æqualis eſt in dextra, & ſiniſtra parte. Itaque parem vim habet dexter, & ſiniſter ocu[illegible] [illegible] volumus, vtroque vtimur, ſed altero, vbi acri defixoque aſpe[illegible] [illegible] vn[illegible] clauſo [m] ſpiritus totus ſe confert in eum, qui apertus eſt, & [illegible] pauc[illegible] [illegible] moueatur acrius diſcernit, quicquid obiicitur, illi, quibus oculi [illegible] ad [illegible] oculum admotas. [illegible] dirigitur enim maxime tunc ad eas aſpe[illegible]. Reſt[illegible] [illegible] ſunt autem in capite, & loco ſublimi; ex quo tanquam ex ſpecula cernant, quæ [illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible] in quo reſident, vndique munitus eſt, ſuperne [illegible] per [illegible] inferne [illegible] [illegible] naſo, ad interiorem à boſſe iugali, plurimum [illegible] ad oculos defendendos [illegible] quæ iuxta [illegible] vndique contrahitur: [illegible] priori vero parte collocati ſunt, [illegible] partim vt [illegible] participes [illegible] neruorum, qui tantum [illegible] priori parte cerebri naſcuntur, partim propter motum, qui ad [illegible] [illegible] parte [illegible] mouemur enim in hanc & non in poſteriorem; [illegible] autem oportet, [illegible] [illegible] Canes mouentur in latus, & ideo à lateribus natura ipſis oculos affixit. Quæ de [illegible] & oculi [illegible] dicenda erant, habeant hunc terminum.

De obiectis ſpectabilibus, vt de lumine & medio ſpacio ad videndum neceſſariis. CAP. III.

V[illegible], quemadmodum & alii ſenſus, non modo poſtu[illegible] facultatem & inſtrumentum, [illegible] [illegible] per[illegible]tendas, & ſpacium medium, per quod percipiantur, quam ob rem [illegible], q[illegible] de [illegible] de inſtrumento hoc eſt, de oculis dicta ſint, hæc quoque ſubiicere o[illegible]. Ea [illegible] [illegible] cadunt, vel propria ſunt, atque ipſo tantum iudicantur, vel communia, [illegible] [illegible] untur, quemadmodum figura, magnitudo, numerus, motus, quies [illegible] [illegible] quæ [illegible] alio ſenſu comprehenduntur. Cernuntur [illegible] aut[illegible] [illegible] cadentibus, velut ſplendori & coloribus [illegible] [illegible] commune nomen inuenerunt [illegible] ita vt oratio [illegible] [illegible] & ſydera omnia, tum igni & quædam [illegible], vt fungi no[illegible] [illegible] quorundam belluarum [illegible] quibus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] natura ipſis [illegible], vnaqu[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] vt que refer[illegible] [illegible] lorem [illegible] debeat [illegible] vt [illegible] quid color, & quale debeat eſſe [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

[illegible] appe[illegible] quo [illegible] rem ver[illegible] eſſe vol[illegible] [illegible] mis, & ſplendoris v[illegible] & [illegible] per [illegible] num ſine lumine, [illegible] co[r]puſculorum, vt voluit Democritu[s], nam [illegible] vnum corpus in aliud penetrare, quam- [illegible]

B [illegible] ſpiritualis quædam ſubſtantia, vel potius q[illegible] [illegible] licatur [illegible] & non tranſit de vno ſub[i]ecto [illegible] ur [illegible] ctam ma[illegible], & non temp[o]re, vt aliæ [illegible] ple[illegible] [illegible], ſuperueniens nox e[illegible] [illegible] qu[illegible] d[illegible] [illegible] t[illegible] erat [illegible] [illegible] ipſo interiecto me[illegible] [illegible] cur [illegible] pectum. Res quæ cernun- [illegible] e[illegible] untur oculi [illegible] r enim [pri]mo mouet me- [illegible] niſi ſit [illegible] [illegible] lun[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] compr[illegible] [illegible] perſpici [illegible] od[illegible] Poeta [illegible], cum ait: Et rebus [illegible] abſt[illegible] [illegible] rem. Ita- [illegible] [illegible] nter [illegible] [illegible] ſunt. ne[illegible] eſt [illegible] minoſum ſit, [illegible] [illegible] ip[illegible] res, umb[r]a po[illegible] d[iſ]cernere ocul[i] etiam [illegible] tur

[illegible] autem, qua [illegible] luce tuemur,
[illegible] erea quia, [illegible] propior caliginis aer,
C *[illegible] ineiit oculos prior, [illegible] aperios,*
[illegible] quitur [illegible] lucidus aer,
[illegible] qua[illegible] [illegible] gate[illegible] ac [illegible] umbras.

[Co]ntra ver[illegible] [illegible] non d[illegible]ntur, quæ verſantur in tenebricoſo, ſpectabilia ſcilicet illa, quæ p[e]r [illegible] velut [illegible] nam alia, quæ per ſe ſplendere diximus, lucem non deſide- [illegible], vt [illegible] aliena [illegible] lu[illegible] ſplendeant, minus apparent, cum paruus e[illegible] ſplendor à ma- [illegible] tur, q[u]an[quam] ex rebus ſplendentibu[s] quædam per ſe adeo lucent, vt alia [illegible], quemad[m]o[dum] [illegible] qu[i]bus [illegible] uſtratur medium ip[ſ]um, hoc eſt, aer, qui aliunde [illegible] lumen eſt, obſ[c]ura[t] aliquo pacto res, quæ diſcerni debent, veluti cum [illegible] illuminatus, magis idoneum medium eſt, quam ſplendidiſſimus; eo [illegible] [illegible] ur, quo tenuior eſt, facile enim tunc [illegible] & lucet, & coloratur [illegible] vide- [illegible] q[ui] [illegible] recubant [illegible] perfundi calore viridium foliorum, quem primo ac[illegible] [illegible] ctus non permittit verum colorem diſcerni, q[illegible] [illegible] at eum [illegible] uem p[illegible] ferr[illegible] s colorata, quam inuenimur, id q[illegible] [illegible] am [illegible], vt viride, aut rubrum, ales.n. oſtendit res: quicquid.n accipere aliqu[illegible] [illegible] t expers [illegible] quod.n. [illegible] intus eſt, aduentitium prohibet, [p]urus ergo ſit aer & tenuis [illegible] p[illegible]um [illegible] poſſit, quæ [aſ]p[ici]untur, quamuis autem per aquam [illegible] quoque cernere li- [illegible] per aere[m] [c]ernimu[s] [illegible] tenuior eſt, atque idcirco pi[ſc]es [illegible] minus acri aſpectu præ

D [illegible] in aere vers[illegible] [illegible] per med[ium] tenuius aſpiciuntur, euidentius ſe oſten[d]un[t] m[illegible] m[illegible] [illegible], m[a]iora tamen apparent, quę per mediu[m] craſſius int[u]em [illegible] iudicatur di[illegible] caligine, quam oriens, aut occidens, cum aer caliginoſus eſt [illegible] [illegible] ante auſtr[illegible] res maiores cernuntur. medium igitur ſpacium, quod ad cerne[n]dum ne- [illegible] ium [illegible] et eſt [illegible] lum[illegible] tum, purum, tenue; quæ omnia ad qual[i]tatem referuntur. V[illegible] [illegible] di[illegible] ur [illegible] quan[tit]as, v[illegible] breue ſit, [c]onfunditur aſpectus, vbi nimis lo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unt in v[illegible] ocul[illegible] diu [c]ælum ſu[ſ]piciant, multum tamen intereſt inter a[illegible] & o[illegible], [illegible] lam n[illegible] cernun[illegible] a[illegible] pe[illegible] unt, alia ea quoque, quæ longo interuallo inter[iecta] [illegible] e M. Tullio [illegible] in Academi[cis] qui [i]n ſcol[i]s nominabatur mille & octingenta ſtadia q[illegible] [illegible] Interu[al]lum igitur non [illegible] quodcunque idoneum eſt, ſed moderatum: vt [illegible] interua[ll]o aſpiciantur [illegible] ea videntur, qui diligenter tabulas inſpiciunt, interuallo [illegible] [illegible], nunc diducunt, vſq[ue] [illegible] dum aſpectus fidem faciat ſui iudicii. Ac de perſpicuo [illegible] inter- [illegible] & me[illegible] ſatis dictum eſt.

[illegible] de perſ[picu]o termin[o] [illegible] loquamur, quod eſt c[ol]or. Duo aut[em] attendu[illegible] per- [illegible] & terminus ob perſpicuitatem cer[illegible], [o]b terminum [illegible] perutum eſt [illegible] ne[illegible] in [ſ]ubſtantia denſa, & non rara, ub[i] quam non apparet totum, ſed ſolum [illegible]

 mum

[illegible] apparens, [illegible] multo [illegible] terminato, [illegible] videantur [illegible] ſtra intendi [illegible] queat, & in quodam quaſi [illegible] perſpicuo in [illegible], apparens eſt, & non verus, cum non ver[illegible] in ſuperficie, vt qui non inſit, ſed aſſidue fiat à lumine, & per ipſi[illegible] ſemper autem repellitur, ſed interdum ita vt oriatur vmbra, qu[illegible] pore læui, vt à ſpeculo, interdum obſcuro ita vt non fiat vmbra [illegible] vt docuit Ariſtoteles; [b] ſi non repelleretur lumen, ſemper non e[illegible] à ſole illuſtratis. At verus color, qui eſt extremum perſpicui termi[illegible] ſiue lumine, & in intimis quibuſque partibus verſatur, quamuis n[illegible] rum in ſuperficie ſe oſtendat, eſt tamen per [illegible] color, cum moueat [illegible] dem accipitur in aere illuminato, quod eſt actu perſpicuum; quod ſi [illegible] perficie, non propterea eſt ipſa ſuperficies corporis enim, quatenus [illegible] ficies, ſed quatenus perſpicuum terminatum [illegible] color, [illegible] propterea metho[illegible] poris perſpicui terminati. Species [illegible]orum plures ſunt, non tamen in[illegible]æ, [illegible] tremæ ſint, vbi autem extrema finita ſunt, neceſſe eſt [illegible] & media quo[illegible] finita [illegible] mnes ab Ariſtotele [d] ad ſeptem, vt ſaporis, ita etiã coloris ſpe[illegible], eſt enim albus, [illegible] dis, ruber, purpureus, niger; Ex quibus albus, & niger extremi ſunt, reliqui inter h[illegible] dio omnium maxime eſt viridis; ex reliquis quatuor duo ſunt inter album & viridem [illegible] & cæruleus; duo inter viridem, & nigrum, ruber nimirum, & purpureus. Albo [illegible] gro purpureus, [illegible] flauo proximus eſt cæruleus, purpureo ruber. Vnaquæque [illegible] ſpecies [illegible] plures differentias complectitur, ſed omnes ad aliquam harum ſeptem referuntur [illegible] tis colorum aliæ ab aliis aſſignantur. Ex veteribus philoſophis voluerunt nonnul[illegible] rum varietatem effici mixtura extremorum, albi ſcilicet, & nigri. Sed reprehendu[illegible] ſi quidem alba & nigra, etiam ſi in partes tenuiſſimas diuidantur, ſuum colorem [illegible] magis ex duobus indiuiduis coloribus vnum fiat, quam ex equo, cane, & leone [illegible] neq[illegible] corpus ita minimum, vt non ſit conſpicuum, alioquin neque magnitudo continua eſſet neque tempus, quod ſi oculi hebetes non diſcernant diuerſitatem partium minimarum [illegible] rum [illegible] tem à lynceis. [f] Exiſtimarunt aliqui ſimiliter ex veterib[illegible] varios [illegible] s, quod alter alteri ſuperinduciatur, quemadmodum ſæpe faciunt Pictores [illegible] pigmen[illegible] alia [illegible] ſuperducunt. Verum hos quoque accuſat Ariſtoteles quod ſi non [illegible] tur [illegible] alĩquo pacto, qui prior aderat: ſtatuit autem colorum varietatem [illegible] permixtionem principiorum, quæ eſt permixtorum affectorum vnitas, quemadm[illegible] pora hæc inferiora ex mixtura principiorum hoc eſt, quatuor elementorum [illegible] nunt [illegible] gni credidere ex mixtura ſuorum principiorum, quæ non ſunt extremi colores albu[illegible] effecta ſunt, & non cauſæ, aut principia; ſed perſpicuum, [illegible] & opacum, ex qu[illegible] emanant colorum omnium ſpecies. Inſunt duo hæc principia in elementis, ex qu[illegible] om[illegible] po[illegible] antur, ex elementis maxime perſpicuus eſt ignis, tum aer, deinde aqua, [illegible] autem corpora naſcuntur alba, in quorum mixtura maxima ex parte ſunt elementa p[illegible] aer, aqua, & minimum verſatur terræ, quæ opaca eſt. Ex contrario naſcuntur n[illegible] habent [illegible] elemento opaco, & parum ex perſpicuis. Color viridis æqualem p[illegible] perſpicui, & opaci. Reliqui pro vt magis ad album accedunt, vel ad nigrum, [illegible] opaci, in flauo, exempli gratia, ſunt duo gradus perſpicui, & vnus opaci. In [illegible] & duo [illegible] aci, at in rubro duo opaci, & vnus perſpicui, in purpureo [illegible] opaci, & duo [illegible] a [illegible] proportio in permixtione ſeruetur, colores iocundi fiunt, vt in vocibus [illegible] ur [illegible] grati ſunt: quæ vero traduntur in libro de coloribus, qui Ariſtoteli [illegible] pr[illegible] tur, neque enim videtur albedo referri debere ad terram [illegible] opac[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] ei conueniat nigrities, candor, qui in cinere, aut [illegible] ur, ab [illegible] re[illegible] legitur, quod humor ſiceſcens colorem nigrum efficit [illegible] & [illegible] in put[illegible] unt, & [illegible], qui ex viridibus lignis exhalat nigrorem præſefert, [illegible] & ipſa [illegible] ſemiu[illegible], tamen colorum cauſæ ad alia duo principia, ad perſpicuum & opacum refe[illegible] ntur. Inter [illegible] magis grati ſunt, & minus aſpectum defa[illegible] extremi magis [illegible] [illegible] aſpectum contrahit, albus nimis diſſoluit, eſt enim hic ſimilis lu[illegible], ſicut [illegible] tenebr[illegible] [illegible] dis & cæruleus oculos recreant, cum vel nimis contracti ſunt vel [illegible]

[illegible] conſtitutis de perſpicuo, de medio, de colore facile erit diiudicare qui[illegible] [illegible] an lumen. Exiſtimauit Auempace lumen per ſe ſpectabile [illegible] [illegible] Sed damnatur ab Auerroe quia ſi color e[illegible] lum[illegible] [illegible] etur in lumine, accipitur enim quod non h[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] em [illegible] lum eſſe quod aſpectabile, h[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mo mouet perſpicuũ actu veluti aerẽ lum[illegible] ſum lumen [illegible] ea[illegible] in ſe vi[illegible] colori [illegible] flauaut cãdidi, ob quã v[illegible] per [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] neque [illegible] è regione [illegible] ent. Cæterum [illegible] de medio d[illegible] ex parte cauere vi[illegible] cere, quod accipiant [illegible] us, id tamen dub[illegible] cum nunc tempus eſt expl[illegible]cat[illegible].

V[illegible] an emiſſionem an acceſſionem poſtulet. Cap. IV.

Q[illegible] funguntur oculi munere videndi, quod illis om[illegible] ium [illegible] tribuitur, [illegible] n[illegible] ſum [illegible] a diſſenſio eſt, cum alii emiſſione [illegible] fieri ex[illegible] men, alii [illegible] p[illegible] one. [illegible] is [illegible], non vna ſenten[illegible], [illegible] alii vtantur aere [illegible] alii [illegible] opera [illegible] anan[illegible] es peruenire faciunt ad [illegible], quod [illegible] p[illegible] ma[illegible] mathemat[illegible] uctor[illegible] exiſtimant aut per ipſum quaſi per ba[illegible] o[illegible], q[illegible] ur velut [illegible] ut eundem ali[illegible] luminoſum ac ſine tenebr[illegible] s a[illegible], [illegible] ultrat, il[illegible] rebus p[illegible] ilibus informari, & eam informationem communicat[illegible] un[illegible] m oculis, ab eaque excitare externorum [illegible] um formas, aut inſitas in animo [illegible] o ſenſu, ſed qua[illegible] iacentes; & conſ[illegible]pitas, opini[illegible] fuit [illegible]latonis, cum quo profi[illegible]tur [illegible] ſe conſentire, quamuis non omnin[illegible] con[illegible]nam præterquam quod non ponit [illegible]erum, quæ ſentiuntur, prius in animo exi[illegible]re, vt vol[illegible]to, non refert rurſus actus infor[illegible]nem ad [illegible]los, ſed ce[illegible]ſet aerem ipſum confuſum cum ſpiritu ab oculis emiſſo ea diſcernere, [illegible] tae[illegible]ur ita vt vel[illegible] aerem, eundem vſum oc[illegible] præſ[illegible]em nctu[illegible] cerebro, & [illegible]cul[illegible] aer[illegible]dum proximum, [illegible] cerebru[illegible] po[illegible] ertios [illegible] affixos, na[illegible] ramos trunc[illegible] e[illegible] d[illegible] qu[illegible] v[illegible]nem emiſſion[illegible] tribuunt. [illegible] q[illegible] putant oculos, cu[illegible] vident, aliquid accipere [illegible] ſun[illegible]. Democritus, Leucippus, & Epicurus volunt ab his, quæ cernuntur, [illegible]orpu[illegible]ula [illegible]uere ad [illegible]s, [illegible] ide[illegible] q[illegible] repræſ[illegible]are res ipſas, à quibus emanant. Peripatetici vero vna cum A[illegible]ſt[illegible]tel[illegible] [illegible]uut ab his, quæ aſpectui ſubiiciuntur, ſimulacra ſine materia ferri, quæ primo afficiant aerem, de[illegible] de[illegible] hunc oculos. Empedocles viſionem acceptam refert aliquando igni, qui ex oculis, quaſi ex [illegible] n[illegible] eu, e[illegible] uditur; aliquando corpuſculis, quæ à rebus ſpectabilibus remiſſa accipiuntur in o[illegible].

[illegible] nuis autem variæ ſunt veterum Philoſophorum ſententiæ de ratione videndi, omnes tam[illegible] a[illegible] em[illegible]ionem vel acceptionem reducuntur; neceſſe enim eſt alterutr[illegible] m[illegible] o[illegible] es cernantur, quod [illegible] et vel emit[illegible]atur, vel accipiatur aliquid ab oculis. Non poſſum mirari [illegible] atis ine[illegible] iiam [illegible], [illegible] oper[illegible] conterunt, dum inter ſe conciliare nituntur contrari[illegible]um [illegible]pinio[illegible]um auctores, [illegible] or[illegible]us vol[illegible]unt inter [illegible]e di[illegible]er[illegible], ſed magis adhuc mihi videntur ridiculi [illegible] qui [illegible]troque modo [illegible] credunt, quæ aſpectui ſubiiciuntur, per emiſſi[illegible]nem quidem, quod ſpir[illegible]us [illegible] mmuni [illegible] illam ferantur, & ita emittantur è cerebro: per acceptionem vero imaginum, quæ [illegible] rebus [illegible] im cadentibus fluentes in [illegible]culis ſign[illegible]ntur, neque intel[illegible]igant [illegible] us, qui oculis [illegible] rebro d[illegible] r, non e[illegible] [illegible]m retineantur in c[illegible]rpore [illegible] ita vt res ad ſolam acceptionem reuert[illegible]ur. R[illegible] n eſt, quandoquidem alteruter modus cernendi nec[illegible]ſſarios eſt, vt diſſeramus, v[illegible] debeat [illegible] iudicari. Qua in re n[illegible] tam auct[illegible] ratum m[illegible]menta [illegible], quam rationem; quod [illegible] eſt, cum paria pene in vtram[illegible]ue partem inueniantur, en[illegible] ar tamen [illegible]cere, atque exprimere, [illegible]imilior ſit, tanquam vnus [illegible] multis, qui probab[illegible] lia com[illegible]tar[illegible] quor; quod omnino affir[illegible] habeo.

[illegible] controuerſiam hi maxime vtendum videtur Socrat[illegible] a illa c[illegible]tudine dul[illegible]tandi [illegible] nformatione [illegible]b[illegible]ta. Tot eni[illegible] n[illegible] c[illegible] urrunt, quæ conturbant, vt n[illegible] mirum [illegible], [illegible] ve[illegible] modo viden[illegible] ad[illegible] er[illegible] d[illegible] nſetur. S[illegible] cum tam [illegible] quam a[illegible] ali, a[illegible] one prop[illegible] natur ab[illegible] s q[illegible] llam introduc[illegible] mni im opiniones a[illegible] nabi[illegible] [illegible]nen[illegible]um A[illegible]tele, [illegible]latone, & [illegible]aleno commorabimur. Linquemus Emped[illegible] ſtantia [illegible] in[illegible] teſt; [illegible] rimo autem diſputabimus cum his, qui emi[illegible]ionem pr[illegible]bant, deinde [illegible]um hi[illegible] qui ac[illegible]ep[illegible]on[illegible]m.

V[illegible] an[illegible] pr[illegible]mo in medium St[illegible], qui dixerunt per aerem quaſi per baculum ſenti[illegible], quæ aſ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]aleno [illegible]nfutant[illegible], quod per b[illegible]ulum ſentiri poſſint, quæ reniruntur [illegible] non [illegible] & [illegible] b aſpectum veniunt. [illegible]equuntur Mathematici, quibus placet radios ab o[illegible]ulis fer[illegible] ad e[illegible] [illegible]ect[illegible]ntur, ita vt radii acuta pars oculum, baſis rem ipſam cernendam attingat. C[illegible]guntur autem [illegible]uiuſmodi radios corpor[illegible], cum moueantur; nihil enim mouetur, [illegible] corpu[illegible], [illegible] rem [illegible] n[illegible] cor ſalebras, in qua[illegible] Democr[illegible]s, Leuci[illegible]pus & [illegible]picurus, quos d[illegible] v[illegible] [illegible]antur, corpuſcula fl[illegible] ad o[illegible]los. Eadem fere arg[illegible]m[illegible]nta valent [illegible] cum vtriſque ſimul pugnabimus. Primum er[illegible] ſi ra[illegible], [illegible] ab o[illegible]ulis [illegible]nd[illegible]ntur, [illegible] non tantum abſumerentur, ſed celeriter quoque abſ[illegible]meren[illegible]ur, etiam ſi [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] proc ellis [illegible] meantur, [illegible] q [illegible] di [illegible] nere [illegible] ar [illegible] rantur. [illegible] eorſum vero ac [illegible] ima [illegible] um, neque cognonit eaſ [illegible] eſt [illegible] iam e [illegible] facultatem videndi, quæ [illegible]

Pl[illegible] bis difficultatibus inductus [illegible] laterna ignem includi, non quid[illegible], aut [illegible] ammam [illegible] lucem, quam tertium addidit; voluit aut[illegible] ab oculis exeuntem [illegible] luminoſus ſit. Nam ſi offunderetur tene[illegible] extingueret ab oculis [illegible] quin, vbi luminoſus ſit, ita affici, vt acciperet [illegible] ſpectabilium rerum imag[illegible] pectu, ita vt exc[illegible]tent earum rerum, quæ cernuntur [illegible]nes, quas inſitas te[illegible] [illegible]ndi ea cerni, quæ ſub aſpectum cadunt. Hæc Platonis ſententia duo [illegible] tas, [illegible]nem ab oculis exeuntem. Omittemus ideas, quas Ariſtoteles [illegible] non [illegible] [illegible]nditus etiam ſubſtulit. Agemus de emiſſione lucis, ſeu ignis, quem Plato iudi[illegible] quoniam vb[illegible]cantur, ſplendent negat [e] Ariſtoteles in oculis contin[illegible] ignem, ad[illegible] dineatur [illegible] exire, ſi exeat, non mi[illegible]ſceri, neque confundi cum aere, & [illegible]ndem, li[illegible] derentur, non poſſe per eius ignis emiſſionem comprehendi, quæ ſpectantur. [illegible] non contineri ignem Ariſt. [f] ſic probat: ſi ocul[illegible] lucentur, non e[illegible]ditur ign[illegible] quod ſi [illegible] [illegible]antur, vehementius ſplendeant, id non pro[illegible] ficiſ[illegible]tur ab igne, ſe[illegible] bent ocul[illegible], ſi quidem videmus corpora leuia, cum perfricantur, fulgorem ac n[illegible] ſeferre. [illegible] o ſi ignis adſit in oculis, neque [illegible] exire, docet eo argumento, qu[illegible] nere [illegible]um poteſt, non ſecus ac laterna, quæ ful[illegible]rem quendam red[illegible]it, non tamen pa[illegible] halare. lucem, etiamſi exeat, miſceri non poſſ[illegible] um aere, firmat ea ratione, quod per[illegible] [illegible] d[illegible]ntaxat, lux autem non ſit ſubſtantia corporea, ſed qualitas quædam. ita [illegible] non miſ[illegible]eri. Arctè etiam adſtringit non poſſe in tenebris exting[illegible] luc[illegible]m ab [illegible] execu[illegible] [illegible]gi[illegible]æ, & humidæ, aut contrariæ igni & luci, quam in valde [illegible], vt in aqua, & [illegible] [illegible]amobrem deberet ignis ex oculis exiens cum non extin[illegible] tene[illegible] eff[illegible] [illegible] conſpicerentur, quod cum non c[illegible]ntingat, par eſt nullum [illegible]m, aut [illegible] aut [illegible] aere confundi. S[illegible] deſto, adſit ign[illegible] in oculis, exeat, confundatur cum aer[illegible] pterea ob eius em[illegible]nem ſentientur, quæ ſub aſpe[illegible]um cadunt [illegible] na[illegible] q[illegible] p[illegible] quam exiguum ignem, cum aere pene immenſo miſceri, ita vt vſque ad [illegible]lum [illegible] eſt hoc figmentum commentitiæ illi Stoicorum guttæ, quæ tota cum [illegible] mari ad[illegible]

Sed ſatis de Platone; pergamus ad Galenum, [g] qui magnam vim ſpirituum [illegible] neruos mol[illegible]imos ac peruios diſtribui tradidit, id quod pluribus argumentis [illegible], nam [illegible]ter neruos euidenter perforatos [illegible] qui præbent vim [illegible]analis, clau[illegible]o vn[illegible]ulo al[illegible] p[illegible] t[illegible]r. d[illegible]ſt[illegible]tur enim a multitudine ſpirituum ad ipſam concurrentium [illegible] rum, qui in tenebris expergiſcuntur, quidam fulgor, qui in ipſis [illegible] conſiſt[illegible], ſunt en[illegible] di[illegible]mi. Fulgent in tenebris quarundam belluarum oculi, vt felium, leonu[illegible]n, [illegible] tunm ſplendori tribu[illegible] laborant oculi, ſi ſplendida aut alba, vel etiam minuta d[illegible] [illegible]lam [illegible]b[illegible]untur ſpiritus, qui ex ipſis exeunt. Ab o[illegible]ulis [illegible] [illegible]ed v[illegible] male affecti ſint, etiam vapores; [h] mulier, dum menſtrua fluunt [illegible] [illegible]tuetur.

Luxida [illegible] præterea (inquit Lucretius *fiunt quæcunque tuentur*
Arquati, quia luro[illegible] de corpore eorum
[illegible]emina multa [illegible] ſimulacris obuia rerum,
Multaq; eſſunt oculis in eo[illegible] denique mixta,
[illegible] cont[illegible] [illegible] pallo[illegible] omnia pingunt.

His & [illegible]us [illegible] [k] [illegible] opinatur ex [illegible]ulis d[illegible]undi ſpiritus in aer[illegible] per[illegible], ac ſplen[illegible] [illegible]etem ve[illegible] umi[illegible] co[illegible]ulum al[illegible] inſtrume[illegible] d[illegible] [illegible] c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]it, quæ imum pedem at[illegible] ul[illegible] per[illegible] iun[illegible] [illegible]etem ponere ani[illegible]atum, & [illegible]ident [illegible] [illegible]untur [illegible]alenum eadem in[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]am gratia, quo a[illegible] [illegible] miratur [l] Auerroes Gal[illegible] ſpſum, v[illegible] pro[illegible] putaret [illegible]re a[illegible]em an[illegible]ma[illegible]m, & idcirco p[illegible] [illegible] Galen[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]eant a [illegible] [illegible] pellantur a[illegible] tribus [illegible] tribu[illegible] & iden[illegible] aſpect[illegible] ad[illegible] [illegible] videndi munus non ſit oculorum. Q[illegible]oru[illegible] [illegible] m ſu[illegible]ent ner[illegible] per[illegible] qu[illegible] ſpiritu[illegible] cere[illegible] [illegible] motem [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affici [illegible] luce, & [illegible] [illegible] naturi, [illegible], quod minime euen[illegible]

[illegible] an[illegible] de[illegible] [illegible] illa om[illegible] [illegible] etiam [illegible], quibus [illegible]

[illegible] Ariſtotelis [illegible] miſſione ignis videntium [illegible] [illegible] cadentibus [illegible] in oculum imagines [illegible] ria. V[illegible] [illegible] ratione, quod [illegible] quæ ſub cæteros ſenſus cadunt, [illegible] perſpi[illegible] [illegible] imagines ad ipſorum inſtrumenta: ex quo colligi poteſt ab [illegible] quoqu[illegible] [illegible] quæ intuentur; maxime tamen vexatur [b] Ariſtoteles à ſcholis Medicorũ, ac p[illegible] [illegible] toueriſus ſit, cum in *libro de* [c] *ſenſu*, *& in ſecundo libro de* [d] *anima* tradat oculos [illegible] velit, aut emittere, aut nihil referre accipiant ne, an remittant. Præterea ſi oculi [illegible] [illegible] diſcernent ſolum [illegible] colores, non figuram, non magnitudinem, non [illegible] illud vero, quod accipietur, non poteſt eſſe ſubſtantia, quoniam h[illegible] ſub ſenſum [illegible] non accidens; quoniam hoc non mutat ſubiectum [illegible] quorſum [illegible] videnda ſunt, ſi res ipſæ per [illegible] imagines tra[illegible] ad oculos [illegible] quo pacto [illegible] res tem repræſentare, cum non permaneant [illegible] cornea [illegible] aquoſo? quo pacto item oculus cum coloratus ſit, accipiet [illegible] quod accipitur quidd[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] argumenta, quibus Medici [illegible] Ariſt[illegible] quæ[illegible] [illegible] ſolutu [illegible] vtrumque [illegible] cernatur, non appareret duæ cur vero [illegible] duæ, ſi oculo digitos ſubiiciamus, tum [illegible] contraria ſimul ab oculo accipi poſſunt, vt color albus, & niger? cur, quæ lon[illegible] minora? cur cernere nequeamus, aut ea, quæ [illegible] ſunt, aut oculis clauſis [illegible] [illegible] mæ, quæ craſſiores ſunt, poſſunt & exire [illegible] & ingredi [illegible] ſine ma[illegible] [illegible] melius diſcernant, quæ longius diſtant, quidam contra quæ prope ſunt. hæc, quæ [illegible] partem adducuntur, ſi quanti momenti ſunt, & an ſolui poſſint, ſigillatim perpendamus, [illegible] ſi, quando alterutrum tenere nece[illegible] ſit eſt, intelligemus.

[illegible] nem probat Ariſtoteles non eſſe [illegible] in oculis, cum aquoſo [illegible] contineat [illegible] tem eſt illi reſpondere. cum huiuſmodi humore verſari ignem, hoc eſt, lucem, & [illegible] [illegible] ſplendidos; reſiſtit enim lux aquæ, neque ab ea extinguitur, neque retinetur à [illegible] [illegible] ſicut neque in laterna, ita vt non edat extra ſplendorem, nihil [illegible] prohibe[illegible] lucem [illegible] egreſſam cum aere miſceri, hoc eſt [illegible], non quo hæc [illegible] mixtio ſit, nam [illegible] eſt corporum & proprie elementorum, ex quibus inferiora h[illegible] omnia componun[illegible] [illegible] tenebris vero dicitur extingui lux exiens ex oculis, quod nullam habe[illegible] per ſe in ipſis, [illegible] cum aere luminoſo. Verum minime credibile eſt, à tam pauco ſpiritu immen[illegible] [illegible] aerem illuſtrari, ita vt eius [illegible] vſque ad cœlum perueniat; quare neceſſe eſt, vel hoc argu[illegible] [illegible] concidat opinio Platonis, tenendumque ſit ab oculis non ſecus, quam ab aliis ſenſuum inſtru[illegible] [illegible] ſpeciem accipi eorum, quæ ſentiuntur, quo Ariſtotelis ſententiam confirmari diximus. [illegible] [illegible] ra Galenum afferuntur argumenta, longe validiora ſunt, ita vt non videantur poſſe [illegible] [illegible] ucere enim aerem videntem, animatum, præditum inſtrumentis ac partibus multiformibus, [illegible] & cœlum [illegible] tam abſurdum [illegible], quam quod maxime [illegible] Galeno videatur tolerabile [illegible] cum [illegible] vlum præ[illegible] ipſum [illegible] oculo, quem neruus cerebro in comprehendendo; quod non [illegible] vt hic, ita etiam [illegible] ſentiens, animatus, multiformis, neque illud etiam [illegible] [illegible] lui, quod de [illegible] oculis [illegible] reuertatur, repelleretur nece[illegible] [illegible] corporibus, & hæc tantum cernentur, ſi non reuertatur, [illegible] non eſt [illegible] oculorum, & fruſtra [illegible] [illegible] ipſorum ſtructura, cum ſatis emitti ſpiritus a neruo poſſit ad aerem illuſtrandum. illud etiam [illegible] eſt, quod cum oculus emittat [illegible] & non accipiat, non poterit affici [illegible] luce, [illegible] colore albo, aut [illegible] recreari à viridi, & cæruleo, quemadmodum ipſe posuit [illegible] dolendum denique erit vicem ae[illegible] [illegible] at, cum tam multarum rerum incurſione vexetur. Hæ rationes adeo validæ ſunt, vt me co[illegible] [illegible] & Galeni opinione deſciſcere. Sed [illegible] rutemur, an illæ, quæ adductæ ſunt contra Ari[illegible] [illegible] poſſi[illegible].

V[illegible] Ariſtotelem diximus primum rationes, quas Medici colligunt ad confirmanda opi-nionem [illegible] autem eo rede[illegible], vt ſpiritus copioſus & [illegible] verſetur, & ex ipſis etiam exea[illegible] quod ero [illegible] edatur, non propterea infirmat Ariſtotelis ſententiam de acceptione imaginum in oculis: præ[illegible] [illegible] inius, [illegible] accipiuntur externarum rerum imagines, [illegible] pro-pterea non ab[illegible] [illegible] eſt, in iudicando ea, quæ ſub aſpectum cadunt, cum ill[illegible] [illegible] ſumantur, qui reſide[illegible] in cerebro, dum animus intentus eſt ad aliquid cogitandum vel agendum [illegible] vt langueſcat, [illegible] intentus h[illegible] ſed perpendamus argumenta, quæ pro [illegible] contra Ari[illegible] [illegible] rebantur. Ad[illegible] nunc acceptioni, nunc emiſſioni [illegible] [illegible] dicat nihil in[illegible] [illegible] modo oculi cernant. Liceret nobis def[illegible] opinionem Ariſt[illegible] [illegible] tere, & [illegible] ntiam tueri, perfacilis tamen, & expe[illegible] defen[illegible] [illegible] *de ſenſu, & de anima* [illegible] vere de aſpectu [illegible] communem opinionem [illegible] niam ad id, quod agebat [illegible] nihil referebat, emittant ne, an a[illegible] [illegible] vid[illegible] [illegible] magnitudine, interual[illegible] endum eſt, [illegible] præſentati[illegible] per ſpiritus & [illegible] form[illegible] rerum ſpectabilium, comprehendi commune [illegible] propter aut totertu[illegible]

[illegible] qui [illegible] voluit [illegible] dem [illegible] par [illegible] Cum quæ [illegible] eſſe [illegible] eſt q [illegible] bſtat [illegible] ione re [illegible] cernitur, niſi quod e regio [illegible] ſpecies [illegible] proferant. Opus [illegible] ſpecies rerum ſpectabil[illegible]m pene [illegible] corneam tunicam, quæ petuiæ. Pars [illegible], qui minime co[illegible]tatus eſt, quod non eu[illegible], quæ n[illegible] ne eoſdem accipit. Laborant oculi, dum cernunt, quoniam abſumuntur [illegible] [fac]ultatem cernendi, neque enim ſentire ita eſt pati, vt non ſit etiam agere. & [illegible] etiam ab [b] Ariſt. qui auditum agere dicit [illegible]um audit. numerat[illegible] etiam [illegible] [ſin]gulorum ſenſuum perceptiones. Superſunt aliæ quæſtiones, quas, acception[illegible] [illegible]nabimur. Ergo cum quæritur, duo cum ſint [o]culi, cur rem eſſe vnam iu[illegible] [illegible] rei imaginem ab vtroque oculo repr[æ]ſ[en]tari ſimul [ſe]nſui communi, qui cu[illegible] [illegible]lum [illegible] ſam accipiat, vnam diiudicat. V[bi] vero alter oculus diſt[or]queatur no[illegible] [illegible]cta e[i]uſdem rei imago ſenſui communi [a]b vtroque oculo [i]dcirco duæ pro vna [illegible] [Lu]cretius quarto [li]bro lucide expreſſit.

At ſi forte oculo manus vni ſubdita ſubter,
Pre[ſſ]it eum quodam ſenſu, fit vt videantur,
Omnia, quæ tuimur, fieri tum bina tuendo,
Bina lucernarum flagrantia lumina [fl]ammis.
Binaque per totas ædes geminare ſupelle[ct],
Et duplices hominum facies, & corpora bina.

Quod ſi contraria ſimul ſub aſpectum cadant, cum accipiantur ſpecies, & non res [illegible] eſt incommodum, ſi ſimul in oculo verſentur: nam ſic etiam contraria comprehenduntur [illegible] [int]eriori, & ſeruantur à memoria, vt docuit [d] A[l]exander per ſpecies: in aere vero contrariæ non dominantur, ſed hoſpites [e] ſunt, ita vt n[ih]il ſit incómodum, ſi per ipſum contrariæ [illegible] [illegible]o, quæ longius diſtant, minora cernuntur, quod [ſ]pecies, quanto longius eſt interuallum, tan[to] debilitentur, ita [vt] tandem ex toto euaneſcant. Langueſcit primo figura, tum magnitudo, p[oſtremo] color. Reſtat, vt [ra]tionem reddamus, cur alii melius diſcernant, quæ longius, alii, quæ p[ropius] atque hi minimas [diffe]rentias diiudicent, quod illis non contingit. Pro [illegible] Gal[illegible] mus, non difficile [eſt] reſpondere, ſtatuit enim ſpiritus ab oculis emiſſos, aliis multos & craſſos [illegible] paucos, & tenues; quibus craſſi ſunt, quemadmodum ſenes, bene cernunt, quæ diſtant, quod [illegible] qui alioquin craſſi erant, in longiori interuallo extenuentur, ita vt reddant aerem idoneum a[d] [cernen]dum: quod non euenit tenuioribus ſpiritibus, cum in ſpacio interiecto abſuman[tu]r [q]uamuis in [illegible] propinquo plurimum valeant, ita vt præbeant facultatem diiudicand[i] [illegible] unque d[illegible] ren[illegible], q[illegible] tenuis exiguæ. Pro Ariſtotele vero quæſtioni ſatisfacere poſſumus, ſtatuentes ſpiritus [illegible] lis, quod ille non negauit, eoſque in aliis tenues eſſe, in aliis craſſos, cum ad aſp[illegible] d[illegible]m concur[illegible] culias, quæ in ſpiritibus tanquam in ſubiecto proprio reſidet, abſumuntur [illegible] m[a]gis, cum per [illegible] p[illegible] eſt imago rei diſtantis, quam ſit propinquæ, cum illa minorem vim habeat, & minus [illegible] imprimatur. Spiritus tenues facile diſſipantur, & ideo parum valent in rebus di[ſ]cernendis: po[illegible] men acrius diſcernere minimas res, vbi propinquæ ſint, quod ipſarum ſpecies altius imp[r]im[illegible] [illegible] tra craſſi ſpiritus renituntur in aſpectu rerum diſtan[t]ium, neque ita d[iſſi]pant[u]r [illegible] heb[illegible] [cer]nendi vim habent, & ideo minimas differētias rerum, quæ propius abſunt, nequeunt [illegible] quam Ariſtoteles [illegible] aſpectum minimarum differentiarum acceptum refert partim pau[ci]ta[ti] [illegible] partim tenuitati, leuitati, & candori tunicæ corneæ [ſ]cilicet, facultatē vero diſcernen[di] [illegible]a, quæ l[onge] abſunt, ſitui oculorum. Qui magis conditi ſunt, acrius perſpiciunt, quæ diſtant; ex [p]uteo, e[illegible] ue cernuntur aſtra, ſpecies [n] enim rerum, quæ ſub aſpectum cadunt, hic minus di[ſſip]u[ant]ur [illegible] num c[olle]ctæ accipiuntur, quam vbi oculi prominent, qui ob contrariam cauſam, qu[illegible]e ſp[illegible] d[iſſ]ipen[t]ur, minus diſcernunt, quæ longius abſunt. Homo autem, [illegible] cum cæteris ani[mali]bus [illegible] tur acrius cernit nimias differentias, quod ma[g]is pur[illegible] os habeat, & cum [illegible] ex Ariſt[ot]ele [illegible] colligitur. diſtantia tamen magis cernuntur, à quibuſdam aliis an[im]alibus, [illegible] [illegible], & [illegible]ince. Sed ſatis de facultate, inſtrumento, obiecto, medio & rati[o]ne cernendi, perga[illegible] [illegible] dum naturam, quas in oculis conſeruare inſtituimus.

De rebus [ſec]undum naturam ad oculos attinentibus. Ca[p.] V

[illegible] mus initium [à] ſanitate, quam primo explicabimus, per[illegible]nt[illegible]s vnamquamque [illegible] [illegible]er[illegible]iam, deinde aggrediemur ad cauſas, & eff[e]cta, [illegible]itur [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] per eſſentiam, ſpectat conſenſus ad [f]a[c]ultatem, quæ [illegible]cer[illegible]ro per neru[o]s tra[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] en[illegible], neceſſe eſt bene affectum ſit cerebrum, vt ſpiritum [illegible] h[illegible] [illegible]mpert[illegible] [illegible] affecti ſint nerui, per quos [illegible] ſit ad o[illegible]m [illegible] [illegible]o[illegible]um proficiſcat[ur] [illegible] ſanitate per eſſentiam cerebri & neru[or]um ea v[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ſorum. [illegible] dam, & [illegible] Logam [illegible] figura [illegible] quoque commu[illegible] cæterum [illegible] ſit, quædam per[illegible] quædam im[illegible] ad eſſentiam in [illegible] forma [illegible] poſitio corporis ſecundum [illegible] actio[illegible] onem facit ſecundum naturam: reſpondent [illegible] ſequitur perfectiſſimam ſanitatem, perfe[illegible] vt ad ſentiendum in vniuerſum, præter facultatem [illegible] debet, & medium, per quod ſentiendum eſt, ita [illegible] oculis ſimilem efficit differentiam viſionis, vbi alia conc[illegible] pergamus ad alia, quæ conſeruanda ſunt in oculis, & [illegible]

[illegible] ſunt per conſenſum, [illegible] externa. Conſiſtunt interea cauſæ in facultatibus noſtr[illegible] [illegible] tate nituntur; valent enim facultates noſtri [illegible] ris, cum [illegible] nil æ val[illegible] que ſanum eſt, [illegible] cum [illegible] tiam præterie[illegible]unt, veluti quæ ægrum [illegible] ſanatum, & idcirco [illegible] tatem, [illegible] ſunt, veluti opera & inſtrumenta neceſſaria ad bonam valetudinem [illegible] am, quæ [illegible] imus.

[illegible] n[illegible] ar[illegible] [illegible]orum vel actiones ſunt, vel qualitates, vel retenta, & expulſa, de quibus omni[illegible] ag[illegible] actiones ſunt viſi[illegible], & tactio; neque enim ſeparatur [illegible] tius. Omittemus nunc tact[illegible], & motum de quorum inſtrumentis ſepara[illegible] atibus agimus; perſequemur viſionem, quæ propria eſt actio oculi, alia in al[illegible] n[illegible]que [illegible]es pariter cernunt, ſed varie, vt perfectiſſime, perf[illegible], & imperfecte, qui perf[illegible] m[illegible] proſpiciunt, quæ longe diſtant; d[illegible] cernunt minimas diff[illegible]entias, in quis ſenſus præſtantia [illegible] ſtinent diuturnum aſpectum, & minus offenduntur à validis obiectis, vt à luce, & candore, id, [illegible] lo minus faciunt, qui perfecte vident; ſed eos, qui imperfecte, vna vel plures ex propoſitis re[illegible]unt, cum autem non videant, quæ longius abſunt, aut non diſcernant, quæ exigua aut non [illegible] t valida obiecta, aut non poſſint diu permanere in ſuo munere, aut etiam pluribus ex his m[illegible] ut officio ſuo, leuiter tamen, nam grauior viſionis offenſa non pertinet ad ſanitatem, ſed ad [illegible] bum, & ſymptoma eſt, perinde ac cæcitas, & viſio deprauata quæ tractabimus in opere de cura[illegible] membrarum; nunc ad ſanitatem imperfectam refertur [illegible] io imperfecta hoc eſt aliquo d[illegible] mo[illegible] tum debilitata ad ſanitatem imperfectam, & quæuis ſpecies debilitatis ad [illegible] ſpeciem [illegible] æ ſanit[illegible] is ſiue per conſenſum, ſiue per eſſentiam. Quæ diſtant, minus cernuntur qu[illegible] [illegible] er ecte lani[illegible], vel per conſenſum, [illegible] quod paucos & tenues ſpiritus accipiant, vel per eſ[illegible] tiam, & ob [illegible] tium [illegible] prominentem; paruæ differentiæ minus exquiſite percipiuntur, v[illegible] [illegible] conſenſum craſſiores ſpiritus accipiant, per eſſentiam corneam tunicam habeant den[illegible] [illegible] m c[illegible] uueniat, & humorem impurum, nam per humorem purum, & leuem tunicam cer[illegible] [illegible] æ res, perinde atq; in panno albo quæuis mac[illegible]la, quantumuis parua; id quod pertinet ad [illegible] ua, & [illegible] ua foramina, & ad temperationem, quæ a debita moderatione recedat. Senes [h] minus acrius cer[illegible] [illegible] nt quod cornea tunica denſior ſit, & [illegible] contrahat, vt reliqua cutis; quod ſi acciperent [i] [illegible] ulum [illegible] s, cernerent vt iuuenis: non [illegible] itas acrius res perſpici ob denſitatem, ſicuti nimia hu[illegible] [illegible] o[illegible]ia ob impuritatem. Valida obiecta non ferunt, vbi inopia ſit ſpirituum, & tantas [illegible] [illegible] oluuntur enim ab eorum vi, quod non ita euenit, vbi multi ſint ſpiritus, & ſubſtantia [illegible] [illegible] uam ſic quoque diſſoluuntur, vbi maxime ſplendentia aſpiciantur, quemadmodum S[illegible]. Ad eam [illegible] ſpirituum paucitatem referri poteſt quod oculi nequeant diu perſeuerare in cerne[illegible], quamuis & [illegible] ad impuritatem humoris referri poſſit, & [illegible] atem oculi, qui vbi laborant, fa[illegible] a[illegible] mi unt [illegible] aliunde influentes. Secundum genus effect[illegible] rum ad qu[illegible] tat[illegible] per[illegible] ne[illegible] p[illegible] e autem attendim[illegible] in oculis colorem, ſunt autem hominis oculi verſicolores, [illegible] quit Ariſtoteles. [illegible] diguntur autem ad ternos, [l] qu[illegible]tquot [illegible]lores in oculis cernuntur, ad cæſium ad [illegible]igrum, [illegible] um inter vtronque. Ille, qui latinis appellatur cæſius, græce nominatur [illegible] eſt autem [illegible] nigro, e[illegible] in albedinem quandam præſeferat, non tamen vere albus eſt, cum [illegible] pe[illegible] pupilla, quæ nigricat. Colores autem, de quibus loquimur, non verſantur in [illegible]lbo o[illegible] [illegible] deo nullus eorum vere pot[illegible]ſt [illegible] ibus, ſed cæſius ad albedinem vergit cui contrarius [illegible] medius inter vtrunque caprinus eſt. [illegible]equitur cæſius [illegible] lor aquoſum ocu[illegible] humorem paucum [illegible] lum [illegible] pacat, veluti mare aquæ profunditas exiſtimauit aut[illegible] m Ar[illegible]ot[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rnditate, quema[illegible] an[illegible], quod hum[illegible]r n[illegible] re, [illegible] tenuitas autem humoris ad paucitatem refertur ex contra[illegible] [illegible] ulus aut m[illegible] [illegible] ur, aut craſſo, qui reſpondet mult[illegible] medius, & caprinus co[illegible] o, medi[illegible]tat[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tran[illegible] [illegible]tus cryſtall[illegible] [illegible] copia humor[illegible] [illegible] oculum nigr[illegible] inop[illegible] [illegible] Ari[illegible] [illegible] ſed a varietate [illegible]dinis ſpiri[illegible], & ſitus cry[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]es incolunt ad [illegible] [illegible]tionem ſpectantes cæſius ocu[illegible] [illegible] ad meridiem, nigros, [illegible] quod non refert ad humorem, ſed [illegible] [illegible]rem, ſicuti refertur etiam ab Ariſtotele. [d] Calor internus m[illegible] [illegible] ut oculi cæſii, minor in calidis, quod non repellatur ad interiora, [illegible] [illegible] nigri oculi redduntur. Calor internus minor vt minus humorem ſuperantes [illegible] procreat copiam ſpirituum, ita vt fiant oculi nigri: ex contrario, calor internus maior, [illegible] aquoſum abſumit, & maiorem contrahit ſpirituum copiam, ac propterea efficit oc[illegible] [illegible] c[illegible]or tunc [illegible] tribuendus eſt, & non imbecillitati, vt tribuitur ab Ariſtotele; neq[illegible] quitur cruditatem, quam ipſe [e] cauſatur, v[illegible] humor adhuc tenuis eſt, & nondum [illegible] modum tenera ætate. [T]ertium genus effectorum ſequens ſanitatem in oculis, con[illegible] ex[illegible]ellu[illegible]ut, [illegible]orum ſtructura ea eſt, per quam effluere facile poſſint, quæ ſuperant [illegible] tiam [illegible] ſenſus, inſtrumentum debuerit eſſe puriſſimum: quamobrem in eo oſſe, quod [illegible] oculi angulum ſitum eſt, inſculptum eſt foramen, [f] quod in nares reſpondet, per quo[illegible] redundant, in nares defluunt, atque educuntur, reſidet autem in interno angulu ſubſta[illegible] ſupra, qua de materia oculi dictum eſt, efficit [illegible] vt quod expellendum eſt, minime m[illegible] eueniret, ſi extra ex oculo elaberetur) ſed per eiuſmodi foramen feratur in naſum; qu[illegible] ab imprudenti chirurgo excidatur, vt aliquando euenire ſolet, ſequitur fluxus aſſiduus [illegible] quem græce *ῥυάδα* nominant [illegible] at fluunt etiam lachrymæ ab oculis integro angulo ob [illegible] ctum animi vel corporis, excutit enim has miſericordia, atque ægritudo animi, ſed calidas [illegible] mor[illegible] coctus ſit, effluunt autem lachrymæ frigidæ, vbi crudus [illegible] quemadmodum ac[illegible] dit [illegible] red[illegible]ndat ob affectum aliquem corporis veluti ob frigus, tunc natura cogitur per oculos [illegible] ipſum educere, exit autem tenuis, dum crudus eſt, cum concoquitur, paulatim craſſeſcit [illegible] & [illegible] i[n]hæret. Hæc mihi dicenda videbantur de iis, quæ abſolute de oculis ſanis cognoſcenda erant.

De his, quæ cognoſcenda ſunt in homine oculis ſanis. CAP. VI.

IN homine autem, qui tractatur, hoc eſt, in quo conſeruanda eſt oculorum ſanitas, cognoſcere [illegible] tet præſentia, præterita, & futura. Omittantur à nobis præterita, vt quæ vel [a]b homine, & fami[illegible] bus referri poſſint, vel coniectura indagari, quemadmodum diximus in cerebro, dice[m]us de præſ[illegible] bus, & de futuris. Præſentia ſunt ſanitas, cauſæ, & effecta eiuſdem proxime à nobis enarrata. [illegible] fe[illegible]a, ſiue ſint actiones, ſiue qualitates, ſiue expulſa, ſenſu ipſo deprehenduntur, ita vt in ip[illegible] oporteat commorari. Cauſæ ſi externæ ſunt, quemadmodum opera & inſtrumenta, ad con[illegible] rationem ſpectant, & ſenſui patent; ſi internæ, veluti vires facultatum noſtrum [illegible]pus guberna[illegible] colliguntur partim ex cauſis, vt ex ipſa ſanitate, qua nituntur, partim ex effectis ſe[illegible]undum na[illegible] adeo v[t] ſola ſanitas vna cum ſuis differentiis ſuperſit inquirenda; quę eſt aut per e[illegible] [illegible]tiam, a[illegible] ſenſum, loquamur primum de ea, quæ per conſenſum eſt a cerebro [illegible] & neruis, latet aut[illegible] ideo mente comprehendi debet, & primo ex cauſis antegreſſis, hoc eſt, ex initiis procrea[illegible] & [illegible] tione victus; quæ vbi fuerint, qualia requiruntur, monſtrant ſanitatem in cerebro, & ner[u]is per [illegible] tiam, & [illegible] in oculis per conſenſum. Accedunt ſigna ſumpta à iuuan[ti]bus & læd[e]ntibus. qu[illegible] ea, quæ [c]erebro, & neruis proſunt, proſint etiam oculis, & ea, quæ illis ob[ſ]unt, obſint [illegible] ſtrant ſanitatem oculorum per conſenſum, effecta ſimiliter cerebri, & neruorum [illegible]ndum n[illegible] ſe [illegible]ſtendant, indicio ſunt oculos per conſenſum bene ſe habere. Progrediamur ad [ſ]anitatem [illegible]m, & primo ad eam, quæ verſatur in materia, deinde ad eam, quæ in forma. Materiæ ſan[illegible] [illegible] in ip[ſ]a temperatione, quam ſenſu comprehendere poſſumus, cum tanger[illegible] [oc]ulos [illegible] [illegible]ere moderationem temperationis, aut exceſſum caloris, vel [r]igoris, [illegible]cut & dur[illegible] [illegible] autis ſiccitati[s] eſt index, & mollitudinem, quæ humoris. At poteſt mente etiam [illegible] [illegible] e[illegible]o ex cauſis, [illegible] quibus facti v[el] [c]onſeruati [ſ]unt, monſtrantur enim factam tem[illegible] [illegible]m [e]x ſimili[b]us, quæ proſunt, & contr[illegible] q[u]æ obſunt p[o]ſtremo ex effe[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]u[illegible] quæ [ſu]nt viſio vna cum ſenſu tangendi & motus. Indicat acris viſi[o] t[e]mp[illegible] [illegible]m, ſicut hebes immoderatam, leuitas motu[s] cal[o]rem, grauitas [f]rigu[s] oſtendi[illegible] [illegible] te oritur, ſicut hebes ab [illegible] more. Ex ſecundo item genere eff[e]cto[illegible] quæ [illegible]unt [illegible] ſue prop[illegible] velut [illegible]æ aſpectu duntaxat [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] bus velut ma[illegible]ud[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]nter [illegible]æ[illegible] [illegible]tum mediam temper[illegible] [illegible] dem [illegible]ſtr[illegible] ſi cæ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]um d[illegible] da[illegible] quan[illegible] ol[illegible] [illegible]antu[illegible] ab [illegible] e[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ipſa ſanitas [illegible], aut conficiuntur mente [illegible] ipſa ſanitas [illegible], vel implicite, & abſ[illegible], & expeditius, vt [illegible] perfecti. De futuris vero præ[illegible], quæ [illegible] ad oculos ſanos, [illegible] aut ſimilem eſſe præſentem, aut [illegible] aut deteriorem. Cauſæ [illegible] internæ, [illegible] perſeuerabun[t], ſimilem euent[um illegible]abunt, ſi meliores, meliorem, ſi de[teriores, deterio]rem. Huius autem caſum proprie oculis [illegible] ſciendum eſt, ad quem cauſæ [illegible] externæ ipſos compellere poſſunt; exemp[li] gratia, laxitas oculorum cum [illegible] pleniore victu futuram inflammationem d[illegible] eum euentu autem ſi [illegible] vi, exempli gratia, viſu, quæ [illegible] eorum par eſt [illegible] ſunt [illegible] euenit, ſi deb[illegible] futuri euentus ea præſag[i]enda eſt, [illegible] mum internæ monſtrabunt. S[ed] hæc, [qu]æ de p[illegible] ſtatu oculorum [illegible] abuntur in opere de curatione me [illegible], ad [qu]od magis pertinet d[o]cere e[illegible], & v[illegible] in vnaquaque parte.

De ratione conſeruandæ ſanitatis in oculis. CAP. VII.

E[illegible], quæ [illegible] abſolute, & in homine [illegible] erant de oculis conſeruandis, ratio tra[illegible] conſeruentur, ex tribus aute[m illegible], quæ [ad] conſeruandæ [illegible], p[illegible] verſabimur in ipſa ſan[itate] tuend[a], nam [illegible] externæ ſunt, non [illegible] odum opera, & inſtrumenta. ſed [illegible] tunc adhibentur, cum res po[illegible] [illegible] facultates noſtrum corpus gubernantes, cu[m illegible] conſeruantur, [illegible] [illegible] Effecta etiam, cum ipſam ſequantur, nec [illegible] eſt [illegible] ea ſeruentur [illegible], niſi quæ imperfecta ſi[nt], & [illegible] proficiſcuntur [illegible] [illegible] te qualis eſt, aliquo pacto perfici poſſu[nt illegible] paul[illegible] bit; vbi [illegible] [illegible] dixerimus, requirit hæc du[illegible] opera [illegible] tractionem eorum, quæ ſuperat[illegible] ſimul [illegible], quibus hæc [illegible] [illegible] amenta, & [illegible] etiam chirurg[i]am, quæ [illegible] ſpecie [illegible] theoria ſanitatis oculorum, vbi prius præcepta [illegible] communia enarra[illegible].

[illegible] que communia præcepta ad commune ſubiectum referuntur [illegible] enim ſpecie[illegible] [ſa]nitatis nunc propoſit[illegible] ad [ocu]los pertinet, quorum natura, ſi[ue] ad [illegible], ſiue ad [illegible] m[illegible] tera & forma re[illegible] q[illegible] poſcat, oport[illegible] oculorum [illegible] [illegible] conſtringitur [illegible] ſenſus, & præt[er]ea motus v[olu]ntarius: viden[illegible] [illegible]ibus viribus defend[illegible], & ab ext[illegible], & ab int[illegible]. Voco [illegible] [illegible], & [illegible], quæ ſine [illegible] a belluis etiam [illegible] appulſus [illegible] [illegible], & aliorum, quibus oc[illegible] internæ [illegible] [illegible] ectant, qui ab aliis partibus ad [illegible] feruntur, [illegible]

P

[illegible] conſtare ex aqua [illegible] eſt, frigidis, & [illegible] tandem [illegible] omne damnatur ſal, orig [illegible] laxitas quædam ſubſtantiæ, [illegible] quam [illegible] ob [illegible] tuanda [illegible] ob laxitatem [illegible] ſubſtantiæ. Sequitur forma, quæ [illegible] numero, ſitu [illegible] oculorum nihil proprium poſtulat, ſicut [illegible] natura purgare [illegible] nſueuit, q foramina illa ſunt in angulis int [illegible] entia, per quæ exhauriri oportet, ſi quid redundare in oculis intel [illegible] beantur & ad [illegible] oculos. Magnitudo, & [illegible] crus ſecundum [illegible] nihil [illegible] in conſeruando. Supereſt ſitus, qui nos [illegible] omnibus autem non [illegible] ad ipſos dari de [illegible], ſed ſi ad alias partes admo [illegible] ſtantes vt auertamus, vel ad propinquas vt detrahamus, ipſe ſitus oculorum monſtr [illegible] vel detrahi oporteat, exercenda ſunt ad auertendum cura, [illegible] capite de [illegible] ſunt cathartica [illegible] quæ aluum deijciunt, ſecanda vena [illegible] externa cubiti. Add [illegible] materia ad os, [illegible] modo partes ſubiectæ, vt arteria, & pulmo bene valeant [illegible] tium, vbi enim ad partem [illegible] aliquid fluat in capite, trahitur ab [illegible] locum [illegible], qu [illegible] ſuffuſio imminet, ſeruantes aſſidue apertum fac [illegible] ducuntur [illegible] uent [illegible] aliquid per [illegible] antes, aut per nares, expedit aperire, quæ cla [illegible] quæ eſſe ſolebant, neque oculis tentare poſſint. Sed omiſſis commu [illegible] exponere [illegible] ad vnamquamque ſpeciem ac di [illegible] entiam ſanit [illegible] oc [illegible] quæ [illegible] entium, & ad eam [illegible] per eſſentiam in materia, & forma; ad [illegible] perfectionem, ſiue per [illegible] imperfectam. Conſeruatur quæ [illegible] perfectiſſima eſt, aut perfecta [illegible] cum conſiſtat in quadam moderatione per ea [illegible] quæ autem imperfecta eſt, aut co [illegible] ruatur talis per [illegible], quæ [illegible] excedunt, aut corrigitur per contraria. [illegible] quamur primo de perfecti [illegible] tate [illegible], & per conſe [illegible] quod [illegible] cerebro per neru [illegible] item materia iuſtam temperationem obtineat, & forma moderationem aptam: quæ [illegible] uen [illegible] dum [illegible] ſimul adiectione, ac detractione: efficiuntur duo hæc opera, [illegible] a [illegible] omnibus ſex rebus non naturalibus ſic enim adijcitur, [illegible] Aer igitur moderatus ſit, & quantum fieri poteſt, medius inter [illegible] um, qui calidior [illegible] aduerſatur naturæ oculorum, quæ frigida, [illegible] at nocet etiam, qui valde frigidus eſt, [illegible] mordet frigus oculos, & lachrymas excuti [illegible] s, cum non ſolum mordeat, ſed etiam verberet oculos; [illegible] ante Au [illegible], aciem hebetat fumus ob acrimoniam [illegible] det, quos [illegible] qualitatem odoratu [illegible] qui nimius eſt, vt reliquum corpus, ita [illegible] ſuppeditat alimenti [illegible] lædit etiam eius exceſſus qu [illegible] [illegible] craſſus eſt, oculos obtundit, [illegible] & [illegible] acris [illegible] qualitate, & qualitate moderata ſit vtetur [illegible], quæ [illegible] & [illegible] item mediocritas ſomni, & vigiliæ [illegible] reddit, in primis autem vitare oportet [illegible] plet, eadem moderatio [illegible] corpus [illegible] oculos exiccat, & propter [illegible] oculos ſuperant, [illegible] quieſcunt, cum conuenient [illegible] ſpectabilibus [illegible] oculos contrahunt [illegible] modus aut [illegible]

[illegible] videtur [illegible] quam [illegible] ad [illegible]

[illegible] crebro [illegible] prouidere aut cerebro oportet, [illegible] ante [illegible]

[illegible] dare [illegible] ram [illegible]

[illegible] tantur ab o [illegible] quæ repellendi vim habent, vt roſa, [illegible] receptu [illegible] acria, quæ & [illegible] oculi, & [illegible] At ſi ſanitas [illegible] imperfecta [illegible] ad formam, [illegible] humoris [illegible] perfectione [illegible] medet [illegible] eſt, ad [illegible] reducitur per [illegible] Cauat [illegible] nimis adſtricta [illegible] ſit, vt in [illegible] idem [illegible] frequens exceſſum humoris alicuius iam [illegible]. Quod ſpectat ad [illegible] primum eniti oportet, ne noſtro [illegible] vſu maius [illegible], quamobrem [illegible] oculos tranſmittatur, potiſſimum à ventriculo, & à cerebro, qui bus [illegible] quod in oculis redundat, eo modo, quo antea diximus, quod [illegible] res ſint, ſpongia molli ex poſca expreſſa ſuperimpoſita tenui [illegible] adhuc ſanis [illegible] accidat, [illegible] erit lapid [illegible] cu, maxime autem ad rem pertinent metalli [illegible] a vita, atque [illegible] ota, vt [illegible]

[illegible], quæ in ſuperioribus diximus [illegible] ſanitas aut perfectiſſima, aut per [illegible] ſtant, ſi imperfecta, non [illegible] eſt manere etiam [illegible] ere, & præ [illegible] vbi aut non cernantur, quæ diſtant, aut [illegible] t, aut non [illegible] neatur [illegible] peclus, aut [illegible] officio. [illegible] vt quæ diſtant [illegible] cernan [illegible]

[illegible] per corticem nucis perforatum cernant, quæ remota [illegible] A [illegible] ſpecta [illegible] ſpectabilium [illegible] ſpecies, & ita [illegible] oculis. [illegible] propterea craſſa, efficiunt vt res ma [illegible] appareant, quod [illegible] res, maiores repræſententur, & ideo [illegible] qui minus acres in perſpiciendo ſunt. [illegible] quod mihi euenit, qui ocularijs cautis [illegible] remota ſæpius per [illegible] vero medicamenta, quæ oculos reddunt acri [illegible] admodum ſuccus [illegible] cum melle, ſanitatem proxime [illegible] natura duce [illegible] ſpectra [illegible] quis tamen intu [illegible] decreuerit chartam [illegible] & lucerna [illegible] ur, quæ [illegible] oculos recree [illegible] plurimum [illegible] vitri [illegible] qui in albis [illegible] inde [illegible]

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALE TVDINE MEMBRATIM
Liber Quartus:

[illegible]

De auditu [illegible] C [illegible] I

[illegible]

[illegible] pluribus [illegible] magis vel minus pollentis [illegible] ſtat, audiendi ſenſum proximum eſſe [illegible] tias ac minimum corporatas percipit [illegible] præcipue quidem aere [illegible] audiendi [illegible] auditu [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] audi [illegible] qui unq; [illegible] , & m[illegible]les ſunt, [illegible] , non [illegible] [illegible]lta.

[illegible] aurı [illegible] f[illegible]ca, ad [illegible] nem [illegible] e[illegible]ta, & for[illegible]a [illegible] ter [illegible] os, q[illegible] diximus [illegible] aurium [illegible] , partim ad defen[illegible]one [illegible] art [illegible] llus maſtoi[illegible]s [illegible] de [illegible] in priore [illegible] & [illegible] ens formam [illegible] bet quam vide [illegible] abrumpitur, [illegible] os, n[illegible] que fac[illegible]le lac [illegible] næ auris, quæ græce nomin[illegible]tur [illegible] quia min[illegible] niturıs [illegible] noſa, quæ magis renititur ınıuriıs, ad quod na[illegible] reſp[illegible] lag[illegible]em vol[illegible]t, vel [illegible] res, gen [illegible] , præter extern[illegible] renititur quam os [illegible] , & quo[illegible] num [illegible] bi [illegible]omo [illegible] aut pile[illegible]m induat [illegible] ræterquam [illegible] & [illegible]us, quæ duo Ar[illegible]or [illegible] eqoiti v[illegible]r; a[illegible] quo [illegible] vel ex def[illegible]tate c[illegible]lligi poteſt [illegible]am [illegible]aput abſciſſis a [illegible] æ humanis auribus ab externa parte aſſixa eſt, in auribus autem non [illegible] , & cutem duriorem habeant: carent etiam eiuſmodi cartilagine [illegible] l pariunt, vitulos marinus, eadem carent & pi[illegible]ces omnes. [illegible]embrana [illegible] , & pel[illegible]ida, oblique auris int[illegible]mum foramen occlud[illegible] [illegible] autem [illegible] ad [illegible]ur[illegible]m pertinente, hæc videtur [illegible] vim au[illegible] [illegible]fecta ſit, non quo ve[illegible] ipſam [illegible] [illegible]abet in oculo reti[illegible] [illegible], & [illegible] c[illegible]ſtan [illegible] hæ percipiendi [illegible] um retum [illegible] e cri[illegible]tanæ teg[illegible] [illegible] auris, p[illegible] et en [illegible] compr[illegible] [illegible]nd[illegible] [illegible]tum aud[illegible] instru[illegible] .qu[illegible] [illegible] e aerem e[illegible] no aut [illegible] foramin[illegible] [illegible] proprium [illegible] perci[illegible]iuntur [illegible] humor qu[illegible] p [illegible] quæ [illegible] tum [illegible] eceſſe eſt [illegible] qu[illegible] a [illegible] quod ſi aer omn[illegible] qu[illegible] , [illegible] mutari [illegible] quo pacto inter aerem externum [illegible] , qu[illegible] a cerebr[illegible] [illegible] aer au[illegible] vim, per quam ſonum, & accipit, & [illegible] es vi[illegible]endi. eſt autem per [illegible] expers [illegible] perturb[illegible] [illegible] terea externas omnes diff[illegible]ntias accipit Sed [illegible] omnibus part[illegible]us [illegible] non habent omnes audiendi vim, ſed ta[illegible] aur[illegible] qu[illegible] ſitus eſt neq[illegible] aer animatus, qui moueatur, ſicuti ne[illegible]ue humor cr[illegible]all[illegible] moue[illegible]tur [illegible] o[illegible]no, ip[illegible]e autem per ſe immo[illegible] , vt [illegible] omnes motus d[illegible] [illegible] eſt [illegible]n mouetur cum ſono, quam [illegible] per mou[illegible]ur [illegible] aeris, [illegible] emiſt. qui [illegible]obis, & corpuſculorum, [illegible] v demu[illegible], exe[illegible] [illegible]el ex m[illegible] um ac [illegible] crebri aſſiduo, quem [illegible]quitur vt nonni[illegible]unt aer [illegible] [illegible]en ſonat [illegible] ſonus externus, atqu[illegible] al[illegible] eſt, ſed [illegible] ocu[illegible] [illegible]ur auris en[illegible] em [illegible]us aeris [illegible]terni quo[illegible] inclu[illegible]tur qui al[illegible]q[illegible] [illegible]ur [illegible]t non poteſt, [illegible]us [illegible] ip[illegible] apé[illegible] auribus exte[illegible] [illegible] aere [illegible]atur aſſidue, velut [illegible] u, & id [illegible] Ariſtotel[illegible] ar[illegible] qu[illegible]d vbi non mouea[illegible] ueſc[illegible]ur, in [illegible] end [illegible] ut [illegible] mo[illegible]us ille qu[illegible] ; [illegible] or [illegible] a [illegible] et inſitus in aure [illegible] mb[illegible] c[illegible] eius [illegible] ur, [illegible] am[illegible] ita, vt non [illegible] oniin [illegible] xt[illegible] ere [illegible] te [illegible] t a [illegible] embrana ſimul bene affecta. [illegible] endi ut vis audien[illegible] , [illegible] antur [illegible]

P [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] prohibentur [illegible] cata, quam [illegible] inſtru [illegible] formam [illegible]

[illegible] ſit ſunt [illegible] paruula [illegible] in his ex oſſ [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] ex [illegible] primum [illegible] ndum [illegible]
[illegible] autem com [illegible] extrema ca [illegible] ſe nect [illegible] &
[illegible] ex [illegible] us mouens [illegible] ad [illegible] vnd [illegible] incipit ab [illegible]
[illegible] cem duri proceſſus [illegible] poru [illegible] ctus ha [illegible]
minor eſt primo & ſecũdo reperitur [illegible] in proceſſu duro o [illegible] tem [illegible]
tem [illegible] us. Quare enim ille [illegible] qui [illegible] eriori parte eiuſdem [illegible] pr [illegible]
mag [illegible] foramine patet, per quod [illegible] itur neruus qu. [illegible] paris. Q [illegible] cto autem
aur [illegible] par [illegible] la ita conformatæ [illegible] ad auditum [illegible] & quo [illegible] munus v [illegible]
[illegible] ud tame [illegible] in aperto eſt, quod [illegible] bra [illegible] atur m [illegible] mbran [illegible] mouetur ſimul &
[illegible] briolum membranæ [illegible] gatum, & propterea incus & ſtapes, & ita aperitur ou [illegible]
nus, adeo vt ſonus penetrare ad alio [illegible] poſſit. [illegible] æ de facultate aud [illegible] ndi, & [illegible] ne, ad q [illegible]
aures, [illegible] æ item de harum materia & form [illegible] dicenda erant, habeant hi [illegible] terminum. [illegible]
[illegible] æc ad a [illegible] um, niſi obiecta ad [illegible] quæ audiri p [illegible] ſint, & [illegible]
[illegible] r, hæc quoque vt [illegible] ecimus, explicare [illegible] p [illegible] m ad [illegible]
[illegible] tur

V [illegible] ea, quæ [illegible] prehendun [illegible] ur, colores ſunt, [illegible] lu [illegible] a ita [illegible] uæ [illegible]
[illegible] v [illegible] fletor, mu [illegible] r, [illegible] & q [illegible]
[illegible] Ariſt [illegible] us, qui [illegible] percutitur, v p [illegible]
[illegible] oribus leuibu [illegible] Themiſtiu [illegible] ver [illegible]
[illegible] ſed ac [illegible] referr, vt vous m [illegible] res enim eodem [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] partem impellit [illegible] fit.

[illegible] differentiæ [illegible] & earum ca[illegible] differentiæ extremæ [illegible] est au[illegible] ille [illegible] a, qui parum tempore longe, id [illegible], & [illegible] celeritas, [illegible] tarditas, nō [illegible] est acu[illegible] accid[illegible] aucto, vt [illegible] celere graue, [illegible] dicitur autem son[illegible] us, quæ tractantur, hæc enim si [illegible] acuta fuerint, cel[illegible] impellunt, illa multum paruo tempore, [illegible] parum mouent : [illegible] & grauis (inquit [illegible] Arist. [illegible] per ipsum [illegible] ac colores per lucem [illegible] discerni, ita nec differentiæ soni sine [illegible] ono. Sed præter acu[illegible], & grauem [illegible] differentiæ, est enim asper, & lenis, raucus v[illegible] canorus, magnus vel paruus, [illegible] bus numerari potest, quod vel semel tantum ad aures peruenit, vel ecferitur [illegible], quem Echo appellant : causæ differentiarum soni [illegible] eædem sunt, quæ son[illegible] corpora, vel durorum rationem seruantia, quæ inter se vehementer ver[illegible] aerem, vnum & con[illegible]nuatum elidunt : his causis di[illegible]erentiæ additæ similem effi[illegible] sono, siue similitudo euidens sit, siue implicita: sonus acutus fit a causis acut[illegible] hoc [illegible] in mo[illegible]endi multum breui tempore, & idcirco celeribus, cuiusmodi [illegible] inquit Themist. Grauis sonus fit à causis grauibus, hoc est, vim habentibus m[illegible] pore, & idcirco tardis, [illegible] modi sunt sonantia corpora minus leuia, quan[illegible] m similem sonum, vt maiora maiorem, minora minorem, [illegible] aspe[illegible] asperum autem [illegible] expre[illegible] sonus raucus impurus est, & ab inst[illegible] est, impurus, huiusmod[illegible] quæ al[illegible] enum humorem continent, que[illegible] tantia, nam [illegible] quæ exp[illegible] sunt, [illegible] spiritum [illegible] differentiæ soni [illegible] à causis [illegible] similem accipient [illegible] eratur enim sonus, [illegible] causæ, veluti [illegible] aere [illegible] & continuus, [illegible] solidum corpus, ita vt non p[illegible] continuatus repellitur non [illegible] pila [illegible] repu[illegible] inquit Arist. [illegible] non semper exau[illegible] erut [illegible] siquidem [illegible] quoque semper repel[illegible] ca, [illegible] adit, ten[illegible] non tam apparet [illegible], ne [illegible] ratio est soni, qui sen per repe[illegible] non [illegible] audire [illegible] tamen semper [illegible] o, sed [illegible] sonans repell[illegible] d [illegible] aer semel repulsus rursus in aliu[illegible] ve[illegible] um, [illegible] deprior [illegible] est, [illegible] ad al[illegible] in posteriori enim magis ob[illegible] in nat[illegible] sat s d[illegible] vi[illegible].

De conſeruandis auribus. C[illegible]

P[illegible]mum eſt, vt qu[illegible]tione earum ſanitas conſeruetur, exp[illegible]nam[illegible] quæ ſeruan[illegible] a ſint & abſ[illegible]lute, [illegible] homine. [illegible] portet [illegible] aur[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ab interioribus partibus [illegible]

[illegible] communibus præceptis [illegible]

[illegible] continentia. Sanitas tam per [illegible] ſiue ad materiam ſpectet, ſiue ad [illegible] one ac detractione. Quæ duo opera etiam [illegible] ad [illegible] conueniunt, ſed eatenus recedere à moderatione [illegible], quatenus [illegible] autem debet [illegible] contrarius ad [illegible] tam detractionem vel [illegible] rationem victus referuntur, & idcirco [illegible] res non naturales. [illegible] exceſſus, [illegible] ad humorem, aer humidus [illegible] auditum reddit hebetem, contra aerem [illegible] qualitas moderata ſit, nimis [illegible] ſenſum retundit, quem [illegible] acuit [illegible] exceſſum efficit, vitare oportet cibos opplentes ca[illegible], & vinum [illegible] mediocritas quædam [illegible] alimentum, ſed etiam abſumitur, quod [illegible] ſomnus [illegible] maxime [illegible] caput, [illegible]

[illegible] motus, & quies [illegible] aptantur ad prædi[illegible] loco quietus eſt, minus exercentur aures, cum [illegible] celeres [illegible] homo au[illegible] plurimum [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] aperta ven[illegible] tibus [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] cum [illegible]

[illegible] aerem [illegible]

[illegible] ſpirantibus [illegible]

[illegible] autem n[illegible]

[illegible] quam [illegible] catu [illegible]

[illegible] ad [illegible] um, quæ pe[illegible] hæc p[illegible]

[illegible] ben[illegible], & eſt actus, ita [illegible] pr[illegible] odorum [illegible]

[illegible] autem [illegible] Ariſt.[m] hic [illegible] nſus inter eos, qui [illegible] untur medio [illegible]

[illegible] m, & [illegible] medio interno, guſt[illegible] tum [illegible] & [illegible] antecedit [illegible]

[illegible] di, [illegible] eorum, quæ ſent[illegible] at, idcirco ante ipſum tractatur [illegible]

[illegible] n ſolum in aere, [illegible] od etiam in aqua [illegible] quærere nat[illegible]

[illegible] ſicuti qui alienus eſt, male, ita vt fugiatur, cumq; etiam [illegible]

[illegible] p[illegible]ectur [illegible] tur odore, atq; [illegible] nt od[illegible] quædam [illegible]

[illegible] net quoq; odoratus ad r[illegible] ſpirationem, [illegible] pernicio[illegible] us enim ae[illegible] ſœditate [illegible] effugitur, aut aliquid admouetur ad nares, quod ipſum [illegible]n permittat penetrare, [illegible] orum in peſtilentia: aer enim vbi non eſt mixtus cum vaporibus, tenuior eſt, & facilius pe[illegible] vt ſinat, quæ ad nares admouentur, ingredi aerem, & non odorem. magna igitur eſt vtilitas [illegible] cum ad diſcernendum alimen[illegible]um, & reſpirationem confert, præterquam quod cerebrum [illegible] & delectat odor bonus, vt mox oſtendemus. [illegible] ercipiuntur odoratu, & quæ odore [illegible], [illegible]æ nullum odorem mouent, no[illegible] a[illegible] videndi, lux, & tenebræ, ſenſu audiendi ſ[illegible] [illegible]at autem Galen. ſitum rei, [illegible] qua[illegible] capi[illegible] hoc [illegible] nſu percip[illegible] ſſe. Sed Alex. [illegible] dor [illegible] itu, & aſpectu comp[illegible] iudi[illegible] uit, quæcumq; enim [illegible] agis [illegible] n[illegible]um mouent, minus au[illegible] quæ [illegible] ngius diſtant. Facultas hæc [illegible] iendi odor[illegible] [illegible] mine, ſiu[illegible] um alus [illegible] præd[illegible] u[illegible] ſt, [illegible] mparetur, ſiue cum cod[illegible] [illegible] bus, & propterea non ta[illegible] potest [illegible] eius ſpecies per [illegible] ſpe[illegible] [illegible] ntur [illegible] ber ra[illegible] & guſt[illegible] us qui tactus quidam eſt) [illegible] um, [illegible] oratu igitur ade[illegible] prædit[illegible] non di[illegible] cernat odore per ſe, ſed per moleſtiam duntaxat, [illegible] upr[illegible] em, qua[illegible] quem[illegible] dum & animalia illa, quibus oculi duri ſunt, neq; [illegible] [illegible] nunt, [illegible] terrefac[illegible] aut d[illegible] ctant, quod [illegible] obi[illegible] as hominem [illegible] Ar[illegible] [illegible] mentorum, quos [illegible] piunt alia animalia, ſ[illegible] dal[illegible] os [illegible] n ve[illegible] [illegible] ntur, & idcirco odoratu cæteris præſtare. reſpondebimus [illegible] tentes qu[illegible] [illegible]s odorum ab eo ſentiri, ſuperatur tamen ab alus, quæ ſagaciſſime & longe diſta[illegible] al[illegible] [illegible] dores perſentiſcunt, veluti venatici canes, quorum tanta eſt alacritas, vt [illegible] ore m[illegible] [illegible] ent etiam magno interuallo. Cauſa vero, cur homo ſuperetur odorum ſenſu a multi[illegible] [illegible] ea eſt, quod hæc facultas reſidet in cerebro fr[illegible] idiſſimo atq; humidiſſimo, ita vt od[illegible] q[illegible] di[illegible] nt & ſicc[illegible], diluat, & minus reddat efficace[illegible]. Sed cum de naribus agere cœper[illegible] [illegible]am de inſtrumento odoratus, hæc quo pacto illi ſeruiant, iam [illegible] ndum eſt. Conſtat itaque [illegible] er[illegible] [illegible]es odorem [illegible] pi per naſum, adeo vt qui eo vehementer del[illegible] ctantur, cupere dicant ſe [illegible] oto[illegible] cou[illegible] n naſum, [illegible] ntm Catullus.[a]

Nam vng[illegible] ntum dabo, quod mea puella
[illegible] onarun[illegible] Veneres Cupidine[illegible] que.
Quod tu cum [illegible] acies, Deos rogabis,
Totum vt te [illegible] aciant Fabulle naſum.

[illegible] men eſt naſus propriu[illegible] d[illegible] ium o[illegible] or[illegible] id q[illegible] d multis argumenti[illegible] c[illegible] nuiu[illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] em complura anim[illegible], quæ naſo carent, odoratu [illegible] prædita ſ[illegible] vtu[illegible] r autem ad [illegible] m teſte Ariſt. vel fiſtulis & branchis, vt piſces, vel quibuſdam foraminibus vt aues, an[illegible] [illegible] x[illegible] ſanguineis ouipar[illegible] ſun[illegible], vel ſect[illegible] tranſuerſo, quemadmodum inſecta. Præterea q[illegible]æ [illegible] unt animalia, illo etiam exci[illegible] ſ[illegible] tire od[illegible] poſſunt, ex quo [illegible] oll[illegible] r a[illegible] [illegible] quemadmodum & auriculas, vt melius percipiantur, quæ ſub au[illegible] um aut ſub odoratu[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] facultat[illegible] conueni[illegible] & humi[illegible] hoc eſt, calidum & [illegible] intra caluariam ponit ex [illegible] autem inſtrumẽtum, quod odore[illegible] ſcripſit enim Empedocli, qui ſimile [illegible] ſimilis viſa eſt Galen. ea, quæ in anter[illegible] collocauit. Sed cum facultas ſentien[illegible] ſibus, à [illegible] ſpiritum, qui à cerebro per neruos deſce[illegible] per primum par neruorum illorum, qui [illegible] per [illegible] tum, par eſt odorandi facultatem per ner[illegible] ad inſtru[illegible] bere id, quod Gal.[1] etiam ſignificauit, vbi ad [illegible] duplex n[illegible] docuit deſcendere; alterum molle, per quod [illegible] alterum durius, [illegible] aures [illegible] & nares dixit vnum dumtaxat neru[illegible] cerebro deriuari, [illegible] to [illegible] autem poſt ſubiecit [illegible] canales, [illegible] ad naſum [illegible] rioribus cerebri ventriculis. dixit enim eſſe proce[illegible] oblongos [illegible] ſubſta[illegible] an[illegible] di[illegible] ferentes, a qua tamen diſtare dixit eos, qui ad oculos feruntur, quam[illegible] non videantur eſſe omnino nerui: qui vero ad [illegible] inguam tendunt, etſi molles ſi[illegible] ſunt qui ad aures, nerui quidem ſunt, minus tamen molles, quam qui ad [illegible] [illegible] rea duri [illegible] d ſi odoratus hab[illegible] et in anteriori[illegible] ventriculis cerebri, v[illegible] [illegible] er, quorum canales, & proceſſus ab ipſis ad nares perueniant: quamobrem [illegible] doratus ſedem non eſſe anteriores cerebri ventriculos, aut e[illegible] nodi proceſſus [illegible] per quos [illegible] tur ſpiritus ſentiendi vim [illegible] q, ſentiend[illegible] V[illegible] tias ac[illegible] perpendamu[illegible], quid huic dubitati[illegible] reſponden[illegible] ipſ[illegible] col[illegible], vnum, quod ſi proceſſus ſint partes anterior[illegible] beant [illegible] eandem, & ſinus ipſi ventriculorum cerebri [illegible] ſ[illegible] pr[illegible] ed[illegible] Alterum,[1] quod o[illegible] ratus n[illegible] habitat propri[illegible] res [illegible], ſed vbi extremũ in anguſtum finiuntur ad [illegible] ungantur [illegible] am, q[illegible] cum eo oſſe, quod eſt [illegible] & [illegible] tes, q[illegible] untur, [illegible] tam os, quam mem[illegible] rana (vt in ſequentibus p[illegible] [illegible] Ex [illegible] huiuſmodi ſinus, & ab ipſo [illegible] accipiunt [illegible] dores. [illegible] cipuu[illegible] inſtrumentum odoratus; vo[illegible] autem à recenti[illegible] od [illegible] mo[illegible] incipiant, & an[illegible] ores finiantur [illegible] os [illegible] inſtrumentum maxime idoneum o[illegible] oratus: nam & [illegible] om[illegible] ratus cunſtare voluit ex [illegible] apore, qui exc[illegible] tatur, dum [illegible] q[illegible] iam, v[illegible] [illegible] huic ſententiæ fauet [illegible] riſt.[m] cum ait, odoratum eſ[illegible] aeri[illegible] vel aqua [illegible] vt[illegible] e, & vtraque enim eſt medium, per qu[illegible] d animalia [illegible] m Ar[illegible] igneum eſ[illegible] inſtrume[illegible] odoratus aſſer[illegible] odorem qui calidus eſt, & ſiccus, tunc enim [illegible] um, & [illegible] um, [illegible] potentia erat frigidum, & humidum, ex aqua, & ae[illegible] [illegible] eſt eſſ[illegible] igneum; nam i[illegible] nis aut nullius eſt inſtrume[illegible] au[illegible] [illegible] aloris opera [illegible] habitat et [illegible] exte[illegible] [illegible] vbi multi ve[illegible] antur vapores, & quo ferunt[illegible] us ab ip[illegible] [illegible] ala[illegible] ore ſunt, [illegible] im externi od[illegible] resp[illegible] dem[illegible] ant, & tenor[illegible] [illegible] res a trahun[illegible] & cerebro med[illegible] ntur, qu[illegible] di[illegible] morder[illegible] e [illegible] facul[illegible] tem[illegible] etiam [illegible] ere. R[illegible] pr[illegible] e[illegible] [illegible] o orat[illegible] qua[illegible] vt anr[illegible] ſt d[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] midi[illegible] um[illegible] ſt, & po[illegible] entia [illegible] act[illegible] [illegible] um an[illegible] e di[illegible] um eſt Ariſt. & [illegible] l. vide[illegible] ter [illegible] c[illegible] [illegible] ſ[illegible] itanti animali tunc dunt[illegible] xat [illegible] A[illegible] mentum vi[illegible] ſ[illegible] a[illegible] vll[illegible] [illegible] d[illegible] gi[illegible] pal[illegible] x vi[illegible] o[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ,ſiue vapor, [illegible]
[illegible] admodum [illegible]
[illegible] materia odoris eſt [illegible] id genus odoris [illegible]
[illegible] paul [illegible] eſt autem moderata [illegible]
[illegible] odorem [illegible] odor obſcurior eſt, quam [illegible]
[illegible] ſuper [illegible] ob eam [illegible] cauſam [illegible]
redolet quam [illegible] eſt, dilutum n. humore, & [illegible]
odorem [illegible] iam diximus [illegible] eſt, quod [illegible]
[illegible] cum ſapore [illegible] non quo ſapor efficiat odorem, ſed [illegible]
[illegible] quæ ſapore [illegible] odore [illegible] expers eſt, vt ſaporis. ita etiam [illegible]
eſt par [illegible] vtrinſque ex metallis aurum ſine ſapore ſine odore eſt, quam [illegible]
genum ſit, hoc vel ex eo colligitur, quod grauiſſimũ [illegible]; æs vero, & ferrum ſap[illegible]
dita ſunt; mare particeps eſt ſiccitatis, & ſaporis ſalſi, & propterea etiam odo[illegible]
odoris eſt ſiccitas, quæ non abſolute & ſimpliciter eſſi [illegible] odorem, ſicuti ſaporem [illegible]
habet, & ideo perfectior eſt effectrix cauſa odoris, quam ſaporis, ſicut [illegible] odor [illegible]
licet magis ad aliment[illegible] per[illegible] quam [illegible] Verum ſicci & humidi [illegible]
odor, [illegible] one perficitur, & idcirco [illegible] coquente: debet tamen [illegible]
[illegible] odoris materiam abſumit, ſicuti paucus non ſatis ipſam cõ[illegible] moderatus [illegible]
ſaporem ſuauem reddi[illegible] ulenta bene olentia calida ſunt, & facile coquuntur. [illegible]
duntur flamma, m[illegible]untur, quam qu[illegible] do cinere, & celerius euaneſ[illegible]
igne. In regionibus [illegible] ad aquilonem ſpecta[illegible] us ſtirpes, quæ e terra na[illegible]
propter [illegible] us, quam [illegible] his, quæ ad orientem [illegible], vt in Syria & A[illegible], v[illegible] calor [illegible]
ſatis de cauſis: ſequuntur genera ac ſpecies odorum, quæ minus cu[illegible]ntia [illegible]
[illegible] facultatis in homine, quam diximus: ea enim, quæ aliis ſe[illegible]
[illegible] aut delectati[illegible] em ac[illegible], quæ ſub odoratum cadunt, non ac[illegible]
ip[illegible] vo[illegible] uptate, aut moleſtia. [illegible] amus autem veteres exiſti[illegible] non poſſe d[illegible]
genera aut ſpecies, oſtendi tamen Ariſt. recte odorem in duo genera d[illegible] orum [illegible]
det ſapori, & per ſaporem quæ eſt affectio alimenti ſuaue eſt vel inſuaue, [illegible] per [illegible]
olet, nihilq. ei cum ſapore conuenit. Genus primo prop[illegible] belluas [illegible]
[illegible] tur n. animalia omnia odore alimenti, non per ſe, ſed quatenus [illegible]
ne eſt, [illegible] efficitur inſuaue, adeo vt h[illegible] genus odorum [illegible]
[illegible] animal eget, vel non eget alime[illegible] ſpeci[illegible] us, eo[illegible]
[illegible] unt, ip[illegible] ſapo[illegible] bus: mag[illegible] aute[illegible]
[illegible] ſunt, propter maximum conſortiu, quod iam inter ſapor[illegible] &
[illegible] guſtandi[illegible] ſenſus in nobis acerrimus eſt, ita vt nullæ ſap[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ita [illegible] sub [illegible] cres [illegible] olent [illegible] per coctionem [illegible] quod [illegible] tam perfecti, quam imperfecti [illegible] etiam atq. aliis hominibus, id enim [illegible] arum, quod [illegible] & [illegible] quidam [illegible] est odor ex [illegible] & [illegible] herba [illegible] suffimen [illegible] omnibus, quæ [illegible] animalia [illegible] ab [illegible] & [illegible] tamen [illegible] est, [illegible] qualitatibus tactui subiect[illegible] ea enim [illegible] sensus duntaxat corrumpunt, [illegible] vna cum [illegible] adimunt, quam [illegible] non semper referri de [illegible] totius [illegible] velut in [illegible] auernis, de [illegible]

[illegible] auerna vocantur, nomen id ab re
Impositum [illegible] sunt auibus contraria cunctis.
[illegible] nec [illegible] locacum venere vo ant
[illegible] pennarum [illegible] remittunt
[illegible]

[illegible] vari[illegible] temperatione ex primis qualitatibus & potissimum ex humore, & [illegible] eadem seruatur mensura in omnibus, quamuis omnia, quæte[illegible] olent [illegible] vim odoris impertire; quæ magis [illegible] magis calida [illegible] quæ [illegible] calida, id [illegible] ipsum denunciat: nam si odore caret imbecillum est & [illegible] vehemens existimari [illegible] tamen in rebus [illegible] plures, [illegible] reprehendit Gal[illegible] qui ex odore medicamen[illegible] & quæ [illegible], & quæ male [illegible] calida, quam frigida [illegible] tamen ex parte [illegible] olent [illegible] calida sunt [illegible] quæ dulcem odorem habent, [illegible] sicut neque [illegible] quæ dulcem saporem habent, [illegible] calid[illegible] poribus, maxim[illegible] ex parte [illegible] sunt, si uti qui [illegible] substantia magis aquosa, alterum [illegible] stirpibus & animalibus naturalis est, male enim olent; nonnul[illegible] naturalem sequitur fœditas odoris, maxime ta[illegible] bus. Theophrastus vero cruditatem causatur; verum pu[illegible] tribuemus igitur fœtorem putredini, qu[illegible] Gal[illegible] Lucretius [illegible] incredibilem [illegible]

[illegible] spiritus [illegible] tetrum [illegible] odorem,
[illegible] putrescat [illegible]

[illegible] calor in [illegible] autem oportet alienum calorem [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] glutino[illegible] [illegible] omnes ſor[illegible]
tæ, q[illegible] ſaporis o[illegible] ſit, condita [illegible]
odores [illegible]. Hæc de odore.

Supere[illegible] medium, per quod odores perueniunt ad naſum, [illegible] ipſum, per quod color fertur ad oculos, & ſonus ad aures, hu[illegible] vtrique u. vis eſt accipiendi ac ferendi, vt colores & ſonos, ita e[illegible] rantur animalia, quæ ſunt in aere, ſed etiam quæ in aqua, vt ante o[illegible] aeris, quam aquæ excipit vim odoris impert[illegible] tam à ſicco ſaporem habente [illegible] odor; ita etiam cum hic factus eſt, & afflatur à rebus olentibus, accipitur, ac fertur [illegible] quid autem illud ſit, quod per aerem fertur, iam videndum eſt. [illegible]al. [d] eſſe vapo[illegible] bus olentibus expiret, & per aerem vel aquam, perueniat ad inſtrumentum odo[illegible] argumento, quod ea, quæ odorem afflant, tabeſcant veluti roſa: præterea quod [illegible] rei olentis per naſum penetret ad cerebrum ipſumque interdum mordeat [illegible] in [illegible] refrigeratum, aut madefactum eſt. Verum Ariſt. [e] à ſenſibus omnibus accipi volu[illegible] teria, vt ſupra oſtendimus, cum ageremus de ſenſibus in vniuerſum, quemadmodum [illegible] formam accipit ſine auro, ita ſenſus ſpeciem rei ſine materia. [f] proprie autem de [illegible] emanat [illegible] rebus olentibus vaporem, aut exhalationē, qui cum odore feratur ad n[illegible] poteſt odor, color, aut ſonus ſi attingat ipſum inſtrumentum ſentiens: v[illegible] luit erg[illegible] citur aer, & [illegible] ona, & ab his inſtrumentum audiendi, ita etiam ab odore [illegible] qui eſt [illegible] aerem, & aquam; voluit, & ab horum altero ſimilem ſpeciem imprimi in inſtrume[illegible] olens, quæ proprie ſubiectum eſt odoris, proximum aerem vel aquam eadem [illegible] pars autem aeris vel aquæ ſic affecta rurſus proximam ſimiliter afficit, & hæc aliam [illegible] quæ proxima eſt inſtrumento odoratus, atque hæc eſt, quæ ſpeciem ipſius odoris [illegible] pacto non fertur qualitas, & odor ſine ſubiecta materia, ſed ſubinde aeri vel aquæ [illegible] n. vt aqua; ita etiam aer neque poteſt ſtatim ab ipſo odore rei totus affici ſimul, ſi[illegible] lumine & à colore, ſed paulatim, & tempore, ita vt prius vna pars, deinde altera accip[illegible] & ita deinceps donec peruentum fuerit ad inſtrumentum odoratus, quod vbi quam [illegible] à re olente, odorem minime ſentiet, cum ſoluatur eius vis, & euaneſcat lon[illegible] men eodem perueniunt odores, qui afflantur à rebus imbecillis, atque ille, qui à valid[illegible] pidem faciunt, ſi validi ſunt ad longius, ſi imbec[illegible] ad breuius ſpacium [illegible] ita res q[illegible] dunt ſi validæ ſunt, medium ſpacium ad magnum interuallum afficiunt, ſi deb[illegible] longo interuallo intenecto. Aer [g] igitur & aqua idonetim medium ſunt, [illegible] quidem materia vt ſubſtantia odoris, ſed qualitas ipſa affectis partibus o[illegible] nibus v[illegible] tum odoratus. Quod ſi vapor ipſe aut exhalatio vnacum odore à rebus olentibus [illegible] inſtrumentū odoratus, ſequerentur eaden[illegible] incommoda, quæ ante dicta ſunt de [illegible] qui credebant corpuſcula à rebus coloratis emanantia ad ocul[illegible] nam ad[illegible] corpora olentia, neque tantum afflare corpuſculorum poſſent, vt ad [illegible] per [illegible] odoratus etiam eſſet [illegible] actus, perciperetur que res, quæ ſenſum mouet, ſ[illegible] inſtrumento ſu[illegible] poſita; quamobrem ſtatuunt Peripatetici odorem ſine vapore aut exh[illegible] latione p[illegible] er[illegible] m [illegible] ferri ad inſtrumentum odoratus; Galeno autem reſpondent po[illegible] vapores aut ex[illegible] aerem vnacum odore, non tamen neceſſarium eſſe, cum ſuffic[illegible] ſola ſpe[illegible] mat[illegible] tem ſubſtantiæ ex re olente attrahatur ad cerebrum, & ipſum tem[illegible] ret aut mord[illegible] ſentitur ab inſtrumento ipſo odoratus, ſed ſpecies, quam imprimit in aer[illegible] proxim[illegible] quæ ad odoratum pertinere videbantur [illegible] proximum eſt, vt de [illegible] conſeruation[illegible] inſtru[illegible] mento loquamur.

De conſeruatione ſanitatis naſi & inſtrumenti odoratus. CAP. IV

PRimum odoratus inſtrumentum naſus eſt, præcipuum [illegible] ero c[illegible] inum [illegible] ab anterioribus cerebri ventriculis orti perueniunt ad [illegible] ginem naſi, [illegible] quibus parti[illegible] dis, quemadmodum & in aliis exponemus ante [illegible] nd[illegible] nat[illegible] ra n, quæ conſeruati[illegible] rationem conſeruandi. Veniant in medium [illegible] conſeruandæ, ſanitas vna c[illegible]m [illegible] cauſæ, & effecta, primo in proceſſibus dictis, dei[illegible] e in naſo. [illegible] conſenſum eſt, partim per eſſentiam; accipiunt enim ab anterioribus ventriculis cer[illegible] malem, non [illegible] cus atque alia inſtrumenta ſe[illegible] per neruos, hic vbi [illegible] q[illegible] ceſſ[illegible] rius eſt, fruuntur [illegible] odi proceſſus ſanitate per conſen[illegible] per e[illegible] ntiam v[illegible] ferant à ſubſtantia cerebri, eandem temperatio[illegible] m, atque ipſi ſuo poſtulant, & [illegible] ſuperficiem, caua, magnitudinem, num[illegible] um, tum atque vnitatem [illegible] quæ o[illegible] t[illegible] uem retineant, adeſt ſanitas per eſſen[illegible] am, ſiu[illegible] perfec[illegible] ima, ſiue per [illegible] rum omnium moderatio perfe[illegible] ma, perfecta [illegible] vel imperf[illegible] a [illegible] uæ a[illegible] ducuntur in ſanitate per conſen[illegible] um, quam diximu[illegible] in ac[illegible] [illegible] cre. [illegible] auſæ propoſitæ ſanitatis ſiue per conſenſum, ſiue per e[illegible] ntiam aut [illegible] æ [illegible]

[illegible] va[illegible] ſanitas ad [illegible] & [illegible] mu[illegible] ſuntu[illegible] de[illegible] na[illegible] ſum ate[illegible] ad ma[illegible] imperati ne ve[illegible] dimenſis mage præ[illegible] ma[illegible] ſanitas ſpectans a[illegible] num ad [illegible] nales, q[illegible] moderate patere, vt ſu[illegible] ent. ſi [illegible] minus eſt, ab e[illegible] m parte cauus tunc co[illegible] que[illegible] ab [illegible] le [illegible] tur, a[illegible] na anguſtior redditur, [illegible] minatur, minus be[illegible] ur ſno[illegible] o, [illegible] uod euenit [illegible] cum obſtruitur; quod vt [illegible] rum ſit, adhuc [illegible] latitudine ſanitatis im[illegible] ectæ tamen [illegible] ur.

Spe[illegible] at etiam ad naſi ſanitatem vnitas; ſed cum non ſit ipſe inſtrumentum odoratus, non poſtulat [illegible] ritus a [illegible] cerebro influentes, neque ſanitatem per conſenſum [illegible] ſola ſufficit, quam diximus per eſſen[illegible]. Cauſæ ſanitatis naſi primum ad principia procreationis referuntur, deinde ad ea, quæ ipſum aut [illegible] facere ſanum potuerunt, ſiue ex[illegible] na ſint, vt auxilia a[illegible], ſiue interna, vt facultates noſtrum [illegible] adminiſtrantes. Effecta ſanitatis naſi ſunt vſus illi, quos præſtare [illegible] diximus ad [illegible] reſpirationem, ad odoratum, ad ea, quæ expelluntur ex cerebro, ad quæ pertinet ipſum [illegible] ſternutamentum, quod ab anteriori cerebro ortum pertinet ad nares, [b] eſt autem ſternuta[illegible] opus naturæ, quatenus eiuſmodi impetu ab ea [illegible]. Sympt[illegible] ma ve[illegible] o quatenus [illegible] etur, & irritatur à cauſa præter naturam, hoc eſt, [illegible] flatu, q[illegible] ter, non [illegible] natura [illegible] ſternutamentum efficiendum, neque enim ſufficit humo[illegible], accidit [d] ſternutamentum his, qui [illegible] tuentur, quod cerebro tunc calefacto humor vertatur [illegible] um, [illegible] utem nat[illegible] ra reſpi[illegible] em, vt ad hunc impetum faciendum vtatur [illegible], quo ſi[illegible] alia munera im[illegible] p[illegible] ſtulantia, vt ad partum, [e] & feminis expul[illegible] nem [illegible] auté [illegible] natura vt mal[illegible] to. Ad ſternutamentum ergo natura ſpiritum retinet, ſi[illegible] ut & ad tuſſim, [f] vt vehementius expellat quod moleſtum eſt; vt autem commode flatus per nares e[illegible] eat, d[illegible] bent eius [illegible] aperta [illegible], & ita ſ[illegible] quetur circa impedimentorum hoc naturæ opus, quod non tam[illegible] euidentes morbos ſe[illegible] tur, [illegible] ptoma, ſed poteſt eſſe etiam effectum ſanitatis imperf[illegible] ctæ. Fluxus ſanguinis ex naribus [illegible] mptoma eſt, & ideo tractabitur a nobis in curatione, quamuis illis etiam, qui ſani ſunt, inter[illegible] dum [illegible] erue[illegible] e conſueuerit.

Expo[illegible] bus ſecundum naturam ad præcipuum inſtrumentum [illegible] doratus & ad naſ[illegible] ma[illegible] ne[illegible] tibus, proximum eſt, vt ad earundem cognitionem in homine, qui conſeruandus eſt, veniamus. Præc[illegible] puum inſtrumentum odoratus, hoc eſt, duo illi proceſſus, qui ab anterioribus cerebri ventriculis [illegible] untur, cum intra caluariam ſint, ſenſum latent, quamobrem ea, quæ in ipſis attenduntur, non ſenſu, ſed ratione inueſtiganda ſunt: at cum eiuſmodi proceſſus ſint partes cerebri, eadem ratione, qua in cerebr[illegible] recognoſcere [illegible] la oportet, ita vt non neceſſe ſit nunc eadem repetere. Naſus vero cum ſenſibus [illegible] atur, quæ ad ipſum attinent, facile præſeferet, ita vt non opus ſit ſignis. Illud tamen omitten[illegible] dum non e[illegible] t, quod cum ſimus [illegible] eſt, ſignificat humidam temperationem, non quidem totius corpo[illegible], vt nonnulli volebant, ſed ſui ipſius duntaxat, cum aduncus, ſiccam. At debemus etiam futura præ[illegible] ere, vt ſperare ne debeamus præſentem ſanitatem conſeruandam eſſe, aut mutandam in meli[illegible] rem [illegible] deteriorem ſtatum, id quod colligimus & ex facultatibus externis, vt ex viribus, & ex ratione vi[illegible] uæ vel ſeruari videmus, vel mutari; nullum autem videtur ſube[illegible] periculum, niſi cum naſus [illegible] au[illegible] tur, & non patet amplius exitus his, quæ in cerebro ſuperant; verum hoc ad curandos morbos attinet, [illegible] non amplius ad bonam valetudinem tuendam.

Rati[illegible] conſeruandæ ſanitatis in præcipuo odoratus inſtrumento, hoc eſt, in anterioribus cerebri proceſ[illegible] bus, eadem eſt, quæ in cerebr[illegible], ita vt nihil prop[illegible] um poſtulet [illegible] tantum ſi imperfe[illegible] fuerit ſa[illegible] tas, [i] ſcire licet auxilia, quæ adhibentur per nares attracta, ſi tenuium partium fuerint, facile perue[illegible] nire poſſe ad eiuſmodi proceſſus. Quod attinet ad naſum, cum præbeat vſum, neque au[illegible] alicuius præcipuæ actionis, non eſt, quod habeatur ratio eius dignitatis. cumque non præditus [illegible] ſenſu admodum ac[illegible] i, nó requirit, vt vitentur ac[illegible] ia, & quæ dolorem poſſint afferre, quando oppo[illegible] unus fuerit eo [illegible] lus exercetur autem per reſpirationem cum aerem ducimus, atque expellimus. Materia naſi maxima [illegible] parte eſt os, & cartilago, quamobrem & eius temperatio frigidior & ſiccior eſt, deſiderat q[illegible] c[illegible] ia, ea tamen cautione, vt frigida, quæ adhibentur, non excedant naturalem eius temperatio[illegible] ne[illegible] nam ſummopere ipſum læderent, at minus periculum eſt in v[illegible] rum, cum naſus præter n[illegible] turalem [illegible] citatem ſimilia requirentem ex tum præbeat humor[illegible] in cerebro redundanti, partes [illegible] u[illegible] em, ad quas perueniunt aliarum humores, ſiccioribus egent. Ex his, q[illegible] æ ſpect[illegible] ad [illegible] ormam na[illegible] u[illegible] animaduertendus eſt, qui in ſanit[illegible] te imperfecta non ſolum monſtra[illegible] locum ad quē adhibe[illegible] de[illegible] ent [illegible] idia, nempe [illegible] edem [illegible] uam, ſed etiam quo deriuare, aut auertere oporteat [illegible] q[illegible] æ ad ipſu[illegible] ve[illegible] a[illegible] u[illegible] unt, vel nuper influxerunt: auertenda enim ſunt ad partes infer[illegible] ores, & potiſſimum ad crura, [illegible] da [l] ad partes vi[illegible] inas, vt ad [illegible] s, vel ad occipitium. Præter communia hæc præcepta requ[illegible] u[illegible] opria ad quamuis ſpeciem, & differentiam ſanitatis ipſius ſpectantia. Referuntur au[illegible] e[illegible] menta: ad conſeruandum opus eſt ſimili adiectione, ad cor[illegible] endum contraria [illegible] ru[illegible] nibus hæc perficiantur, eadem ſunt, quæ ſupra in aliis partib[illegible] enarrauimus: quod ſi [illegible] aſi [illegible] ali origo claudatur, ita vt foramina octaui oſſi[illegible] aluanæ [illegible] a[illegible], in [illegible] ne ad [illegible] taris muneribus fungatur, de[illegible] tere in nares a[illegible] me[illegible] enta op[illegible] te[illegible] q[illegible] t[illegible] uin [illegible] foramina aliquo pacto penetra[illegible], & ita mouebitur ſternutamentum, excuti[illegible]

De guſtu, & lingua. Cap. V.

NA[illegible] cum cæteris pa[illegible] [illegible]admodum autem [illegible] propter od[illegible] & linguæ [illegible] præter hunc ſenſum d[illegible] linguæ motum [illegible] molliend[illegible] [illegible]ibum, quod cõmune e[illegible] animalium ling[illegible] proprie i[illegible]m. In tractanda igitur lingua explicabimus prim[illegible] finem, ob quẽ [illegible] affixa: deinde idoneam materiam, & formam, ex qua c[illegible] exequendam. S[illegible] natura [a] in linguæ fabrica primo ad ſenſum, deinde a[illegible] ſtus ad ſalutem p[illegible] motus ad cõmodiorem vitam; agemus primo de ſenſu, dein[illegible] natura ſenſum tactus animalibus omnibus, quo poſſent commoda ab incommodis [illegible] hæc declinare, illa perſequi: proprie autem illis, quæ loco mouentur, & locum muta[illegible] qui tactus [b] quidam eſt, percipitque ſaporem, hoc eſt, affectionem, & qualitatem ali[illegible] ſaporẽ linguam delectet, commodum iudicatur, vbi moleſtum eidem ſit, incom[illegible] ſenſum perſequuntur animalia, quod familiare eſt alimentum, fugiunt, quod alien[illegible] culus ad eſcam diiudicandã lingua, cum qua maximam habet ſocietatẽ, per commun[illegible] linguæ [d] iocunda ſunt, ventriculo etiam aptantur, quæ moleſta, eumdem lædunt, p[illegible] uerſum corpus æqualiter & ſecundum naturam fuerit affectum. Scribit tamen [e] he[illegible] dam interiiſſe, quod radices quaſdam dulces & ſuaues comediſſent, id quod profic[illegible]tur totius ſubſtantiæ: nam licet qualitas dulcis adſit in quibuſdam partibus, poſſunt tam[illegible] ea radice ſunt, tota ſubſtantia naturæ aduerſari, & interitum afferre, ſed hoc raro eueu[illegible] e[illegible] parte ſu[illegible]ciat guſtatus: tutius tamen eſt ex dulcibus veſci, quæ vſitata ſu[illegible]t eſculenta, & [illegible] cete exploratum eſt. Fruſtra autem præditæ fuiſſent guſtu belluæ, quæ ad ſaxa natu[illegible] [illegible]dem enim nihiloſecius veſcerentur a[illegible]mentis, cum cogantur illis [illegible] quæ præſto ſun[illegible] ſin, neque aliud ſibi quærere poſſint, cum ſtirpium modo affixa ſint, & non moueant[illegible] guſt[illegible] ſaporem percipiat, qui [illegible]ſt affectio al[illegible] cumque alamur ca[illegible]dis, fr[illegible] hu[illegible] nam [i] fame[illegible] eſt appetitus calidi, & ſicci, ſitis frigidi, & humidi, hæc autem cadant ſub [illegible] guſtus merito quidam tactus exiſtimatur: quod enim ſubiicitur guſtui, humor eſt, [illegible] e hic tactum cadit, ita vt tangendi ſenſus non ſit ſimplex, ſed vnus communis omnium [illegible] nim[illegible] omnium partium ſentientium, percipiens & primas qualitates, & complures ex ſecu[illegible], vt molli[illegible]tem, aſperitatem & læuitatem; Alter proprius, videlicet guſtus, per[illegible]ie[illegible] ſa[illegible] eiuſque affectionem, non datus eſt omnibus animalibus, ſed tantum his, quæ [illegible] ctum eſt, neque omnibus partibus ſentientibus, ſed tantum ori, vt m[illegible]x dicemus, ita [illegible] à tactu ext mari debeat; eſt autem longe præſtantior tactu, eumque ſuperat, v[illegible] ratu, ante quem tanquam nobilior tractatur ab Ariſtotele *ſecundo libro de anima* *ſenſu* ab eodem poſt guſtum tractetur, quod odores cum ob[illegible] qui euidentes: percipit autem guſtatus per ſe, quod guſtari poteſt, [illegible]d per p[illegible] ea etiam, quæ guſtari nequeunt [illegible] comprehenduntur hæc ſub tripli[illegible] gen[illegible]re, cu[illegible] ſenſus cadant, veluti odores, ſoni, colores; quædam adeo linguam exa[illegible]pere[illegible]t [illegible] quemadmodum quæ valde a[illegible]ria ſunt aut acerba, aut amara [illegible] quædam v[illegible] [illegible]um ſaporem præſeferant. Vere [illegible] autem diiudicat guſtus ſaporem, & eundem [illegible] ni[illegible] mutetur aut quod guſtatur, aut ipſum corpus guſtantis. In homine vero a[illegible] [illegible]nſus, null[illegible] enim ſunt ſaporum differentiæ, qu[illegible] n[illegible] diiudicet, neque mirum, [illegible] guſtus [illegible]t quidam [k] tactus: hic autem in homi[illegible] perfectiſſimus ſit, habet enim hom[illegible], vt & [illegible] [illegible]rpus, ita & linguam molliorem, & valde hab[illegible]lem ad percipiendos ſapores [illegible] autem [illegible] non modo calida, frigida, humida & ſicca, ſed etia[illegible] quæ familiaria ſun[illegible], & quæ aliena [illegible] [illegible] ſapores æque ac ling[illegible]a, guſtatus nihil differret à tact[illegible] [illegible]d quia [illegible] [illegible] exulceretur, afficitur aliquo pacto à ſapore, lenitur a[illegible] exa[illegible] a[illegible] [illegible] acer[illegible] quod non accidit [illegible] vbi tegantur cute, hanc enim [illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] guſtandi facultas non tantum linguæ, ſed etiam aliis par[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rum guſtandi vim præbentes acci[illegible]unt [illegible] habent et am [p] d[illegible]es a[illegible] [illegible]tur enim à valde a[illegible], atque acerbis, ita vt in ſtupore[illegible] in[illegible], q[illegible]m [illegible] [illegible]nt [illegible]: eamdem habet poſt linguam ex partibus oris [illegible] la[illegible]un[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tur, vt cui cor ſapiat, eidem non ſapiat palatum [illegible] [illegible]atus, maxime enim percipit ſapores prim[illegible] parte [illegible] maxima[illegible] [illegible]em, dum cibus degluti[illegible]ur: propterea Phi[illegible]xenu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ſentiat, ea [illegible] quod a[illegible] [illegible], ea[illegible] [illegible] ſed vi[illegible] deuoran[illegible] [illegible]ur & ſimul [illegible] extremo[illegible] vbi [illegible] quædam carnoſa & craſſior [illegible] atque idcirco [illegible] linguæ partem [illegible]. Atque hæc quidem de ſenſu linguæ [illegible] [illegible] enim [illegible], in latera, in priorem & p[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ad loquendum [illegible] enim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]mmum eſt, cum ph[illegible] melæ adimere v[illegible]em vellet, lingua v[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] quæ c[illegible] cau-
[illegible], cæteris [illegible] quæ
[illegible] latiorem, [illegible] ſolliditu[illegible]
[illegible] agilitatem quandam [illegible]
[illegible] potuit [illegible] autem, qui de literis proferendis [illegible]
[illegible] [d] vt debuerint, quaſnam lingua firmata ad [illegible]
[illegible] ad palatum vel aliam partem reflexa pronuntie[illegible]
[illegible]nem, deinde ad mandendum cibum, quem quaſi manus [illegible]
[illegible] contactio autem opus eſt, & vt ſaporem melius imprimat, & vt cibum [illegible]
[illegible] poſtremo confert linguæ motus, & ad deuorandum. [e] Vtriuſque [illegible]
[illegible] & motionis, [illegible] a cerebro per neruos; [f] hæc quidem per duros, qui à ſeptimo [illegible], illa per molles, qui à tertio.

[illegible] linguæ ex materia, & forma ea eſt, quæ maxime poſſit vtrique muneri ſatisfacere; pro[illegible] materia quæ ad motum ſpectat, muſculis continetur, quos tractabimus in anatome, acci[illegible] [g] neruos duros ex poſteriori parte cerebri, & proprie ex ſeptima neruorum coniuga[illegible] [illegible] autem obliqui, & primu circa collum obuoluuntur, deinde inſe[illegible]untur in linguæ mu[illegible] [illegible] quidem rami in dextros, ſiniſtri in ſiniſtros. Linguæ vero materia, quæ ad guſtandum perti[net] in vniuerſum debet talis eſſe, vt ſit expers humoris, [h] quem poſſit accipere. nam ſi hum[illegible] præ[illegible] eſſet interno, non poſſet externum accipere, ac ſentire: conſtat enim ea, quæ febricitantib[illegible] [illegible]ſuabile, non recte diſcernere poſſe ſapores eorum, quæ deguſtantur, neque etiam ſi [illegible] [illegible] externarum rerum validos ſapores; quod ſi ta per ſe ſicc[a] eſſet, vt admittere externum [illegible] non poſſet, non dignoſceret etiam ſaporem, qui per humorem [illegible] neceſſario imprimitur [illegible] autem [illegible] hunc actu admittere, cuius admittendi potentiam habet, neceſſe eſt [i] [illegible] ſpongiæ mod[o] rara ſit, quamobrem in nullo [illegible] animali pinguis inuenitur & den[illegible], ſed rara in om[nib]us, neque obſtat quod [G]alenus [m] Empedoclem ſequutus ſcribit, cum quod guſtatur humidum [ſit], guſtandi inſtrumentum [illegible] eſſe debere & propterea humidum; neq; enim intelligit humorem inſitum eſſe debere in ſub[ſtan]tia linguæ; ſed ſatis eſſe, ſi hic in ore intus ſit, lingua [n] vero ſpongiæ modo rara, quæ ipſum ad[illegible], & [illegible] eundem percipiat ſapores. Continetur autem humor in glandulis, [o] quæ vtrinque [illegible] [illegible] linguæ ad ſaliuam procreatæ, qua linguam madefieri ad vtrunque munus ne[ceſſar]ium eſt, [illegible] guſt[a]ndum vt per ipſam ſentiatur ſapor, & ad motum voluntarium [illegible] exiccata enim [illegible] [illegible] mouet[illegible], [illegible] beum vſum reſidet naturaliter humor in articulis, vt facile moueantur: ob eandem cauſam [illegible] & [illegible] humore aliquo pingui. glandulæ igitur [illegible] quæ [illegible] linguæ [ſal]iuam præb[e]nt, vt facilius guſtet, ac moueatur, quamquam madefit etiam a tenui pituita, ſtatim a cerebro per palatum defluente. Propria autem materia linguæ quatenus inſtrumentum guſtatus eſt ſumma [illegible] tunica, accipit hæc neruos, [p] & molles, & craſſos a tertio pari neruorum qui recta deſcendunt [ad] radicem linguæ, & dexter ramus in dextrã eius partem, ſiniſter in ſiniſtrã inſeritur, ambo in ſuper[fi]cie, & linguæ tunica dilatantur: ſunt autem magis molles, quam qui ad aures perueniunt (quamuis [pr]æſtantior ſit auditus, quam guſtus) quod in ore magis defendi poſſint quam in auribus. Continetur [t]unica linguæ breuiſſimis fibris ab anteriore parte ſurſum aſcendentibus, inter quas interiecta ſunt [p]arua foramina, ita vt tunica ipſa & rara, & inæqualis ſit [illegible] ob raritatem admittit, ob inæqualitatem [illegible] [illegible] humorem vna cum ſapore, ita vt pene[tr]are poſſit ad [in]ternas partes, hoc eſt, ad propriam [ling]uæ ſubſtantiam quæ bipertita eſt, & ex fibris conſtat rectis, obliquis, tranſuerſis: rectæ in ſemi[illegible] linguam figurant, tranſuerſæ craſſiorem red[d]unt, obliquæ ducunt in latera, ob quos motus [q] pat[illegible] [illegible]las omnes a muſculis linguam mouentibus profi[illegible]; neque enim finiuntur [illegible] h[illegible] in chordas vt al[illegible] [illegible] ſed in linguæ [ſub]ſtantiam inſeruntur per e[illegible] fibras. Inter dex[t]ram, & ſi[ni]ſtram linguæ ſubſtantiam ſitum eſt ligamentum, cui [illegible] ſubtræ illæ nectuntur, [illegible] vtraque autem linguæ pars tam dextra, quam ſiniſtra muſculos, neruos, venas accipit è r[egi]one, ita vt rami, qu[i] dex[tr]a parte deriuantur, ad dextram linguam pertineant, ad ſini[ſtram], qui [illegible] ſiniſtra; ne[q]ue tranſeant ex vn[a] parte [in] alteram [illegible] ſed cum vna pars læditur, altera ſeruari inuiolata poteſt. Muſc[illegible] ſuo loco tra[illegible]dentur [illegible] nerui præbentes vim mouendi à ſeptima coniugatione a cerebro oriuntur. ſicut ex tertia [illegible], q[ui] [pr]æbent vim guſtandi. Venæ [illegible] magnæ ab internis iugularibus, vtrinque ad linguam pertinent, [illegible] [ſi]milem ra[tion]em eſt arteriarum, [illegible] quæ ab his, quas charotidas vocant, vtrinque ad linguam perueniunt, [illegible] od [illegible] eſt materia linguæ tam ad motum [illegible] quam ad ſenſum accommodata. Formæ hæ[c] [illegible] [fig]ura ea eſt [illegible] vt ad baſim craſſior & latior ſit, ad extremum tenuior, & anguſtior. ſic enim & [illegible] [illegible] det, & [f]acilius mouetur: ſuperficies linguæ, quamuis per ſe ob inæqualitatem aſperi[illegible] [illegible] tamen, quam accipit, æquatur, & lenis fit. Cauæ ad raritatem ſubſtantiæ, quam diximus [illegible] [illegible] eſſe lin[gu]a, min[u]s probe fungeretur ſuo munere, quamobrem minime p[illegible] [illegible] ne foramina eius laudantur. Magnitudo linguæ tanta eſt, quanta ad vnguem quadrat ori, in [illegible] [x] tanquam in ſpecu quodam includitur; ſi minor eſſet, minus belle ſuum officium faceret ſi ma[io]r, [illegible] eſſet, & impedimento. Aptatur autem vt lingua ori, ita os linguæ, neque enim fact[u]m fuit [illegible] ere impetu quodam caloris aut ſpi[rit]us, vt qu[i]buſdam placuit, [ſed] ſapiente [illegible] natura, v[illegible] [illegible] tes omnes. palatum enim [c]oncauum effectum eſt, vt commode cibos linguæ inſidentes quear[illegible] De numero ſcire licet lingu[a]m [illegible] vt cæterorum ſenſuum inſtrumenta geminam eſſe, qu[illegible] [illegible] [p]artes inter ſe coaluerint [illegible] tatem maiorem loquendi, [illegible] acdeuorandi [illegible] [illegible] em vt ſupra oſtenſum eſt [illegible] am d[e]xt[r]a, quam ſini[ſt]ra par[illegible] in [illegible] os m[illegible], n[illegible] [illegible] venas & arterias. Reſtat [ſ]itus linguæ, quem in ore contineri d[i]x[i]mus, vbi & [illegible]

[illegible] dente, & alias partes oris [illegible] laſteous guſtand [illegible] om [illegible] guſtautur, nempe ad [illegible].

Sapor latine appellatur [illegible] græce [illegible], quic [illegible] ſicut [illegible] odor quicquid odoratu; [illegible] mouet autem ſapor [illegible] reotia; nequit autem ipſum mouere ſine humore, & [illegible] humido qu [illegible] uti ſal, non poſſunt guſtari, niſi liqueſcant. Sed cum [illegible] ex his ſit, quæ tactu [illegible] rito guſtatus (vt in ſuperioribus oſtendimus) dicitur quidam tactus. At non [illegible] aquoſo duntaxat, ſed neceſſaria eſt ſiccitas terrena, cuius humor particeps ſit, nam qu [illegible] eſt, labitur, ac fluit, ſed guſtatur quatenus per terrenam ſiccitatem percolatus [illegible] vi caloris, & coctionem quamdam; vt autem propinquus eſt odoratus guſtatui, ita odor [illegible] Theophraſtus; vterque conſiſtit in humido, & ſicco, quamuis in odore plus ſit [illegible] plus humoris, quamuis item humor, in quo conſiſtit odor, magis aereus ſit, in quo ſapor, [illegible] ſus. Pertinet ſapor ad alimentum, [f] ad quem pertinet etiam odor ille, qui cum ſapore con [illegible] communiter percipitur à belluis, atque ab homine; ex quibus omnibus colligitur ab [g] Al [illegible] poris definitio; eſt enim ſapor qualitas genita ex ſicco terreno, in humore aquoſo vi caloris, q [illegible] tum redigit ea potentia ad actum. Species ſaporum [h] Ariſtoteles totidem eſſe ait q [illegible] ſeptem videlicet; vt autem duo [i] ſunt colores extremi albus, & niger, ita duo extr [illegible] ſapo [illegible] dulcis & amarus; hi enim ſub genere ſaporis maxime diſtant, non autem acerbus, & acris [illegible] exiſtimarunt quod hic verſentur in ſubſtantia calidiſſima, ille in frigidiſſima; licet enim fr [illegible] & [illegible] hi qualitates maxime contrariæ, non tamen cadunt ſub guſtatum, ſed ſub tactum, a [illegible] vt e [illegible] ſapores ſint dulcis, & amarus, alii vero medii inter hos, vt ſalſus, acris, acerbus, auſterus, a [illegible] us [illegible] cedit [k] pinguis non tanquam octaua ſpecies, ſed tanquam ſub dulci comprehenſus. [illegible] vero q [illegible] græcis [illegible] qualis in aqua, & cucurbita ſentitur, non eſt ſpecies per ſe aliqua, ſed per [illegible] ut per [illegible] nationem cuiuslibet alterius ſpeciei; at neque ille, quem vinoſum dicunt, ſpecies e [illegible] na ſapo [illegible] aliis ſeparata, quamuis percipiatur in pluribus, & non ſolum in vino, ſed in [illegible] varius autem eſt, & refertur ad dulcem, ad acidum, ad acerbum, auſterum, quod [illegible] vellemus ſap [illegible] ſpecies colligere ex rebus, quæ guſtantur, totidem eſſent, quot ſunt ſpecies ipſarum, [illegible] quo [illegible] cile eſſet: ſatis ergo eſt redigere ad ſeptem omnes ſapores, qui numerus maxime con [illegible] aff [illegible] bus, quæ imprimuntur à rebus, quas guſtamus, ita vt maxime ſecundum [m] naturam ſint [illegible] omne [illegible] prædictæ ſpecies ſunt habitus quidam, & qualitates, ad quas ſpectauit natura, neque en [illegible] e [illegible] duntaxat ab ipſa inſtitutus, ita vt alii ſint priua [illegible] nes dulcedinis, licet maxime ad al [illegible] ſp [illegible] ſed omnes ab ea inſtituuntur, vt patebit, ſi varias ſtirpes deguſtes, in aliquibus enim v [illegible] percipies amaritudinem, in aliquibus acerbitatem, in aliquibus acrimoniam. Sap [illegible] ſeptem ſunt, duo extremi dulcis, & amarus, quinque medii, ſal [illegible], acris, acerbus, [illegible] tidem etiam numerantur à Platone in Timæo, vbi vnumquemque definiuit per [illegible] nam imprimit in lingua. Dulcis linguam lenit, & ad mediocritatem quamdam perd [illegible] it, vbi ea [illegible] era eſt, aut adſtricta; acerbus, qui venas linguæ cogit atque exiccat: auſterus idem efficit, ſe [illegible] eſt, qui valde linguam detergit, ſalſus, qui idem efficit, ſed lenius; acris, qui ab oris calo [illegible] pſum rurſus ſecuefacit & ſurſum fertur ad caput: acidus, qui attenuatus linguæ venas [illegible] fermentat. Huiuſmodi ergo ſunt affectiones, quas ſingulæ ſap [illegible] rum ſpecies linguæ afferunt. [illegible] uis autem omnes ſecundum naturam eſſe poſſint in variis rebus ab ipſa perfectis, poſſunt ta [illegible] idem ex neceſſitate materiæ, etiam non [illegible] a natura, idque dupliciter, vel cum res [illegible] ita vt ſint veluti rudimenta quædam, cuiuſmodi ſunt ſapor acerbus, & auſterus ipſorum [illegible] quam ad acerbitatem, & maturitatem perueniant, quidam ſunt veluti putredin [illegible] dul [illegible] fit acidum. Verſantur ſapores in animalibus, & in ſtirpibus, quibus addit [n] Th [illegible] q [illegible] permiſtione à coquis efficiuntur [illegible] ſed qui in ſtirpibus ſentiuntur, deprehenduntur et [illegible] licet n [illegible] manifeſti [illegible] euidenter autem in quib [illegible] dam terris ſe oſtendit ſapor [illegible] s. Sed q [illegible] [illegible], & quot ſpecies ſub ſe complectatur, ſatis expoſitum eſt. Per [illegible] amus ad cau [illegible] as prim [illegible] um, deinde vniuſcuiuſque ſpeciatim: tu [illegible] cauſis [o] Theophraſtus atte [illegible] a [illegible] ptis veluti linguæ; neque enim eadem re [illegible] omnibus eumdem ſaporem præſ [illegible] fert. nam [illegible] ffuſa ſit, quæ dulcia ſunt, amara ſentiunt, ſed [illegible] ſecundum naturam aff [illegible] ad [illegible] iuſdem ſaporis videtur, ſiue dulcis, ſiue amari, ſiue alterius, qui [illegible] ſapores al [illegible] aut [illegible] us delectent ſed linquamus linguam, & guſtatum, loquamur de cauſis, quibus [illegible] res.

[illegible] cuit nonnullis principia ſaporum [illegible] dulce & amarum, ex quibus alii omnes [illegible] odo ref [illegible] poſſ [illegible] quo [illegible] ſupra [illegible] nſtrauimus ab [illegible] Ariſtotele [illegible] es e [illegible] extremis, vt ex albo & nigro fieri volu [illegible] runt; vt enim ex iiſdem princ [illegible], & [illegible], fiunt medii colores, ita ex [illegible] ex quibus fiunt dulcis & am [illegible] nt an [illegible] m dici [illegible] principia [illegible] liquorum ſaporum dulcis & amarus, qu [illegible] T [illegible] hr [illegible] ſtus, [illegible] ſe [illegible] quom [illegible] niue [illegible] um gignan [illegible] at [illegible] mos tan [illegible] am ad pri [illegible] mente retulit var [illegible] at [illegible] o de atomis ſatis euerſa fuit ab Ariſtotele [illegible] p [illegible] am [illegible]

[illegible] accedens [illegible] ex [illegible] vt alias qualit[illegible] ſapores [illegible] arbitr[illegible] [illegible] ſequuntur primas. [illegible] us, humorem, & ſic[illegible] [illegible] em, aerem, aquam [illegible] quo pacto autem conc[illegible] [illegible] ingrediamur. Supra c[illegible] definiuimus, in hum[illegible] [illegible] non quidem ſimplici, ſed per quem [illegible] vi caloris, & coctionis pe[illegible] [illegible] igitur humor, & ſiccitas vt materia, maior tamen copia hum[illegible] [illegible] magis habeat vim materiæ, quam ſiccitas, & propterea aqua, qu[illegible] permixtio terræ, quamobrem veteres [d] talem dixerunt eſſe ſaporem [illegible] quam [illegible] vim habet calor, & ideo ignis, & aer per calo[illegible] diſſoluitur, aliqua attenuatur, aliqua [illegible] aſſior redditur, quod [illegible] peripl[illegible] [illegible] quod ſi aer cum [illegible] ne comp[illegible] etur, magis hab[illegible] vim materiæ. Reſtat [illegible] nece[illegible] atto concurrit cum inſit in aqua & terra, paruam tame[n] vim habet effect[illegible] vim ignis & effi[illegible], vt i[illegible] ternus cal[illegible] in vnum [illegible] contr[illegible] ctus [illegible] alidior reddatur, [illegible] ac m[illegible] eat, & [illegible] ſaporem procreet: hoc pacto ex m[illegible] elementorum oriun[illegible] & [illegible] ſapor a[illegible] apud [illegible] us ca[illegible] nt. mare [g] en[illegible] non eſt [illegible] plex, [illegible] mixtum [illegible] me all[illegible] ſapore [illegible] & od[illegible] carent quam ver[illegible] permixtionem elementorum ſequatur [illegible] por [illegible] perpendere oportet ſumpto [illegible] ab eo, quem græci [illegible] [h] vocant, [illegible] priuatio quædam ſapori[illegible], quam [illegible] ſapor, vel [illegible] in cucurbita propter paucitatem terre[illegible] [illegible] um [illegible] ta [illegible] e aquoſa, & idcirco qua [illegible] [illegible], quæ vt [illegible] ac [illegible] aqu[illegible] [illegible] itur frigida, & humida eſt maxima ea parte, & idcirco nullum in [illegible] ignem ſa[illegible] præ[illegible] [illegible]. Ex [illegible] gnibus ſaporibus dul[illegible] in ea elemen[illegible] orum permixti[illegible] ne verſatur, in qua ea[illegible] [illegible] ſ[illegible] erat [illegible] tamen v[illegible] [illegible] mul[illegible] um [illegible] excedat n[illegible] turam noſtram, quamobrem m[illegible] ime [illegible] ad nutriendum; pertine[illegible] aut[illegible] m nu[illegible] ſulum ad alime[illegible] um homi[illegible] s, [illegible] tiam al[illegible] [illegible] li[illegible] et [illegible] iuer[illegible] tatem partium, & [illegible] pugnant am[illegible] [illegible] ſu[illegible] [illegible] tiæ, quædam du[illegible] cia[illegible] [illegible] quæ homin[illegible] m [illegible] tetimunt, veluti radices, quas commemorat T[illegible] eophraſtus [m] dulci[illegible] [illegible] us dul[illegible] ia [illegible] nt, calida ſunt & humida, moderate tamen, nullum [illegible] ex his, quæ f[illegible] a ſunt, [illegible], humor [n] autem dulcium aquoſus eſt magis, quam aereus; [illegible] d[illegible] cedioem [o] calor per [illegible] on ſ[illegible] internus, ſed etiam externus; fructus ex acerbis vel auſteris fiunt dulces, [illegible] ut [illegible], [illegible] quod cum veteraſcit, redditur amarum, ſicut & mel cum nimium caleſit, amara calidora [illegible] te[illegible] u[illegible] ta, quam dulcia, quod [illegible] calc[illegible] cta, & extenuata vertantur in illa; obſo[illegible] ia. quæ c[illegible] [illegible] unt [illegible] u[illegible] ora redduntur, quod [illegible] nd[illegible] tur humor, qui [illegible] ncretus erat, ita vt modice calida, & hu[illegible] a [illegible] na ſin[illegible] al[illegible] p[illegible] cto dulcedinem participent. A[illegible] dulcem pr[illegible] ime ac[illegible] it pin[illegible] uis, v[illegible] [illegible] compreh[illegible] nditur quamob[illegible] em ſimili[illegible] eſt naturæ n[illegible] ſtræ, & ad alendum confert, ſed magis [illegible] o humid[illegible] [illegible] ere[illegible], vt dulcis in aquoſo, quod paul[illegible] ant[illegible] [illegible] ximu[illegible], ma[illegible] etiam in pingu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] oris ab [illegible] u [illegible] p[illegible] a, quam in dulci, & ide[illegible] [illegible] inus mouent guſtatum pingues [illegible] fructus, qu[illegible] v[illegible] tate [illegible] s[illegible], amari euadunt. Vt autem dulcis ſapor, & pinguis moderatam temp[illegible] ra[illegible] u[illegible] m ſequuntur, [illegible] a[illegible], immoderatam ſiue frigi[illegible] iam. vt acerbus, auſteru[s] acidus, ſiue cali[illegible] am[illegible] [illegible] us, amarus, acris. O[illegible] diamur ab acerbo. & auſtero vtriuſq; [illegible] ommune eſt, quod græce [illegible] dicitur, ho[illegible] [illegible] adſtrin[illegible] ens. acerbus, qu[illegible] percipitur in [illegible] is immatur[illegible], [illegible] lla ma[illegible] tem ad[illegible] g[illegible] [illegible] ta[illegible] auſterus qualis in piris, [illegible] otoneis minorem [illegible] vt [illegible] ue vet[illegible] tur in [illegible] ta[illegible] a [illegible] ſa [illegible] a, [illegible] in acerbo plus eſt terræ, in auſtero plus aquæ acerbus [illegible] frigidior & [illegible] ſiccior eſt, au[illegible] [illegible] inus talis: arborum fructus [u] a principio acerbi [illegible], deinde fiunt auſter[illegible] [illegible] um m[illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] nt, & tandem dul[illegible] es, mag[illegible] [illegible] em craſſa eſt ſu[illegible] ſtantia acerba, quam auſtera, & n[illegible] ulto [illegible] [illegible] m aci[illegible] a, ideo e[illegible] cat or [illegible] [illegible] ref[illegible] igerando partes e[illegible] ternas, non tam e[illegible] [illegible] ternas, u[illegible] n[illegible] [illegible] ta[illegible] da, quamuis autem [illegible] in acerbo, neque in auſtero humor [illegible] m concoactu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] u[illegible] us eſt acerbus, quam [illegible] ſterus. Acidus ſapor quamuis & ipſe in ſu[illegible] ſt[illegible] ntia frigid[illegible] [illegible] o tamen minus, quam [illegible] cerbus, & auſterus, quæ valde [illegible] da ſ[illegible] nt, vt ma[illegible] dra[illegible] ta, [illegible] mi[illegible] c[illegible] nt, qu[illegible] magis refrigeran[illegible], ext[illegible] nas par[illegible] s acida, quam auſtera, [illegible] tenuitati [illegible] u[illegible] æ, quæ [illegible] cile penetrare [illegible] poteſt; conſi[illegible] acidus ſapor in [illegible] ore [illegible] aci[illegible] o, ita vt [illegible] ad[illegible] cal[illegible] ris, qui efficit vt partes tenuiores ſint, & m[illegible] is pen[illegible] nt [illegible] qui ſuperet [illegible] m frig[illegible] ris. nam [illegible] ida [a] omnia ſiue ſimplicia ſint, ſ[illegible] mia[illegible], [illegible] ant [illegible] ſimp[illegible] a[illegible] ſunt [illegible] lapatum & oxalis; pleraque aci[illegible] a ſimul [illegible] [illegible] nt quæ acida ſiun[illegible] [illegible] um matureſcere [illegible] iprunt, veluti fructus acer[illegible] ea tem[illegible] or [illegible] adhuc aliquid retinent acerbitatis quæ vero putreſcentia, atque vſta aceſcun[illegible] [illegible] l acria ſunt, & aci[illegible] a, a[illegible] rit en[illegible] m vinum, cum vertitur in acetum, ali[illegible] [illegible] et tnſitum ad[illegible] tat, & id[illegible] non [illegible] lum acidum eſt, ſed etiam [illegible] nd intereat eius calor, ſupera[illegible] e[illegible] ternu[illegible], ſe[illegible] oc[illegible] re [illegible] & [illegible] uin a[illegible] idi fiunt ace[illegible] [illegible] Acidus igitur ſapor [illegible] n [illegible] ur [illegible] a, non omnino frigida, atque [illegible] mi[illegible] pores, vt diximus, frigidiuus.

[illegible]

[illegible] vrant.

[illegible] ndi, vt papa [illegible] ma, [illegible] ainng. ut atque [illegible] cum [illegible] & amara ſiunt, [illegible] vinum, [illegible] terrenæ, [illegible] Supereſt ſapor acris, qui cntin [illegible] dam tamen a [illegible] adeo, vt pro [illegible] ndimento vel obſonio [illegible] ep [illegible] llium, na [illegible] acerrima ſunt, ita vt citra noxam [illegible] hapsa qu [illegible] um [illegible] ur acri [illegible] bſtantia admodum [illegible] & [illegible] patum neſt hum [illegible] poribu & d [illegible] his, quæ guſtatu accipimus.

[illegible] ſed um reſtat, per quod [illegible] a lingua ſen iuntur, hoc autem internum eſt [illegible] qu [illegible] tactu percip [illegible] quæ tractantur, nam ex quinque ſen [illegible] us [illegible] Ariſtoteles [illegible] intern [illegible] medin [illegible] liquos tres ext [illegible] no, aere nimirum, & aqua [illegible] ſtatuit [illegible] ctus eſſ [illegible] m, q [illegible] carnem di [illegible] ribuitur, ſicut & ipſi [illegible] atus neruum, [illegible] uenit [illegible] dium [illegible] qu [illegible] d tactu ac [illegible] iuntur, quæ trac [illegible] oluit eſſe carn [illegible] ſicut & [illegible] d, per qu [illegible] ſta [illegible] apores percip [illegible] eam, quæ proprie in lingua eſt, ita quam ta [illegible] us indi [illegible] men pu [illegible] um eo, quod euidenter apparet, cum [illegible] tur, quam quæ [illegible] act [illegible] ſtat m à carn [illegible] & [illegible] membrana linguam teg [illegible] hoc Ari [illegible] decre [illegible] um [illegible] velut & al [illegible] ud [illegible] qu [illegible] d [illegible] pr [illegible] is [illegible] ſtrumentis ſu [illegible] imp [illegible] ſita non [illegible] antor, cumque neruos nudatos a [illegible] p [illegible] ur; ſicut neque [illegible] ud etiam, q [illegible] d non ſignantur, in inſtrumentis ſ [illegible] nſus [illegible] , [illegible] ſpecies atque imagines ſine mate [illegible] ia. [illegible] hæc [illegible] ad aſpectum, auditum, [illegible] m [illegible], vera eſſe videbuntur, ſed [illegible] ad guſtatum & tactum, pugna [illegible] dicentis c [illegible] m [illegible] de [illegible] ter [illegible] pparet [illegible] quand [illegible] quidem non tantum verum eſt [illegible] quod d [illegible] imus de n [illegible] quæ admouentur, ſed c [illegible] m [illegible] und tun [illegible] & cutis carnem tegens ſtatim [illegible] exter [illegible] medin [illegible] n prehe [illegible] quæ offeruntur & non ſpecies dun [illegible] ax [illegible] ſed [illegible] ſ [illegible] e [illegible] x [illegible] antur, vt vap [illegible] & pr [illegible] mas q [illegible] , præterea mol [illegible] m, & [illegible] & læ [illegible] n. M [illegible] s [illegible] m max me [illegible] at euidentia hæc ita eſſe iudi [illegible] ab [illegible] l [illegible] rem perpender [illegible] ve [illegible] it [illegible] m [illegible] odo [illegible] ſque ad vnum re [illegible] ate, [illegible] m [illegible] quæ ab Ariſtotele tr [illegible] r, qu [illegible] neruus [illegible] nit, quæ ſuperimp [illegible] ntur [illegible] dum [illegible] aruitam [illegible] n [illegible] ſt A [illegible] xandro [illegible] Ariſ [illegible] ote [illegible] olu [illegible] p [illegible] ca linguæ aut cutis [illegible] pe [illegible] pere videntur, quæ obueniunt, [illegible] pr [illegible] us a [illegible] it p [illegible] u [illegible] m, p [illegible] tunicam per carnem. Quod attinet ad ſpecies ſine m [illegible] , & e [illegible] at [illegible] ngant cutem, vel tunicam linguæ, ab ipſo tamen neru [illegible] ntien [illegible] men [illegible] m [illegible] anium accipiuntur ſpecies ſine materia, [illegible] on [illegible] ph [illegible] quemur [illegible] un [illegible] d [illegible] , [illegible] ul [illegible] p [illegible] ſt deractu, quæ euid [illegible] ntia ſunt, guſtatus [illegible] , q [illegible] a, [illegible] re [illegible] pere ſ [illegible] pores videtur, niſi dicas ſaliuam, quæ ad [illegible] am [illegible] per [illegible] por [illegible] s [illegible] comprehendit, quæ vbi arida eſt, minime p [illegible] uoda [illegible] uam m [illegible] dium eſſe ipſius guſtatus, ſicuti aſpectus aer. [illegible] , non ſine bene percipi colores eorum [illegible] quæ certe [illegible] quem [illegible] p [illegible] m [illegible] axit [illegible] dulce [illegible] amarum, ſalſum, non ſint rect [illegible] d [illegible] ud [illegible] p [illegible] qu [illegible] medium guſtatus exiſtimari.

De [illegible] n [illegible] ruatione [illegible] itatis linguæ. CA[illegible]. VI

I [illegible] a [illegible] ſtr [illegible] m [illegible] nt [illegible] mus [illegible] ſanitas p [illegible] m ad [illegible] at [illegible] iam [illegible] t [illegible] a ipſa ſimplex linguæ, quæ vt [illegible] ſtulat per conſen [illegible] quidem [illegible] a [illegible] am [illegible] uæ ipſam mad [illegible] vel proxime [illegible] m vialem [illegible] de per [illegible] de [illegible] a [illegible] ue a [illegible] partes. Per [illegible] ar, uæ [illegible] am [illegible] deb [illegible] eſſe n [illegible] nera [illegible] o [illegible] qu [illegible] dam ſequ [illegible] ur [illegible] et mol [illegible] u [illegible] t [illegible] am ad [illegible] uation [illegible] m [illegible] materia linguæ, [illegible] na [illegible] m [illegible] ad [illegible] us [illegible] Lingu [illegible] ura [illegible] ad balne [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] autem primo a[illegible]iones ad guſtandum, loq[illegible] quidam [illegible] imperfecte loqu[illegible] pronunciant, [illegible] qui [illegible] vel ad aſ[illegible] [illegible]ores, vbi [illegible] [illegible] pulſa, quemadmodum [illegible] hæc [illegible] pertineat.

[illegible] omnia hæc [illegible] de lingua [illegible] & neruus [illegible] ex ſuis actionibus ſanum ſe oſten[illegible] ſanitas per[illegible] in lingua, ſiue ad materiam attineat, ſub ſenſum cadit, [illegible] quem veniunt etiam differentiæ ſanitatis, & effecta, [illegible] ex qua [illegible] qui lingua [illegible] ficantur a colore. flaua enim lingua eſt, cum ſuffunditur flaua bilis, nigra, [illegible] cum pitu[illegible] rubra, cum ſan[illegible]. Ex [illegible] reperterimus [illegible] linguæ [illegible] deteriores euadant.

[illegible] ſanitatis [illegible] præcepta communia, [illegible] naturam [illegible] linguæ, hoc eſt, [illegible] poſſent [illegible] conſerue ad parte [illegible] ad linguam. Sed læde[illegible] Figura linguæ [illegible] validum habent [illegible] quod attinet [illegible] ne linguam, quæ [illegible]

[illegible] ad id [illegible] caput [illegible] aliquid [illegible] quod attin[illegible] partes [illegible] & ma[illegible] à metallicis. Præ[illegible] ſtrume[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ad [illegible] labra [illegible] ve ſurſum, [illegible] ,cum [illegible] ferius labrum [illegible] um,inferius [illegible] illi, qui ab [illegible] obl [illegible] ui opponantur, [illegible] alia [illegible] externæ [illegible] em, [illegible] quamæ [illegible] poſ [illegible] onem, componuntur autem [illegible] tinua eſt cum eo membrana [illegible] ,quæ mordet [illegible] ſuperius labrum [illegible] com [illegible] bſtantia muſcul [illegible] rum,ita [illegible] nequ [illegible] ar ſeparari [illegible] eque et im [illegible] ſicut [illegible] in man [illegible] bus in pe [illegible] bus, ſed cu [illegible] ſis mi [illegible] miro [illegible] , & qu [illegible] quo verſus cir [illegible] agi. Sed [illegible] um tam ma [illegible] ria, q [illegible] an [illegible] non immorabimur diutius in illa ſignificanda, ſicuti neque etiam in [illegible] ,qu [illegible] prim [illegible] dicta ſunt de carne, huc omni [illegible] referuntur, ſi quid pr [illegible] etiam ad al [illegible] partes oris, ad quas nunc pergimus.

[illegible] eſt animalibu [illegible] mn [illegible] bus pulmone præditis ad alimentum & reſpir [illegible] in lib. *de reſpiratione* accipitur [illegible] ore cibus, & manditur, ac [illegible] vbi [illegible] eſt, & canalis ad ventriculum [illegible] quod ſignificauit [illegible] alimenti, quu [illegible] per os pri [illegible] us ingrediatur. & [illegible] um [illegible] , præparat enim os [illegible] cibum, vt hi [illegible] em præparatur [illegible] coquo, aut etiam [illegible] natura ipſa, quemadmodum in [illegible] autem in ore [illegible] m [illegible] um conteratur cibus, ſed ali [illegible] poteſt, qui noctu [illegible] de [illegible] retinetur; mane enim [illegible] man [illegible] um longe maiore [illegible] vim habet [illegible] loquen [illegible] emperetur [illegible] Id vero, quod ab Ariſtotele dictum eſt de [illegible] nuem factum os ſit, vt inde aerem ducamus, & expiremus, [illegible] ac [illegible] & [illegible] ogamur [illegible] quan [illegible] reſpirare, [illegible] quanquam vbi [illegible] undum na [illegible] am [illegible] enim reſpiramus per os, cum narium fur [illegible] ltate reſpirandi, aliqui [illegible] mur naſo, quem Hippocrat [illegible] tus. Sed præter vſum oris ad alimentum, & reſpiration [illegible] m qui [illegible] dam [illegible] , quæ [illegible] certant [illegible] datum eſt ad robur, vt & paſtum venentur, [illegible] modatur propter ad loquendum, eſt enim [illegible] ſermonis: quanuis autem ad omnes hos vſus [illegible] um linguæ, quæ in eo reſidet, quaſi in ſpelunca quadam [illegible] collocat, aut melius facere ſua officia. Sed [illegible] aliquan [illegible] ad [illegible] us [illegible] de [illegible] ſunt ſuperius. qu [illegible] partes oris, regit [illegible] imum eſt, pertinent [illegible] ad han [illegible] ſed [illegible] d atrioet ad formam [illegible] amp [illegible] tam eſt [illegible] factum eſt. Sapient [illegible] [illegible] placuit [illegible] bent [illegible] hiat, vt [illegible] prehendere ma [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bono [illegible] [illegible] fluctus [illegible]
[illegible] os [illegible] quæ in colo [illegible] cunque [illegible] gustarum,& talia. [illegible] tiam hominis dela- [illegible] magis pe [illegible] quam a m [illegible] cum quæ frigida [illegible] eos poſſit, [illegible]

[illegible] Cap. VIII.

D[illegible], & eiuſdem naturæ cen[illegible], atque ex ipſis nal [illegible] e enim naſcuntur ex [illegible] ure, vt vngues. [illegible] nten- [illegible] eos enim qui [illegible] deores eſſe [illegible] m numer [illegible] re, ſub quo genere [illegible] tendantur, ſi [illegible] ſint of [illegible] es, venæ, arteriæ, [illegible] neruli [illegible] tamen reſpond [illegible] nomeo [illegible] neque multa alia. H[illegible] [illegible] ab [illegible] ſiue ub [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] m cmuniendum fueru [illegible] tect [illegible] po [illegible], in [illegible] rum ſu [illegible] ſtantia pau [illegible] en [illegible] ene [illegible] te- [illegible] g nun [illegible] vte [illegible] priuſquam in [illegible] m edamur, au [illegible] tan [illegible] q [illegible] m tena [illegible] ur, [illegible] omnia ſecus [illegible] differre ab oſſibus iudicabis, ſiu [illegible] em inſpicias, ob quem fuerunt [illegible] formam, qua continentur, quæ nunc exponere ingredimur, vt quo pacto ſeruari debeat eorum [illegible] tas, quod nobis prop [illegible] tum eſt, perſequamur.

[illegible] vt ſint veluti m [illegible] ad [illegible] ibum guſtandum, & con [illegible] en- [illegible] a que ad loquendum. Cibus, vt ſuum ſaporem bene in lingua impr [illegible] mat, neceſſe eſt dentibus c[illegible]n [illegible] id quod confert ad facilitatem coctionis in uentriculo, cui os [illegible] cibum parat, v [illegible] [illegible] eauit autem natura varios dentes, priores [illegible] qui incidant, poſteriores, qui q[illegible]ſi m[illegible]nt [illegible] ecta [illegible] tur de [illegible] s ad confecti[illegible] [illegible]em cibi; [illegible] am qu [illegible] ene con [illegible] ctus [illegible] nc [illegible] itur in v[illegible]tr culo.

[illegible] quæ [illegible] perioribus dentibus carent, [illegible] eluti quæ cornibus prædita ſunt, & came[illegible], plures ve[illegible] hab[illegible], & [illegible] ninant, [illegible] v [illegible] ibum, quę [illegible] deuorarunt, & in primo ventriculo [illegible] ontinent, [illegible] tad [illegible] mel [illegible] ſc [illegible] m ad a [illegible] ventri [illegible] lum [illegible] tunt, in quo fa [illegible] on [illegible] q [illegible] partes [illegible] dentes habe[illegible] diu [illegible] [illegible] breuiori ſunt [illegible] tu [illegible] coguntur mol [illegible] o [illegible] ore, [illegible] culo. Vtetq; ue autem dentium v [illegible] & [illegible] guſtand [illegible], & ad [illegible] nficiendum [illegible] um [illegible] munis eſt eorum animalium, [illegible] ſunt, huiu[illegible] modi [illegible] ſanguinea, vt viuipar [illegible]. Proprie autem in homine ac [illegible] de [illegible] ad loquendum concurrunt [illegible] nim voa [illegible] ua, neceſſ[illegible] autem [illegible] pri [illegible] tes [illegible] de [illegible] es ad literas prof[illegible]ferendas; vbi aut aliqui, aut omnes [illegible] n bene exprimuntur literæ, ſed h[illegible] de [illegible] munus proprie pertinet ad homines, ſicuti [illegible] quædam animalia, quorum [illegible] dentibus [illegible] onſ[illegible]lit, per quos & ſe defendunt, & paſtum [illegible] admodum illa, q[illegible] carn[illegible] [illegible] ur, & dentes [illegible] bent [illegible] ratos, qui maxime [illegible] [illegible] Expoſito fine, ob quem facti ſunt dentes, pergamus ad materiam, quam Ariſtot[illegible] & [illegible] alen[illegible] te [illegible] um eſt, eamdem eſſe voluerunt, atq; oſſis, quanquam longe durior eſt; nequ[illegible] nim ſeca[illegible] poteſt dens, vt [illegible] catur os, ſed magis in minutas partes conteritur: præterea oſ a[illegible] tur carne, aut [illegible] e; dentes nu[illegible] t, ita vt protinus o[illegible] tan[illegible], quæ o[illegible] ntur, qu[illegible] bu[illegible] æ dan[illegible] t, ſing[illegible] ad radic[illegible] inſer tur ramulus molliorum [illegible] neruorum tert[illegible] pa[illegible] er br[illegible] e [illegible] rum, qui guſtandi quoque vim præ[illegible] en[illegible] per eiuſmodi ramulos. Dentes ſimul [illegible] m lingua [illegible] ſapor[illegible] [illegible] et valde obſcur[illegible] perci[illegible] unt, & non tantum ea, quæ ſub tactum cadunt. At [illegible] nulla [illegible] ſ[illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] & propterea non d[illegible] dent[illegible]s, quorum dolor diſſimilis eſt [illegible], que [illegible] gin [illegible] æ [illegible] r, quamuis vtrorumque [illegible] m[illegible] nis dolor ille, qui cum [illegible] ſtup[illegible] re quodam abac[illegible] [illegible] tur.

[illegible] um ad radices dentium præter neruos inſeruntur etiam paruulæ venæ, atque [illegible] ar[illegible] [illegible] im maiori calore, & cop[illegible] nto, quam oſſ[illegible] v[illegible] tempor[illegible] [illegible] m conteruntur, non ſe[illegible] us at[illegible] ue [illegible] es: quamobrem [illegible] e v[illegible] ſu[illegible] [illegible] viuimus, creſcunt; euidenter [illegible] autem apparet incremen tum illor[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] us cena [illegible] idunt hi nam [illegible] ten [illegible] cidentibus, qui [illegible] si adhu [illegible] ce nouus dens naſ [illegible] putaru [illegible] erat, continetur enim vna [illegible] ntia, neque [illegible] eſt ea dentis pars quæ in ging [illegible] ea, quæ nuda [illegible] tes ſunt qua parte extant [illegible] quam qua [illegible] adſtringuntur [illegible] quod Lucretius [illegible] h s ve [illegible]

Principio externa corpus de parte neceſſum eſt,
Aeris quoniam vicinum tangitur auri [illegible]
[illegible] *undier, atque eius crebro pulſarier* [illegible]
Propterea que fere res omnes aut corio ſunt
Aut cute concluſæ, aut callo, aut cortice tectæ.
Interiorem etiam partem ſpirantibus aer
Verberat hic idem cum ducitur, atque reflatur.

H[illegible]ctenus de materia, & ſubſtantia dentium [illegible] ſequitur [illegible] ma, qua [illegible] ma[illegible]itud[illegible]em, numerum, ſitum refert[illegible]. Ea autem eſt figura dentium [illegible] q[illegible] ed [illegible] ben[illegible], & idcirco varia pro varia [illegible] priores enim [illegible] d[illegible]unt, [illegible] ad incidendum facti ſint [illegible] lati atque [illegible] ſunt gladii modo [illegible] canini [illegible] tra[illegible] [illegible] laram baſim habent, ſuperne an[illegible] iores ſunt [illegible] maxillares, cum qu[illegible] b[illegible] ſunt lat[illegible] ſinodi o[illegible] omnium figura. [illegible] tetur, min[illegible] us poterunt den[illegible] ce[illegible] radices [illegible] prioribus dentibus ſingulis ſingulæ ſunt, aliis, qu[illegible] res ſunt, binæ [illegible] ternæ aut quaternæ, vt ternæ his, qui in maxilla, [illegible] aternæ his, qui in malis. S[illegible] rum aſp[illegible] a eſt, nam ſi læuis fuiſſet, minus potuiſſet cibum [illegible] onterere, molæ in piſt[illegible] fiunt, ſe[illegible] to exaſperantur, vt magis conterere [illegible] um poſſint. [illegible]od pectat a[illegible] dentium radic[illegible] s paruum [illegible] or[illegible] men habent, per q[illegible] od penet[illegible] at exilis [illegible] vena, & [illegible] iden[illegible] es paruum ſin[illegible] m in ea parte [illegible] quæ lingua conti[illegible] tur [illegible] h[illegible] me[illegible] br[illegible] otta [illegible] neruo ſolo, vel etiam a vena, & att[illegible] p[illegible] r hanc mem[illegible] par[illegible] [illegible] pere[illegible] pi[illegible] vim eorum, quæ ad[illegible] mouentur, p[illegible] quam ad hun[illegible] enet[illegible] ce[illegible] eſt [illegible] ſtribui neruum p[illegible] vniuerſam part[illegible] m[illegible] nitentem, [illegible] impertiatur facultas ſentie[illegible] di aliis, quæ proxi[illegible] ſunt, que nad[illegible] ur [illegible] gnitudo dentium maxi[illegible] ne accommodatur ad e[illegible] rum munus: max[illegible] lares [illegible] e[illegible] t ad molendum; priores minores, & tenui[illegible] res [illegible] ad incidendum [illegible] in[illegible] [illegible] t[illegible] em æquales [illegible] dextri ſiniſtris, ſuperiores [illegible] b[illegible] s, qu[illegible] & [illegible] n fortuitum atomorum concurſum: v[illegible] que[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alitatem tuetur. [illegible] Numero autem d[illegible] interi[illegible] ſexdecim in maxilla, totidem in mal[illegible] s [illegible] v[illegible] quinque maxillares v[illegible] inque [illegible] maxilla, & [illegible] ndem [illegible] mal[illegible], vt dixi[illegible] nus. [illegible] d[illegible] ruit [illegible] en, q[illegible] od C[illegible] quatu[illegible] [illegible] de atratum [illegible] ſert, ſiue [illegible] aninum [illegible] [illegible] ſen[illegible] media [illegible] quanda [illegible] ſpe[illegible] [illegible] quam ad [illegible] llns. Situs [illegible] [illegible] iores ſunt in pri[illegible] [illegible] ontra maiores iu poſteriori [illegible] quæ [illegible] m [illegible]

[illegible] tum natura proximum eſt, vt ad [illegible] [illegible] partim [illegible] partim in ſotina [illegible] [illegible] alimentum, c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ationem [illegible] [illegible] em materie [illegible] [illegible] tas perfe[illegible] ta, v[illegible] perfecta eſt. C[illegible] [illegible] ationem [illegible] [illegible] tus [illegible] nem [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ctis. Materia [illegible] e nimis frigid[illegible] a [illegible] us, [illegible] partibus frigidis a [illegible], at m[illegible] eſt, ſi ſicciura den[illegible] cant, [illegible] ad ab[illegible] antem hum[illegible] accipiunt q[illegible] den[illegible] es præſidiis. [illegible] orm[illegible] den[illegible], cantum ſitus m[illegible] dantur [illegible] hum[illegible] ris exc[illegible] de[illegible] da eſſe [illegible] caput [illegible] ſu[illegible] lime hab[illegible] quid autem de[illegible] derit[illegible] dum [illegible] ad nares. Hæc de com[illegible] præceptis, propria vero conſi[illegible]tunt in operi[illegible] quæ ad res ſecundum naturam [illegible] dentibus aptari debent, ad ſanitatem qu[illegible] [illegible] ntraria vero, vt corrigatur, quemadmodum in partibus ſuperius tractatis. Si lædatur [illegible] [illegible]tate, vbi dens ſcaber fiat, [illegible]ma opus eſt, vt reſtituatur leuitas. ſi dens non adſtringi[illegible] propterea [illegible]abat, & nequit belle cibum c[illegible]nficere, eiuſmodi affectu [illegible] ſanis etiam ac [illegible] pertine[illegible], hoc [illegible]ſt, ad nexu[illegible] n[illegible]cum non bene ne[illegible]atur cum ſuo ſinu, vtend[illegible] eſt a[illegible] n[illegible] [illegible]us ſæpe c[illegible] [illegible]enes, [illegible] v[illegible] gall[illegible], alumine, [illegible]ſa, mal[illegible] orio, hyp[illegible] [illegible] p[illegible] ucre[illegible] re aliquo auſtero, in quo hæc bul[illegible]ierint. Sed in[illegible]bilitas dentium ex[illegible]im[illegible] r[illegible] p[illegible]t læſio [illegible]une[illegible] dentium, & ita effectum ſanitatis [illegible] ipſis; quod ſi dentes ſtupore pr[illegible]hend[illegible]nt, v[illegible] ſæp[illegible] [illegible]dit, ex eſu, vt d[illegible] [illegible]rei alicuius valde acidæ, aut auſteræ portulacæ [illegible] cur[illegible] [illegible], quod ſi aut molles fiant, aut nigri, oc[illegible]urrendum eſt eiuſmodi qual[illegible]bus, & [illegible] remouere cauſas oportet, vel[illegible] deſt[illegible]llati[illegible]nem ita vt capiti [illegible] prou[illegible]en[illegible] [illegible]tem oportet alimenta, quæ dentes mol[illegible]re poſſunt, & tandem putreſacere velut [illegible] aut [illegible]tetur, p[illegible]ſt eius v[illegible]um abluendum eſt os mulſo, aut mulſa dec[illegible] de vino auſtero [illegible] den[illegible] [illegible]grefcan[illegible] detergend[illegible] ſunt puluere ex pumice [illegible] teſta ſiniti[illegible] huc ſpectant etiam [illegible]ſtera [illegible] vſt[illegible], & pulnerem redacta, tum cetti, aut captæ coruu ſimiliter vſtum[illegible] hoc pacto igitur defendere dentes oport[illegible]t.

C [illegible] giuæ [illegible] ſunt caro illa, quæ dentes contin[illegible]t, ad [illegible] quas molles rami ex tertia celebri coniugatione neruorum perueniunt, ſicut ad dentes Verum præter carnem, quæ dentes complectitur in oſſe mal[illegible]rum, & max[illegible]læ, ſunt parui ſinus, qui quod præſepe imitentur, φάτνια græce dicuntur, in quibus ad[illegible] apte hærent dentium radices, vt niſi quid præter naturam accidat, maxime ſtab[illegible]les ſi[illegible]t [illegible] ini ſinus maiores & minores[illegible] pro vt radices, quæ in illo inſeruntur[illegible] nullus eſt faber, qui tco[illegible] [illegible]uram ita ad amuſſim efficiat, vt natura eiuſmodi ſinuum [illegible] commiſſuram, dicitur autem græ[illegible] [illegible]μφωσι[illegible], veluti cum clauus in ſitum deſigitur; eadem autem eſt ratio, & [illegible]ognoſcendæ, & conſeruan[illegible]æ gi[illegible]uis, atque in dentibus, [illegible]tanda ſunt ſimiliter valde acida, & [illegible] auſtera, quod dol[illegible]rem il[illegible]um [illegible] p[illegible]te[illegible] dentibus, ita etiam gingiuis afferant; prohibere etiam oportet, ne vt dentes, ita etiam gingi[illegible] [illegible] ore [illegible] offendantur, quia à capite deſti[illegible]et, vitare item lac [illegible] oportet, quod vt dentes [illegible]ta etiam [illegible]ugiuas diuturno vſu putrefacit, aut vbi ſumitur mulſo, vel mulſa prius, dein vino adſtring[illegible]ent[illegible] abluere os [illegible]portet: quod ſi dolor cum ſtupore ex auſteris, & acidis, quæ diximus, oriatur[illegible] ſimil[illegible]ter ſu[illegible] co[illegible] [illegible]rtulacæ, aut oleo calido [illegible]urre[illegible]dum eſt; vbi autem gingiuæ nimis molles, & flaccid[illegible] re[illegible]ur [illegible]entibus ſi[illegible]ter confirmandæ ſunt, vt galla, malicorio, maſtiche, galbano [illegible] a[illegible] [illegible]m pu[illegible] [illegible]ri teſta in puluerem redactis[illegible] ſed præter dentium affectus dolent [illegible] gin[illegible]iuæ ſecundum na[illegible], cum dentes eduntur, quod perforentur, & multo magis affliguntur, quam ſi ſtimulus infigere[illegible] [illegible]am hic infixus quieſceret, dentes donec ex toto erumpant, pergunt gingiuas lacerare. Nunc [illegible] ſi non ex toto auferre certe minuere licet relaxante aliquo il[illegible]ito, vt [illegible] cerebro lepo[illegible]is [illegible]is cum melle. ſed maxime opportunum eſt cum melle butyrum. [b] Vbi ob aliam [illegible] [illegible]ant, ne inflammentur, teneatur in ore [c] oleum lentiſco conditum, modice cal[illegible]a[illegible] [illegible]up[illegible] vaſe; [illegible]enit enim ac citra morſum repellit. ſed ſatis de guſtatu, & de ore, & part[illegible]bus eius

De tactu & eius instrumentis. CAP. IX.

Superest ex ſenſ[illegible] propriis [illegible]actus[illegible] qui poſtremus tractatur, quod præſtantia ſupercetur[illegible] [illegible]æteri[illegible] qui teuuiora obiecta, & mi[illegible]us corporata percipiunt, quanuis hic maxime comm[illegible]unis [illegible], [illegible] me[illegible] neceſſarius, ſiquidem tactu & guſtu, qui tactus quidam eſt, prædita ſunt animalia om[illegible], n[illegible] [illegible]pectu, auditu, odoratu [illegible]tant[illegible]m ea, quæ perfectiora ſunt, & loc[illegible] moue[illegible]r, n[illegible] [illegible]dan[illegible] [illegible] in[illegible] [illegible]æ incurrerent[illegible] ni[illegible] [illegible]p[illegible] prædita e[illegible]ent. [d] Communiter autem tac[illegible]us pertinet n[illegible] [illegible] a[illegible]imalia ſentientia, ſe[illegible] ad eoru[illegible] e[illegible]iam partes quonis alio ſenſu præditas: [illegible] rior ſenſu [illegible] [illegible]ſt anima nutriens, ita prior al[illegible]s ſenſ[illegible]bus eſt tactus, adeo vt [illegible] nequeant [illegible]b[illegible] [illegible]o[illegible] [illegible]rar[illegible] [illegible] e ſine aliis; tanta vero nece[illegible]tas [illegible]us eſt, vt cum adeſt [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]al[illegible] interire neceſſe ſit. Dat[illegible] [illegible]go omnibus anima[illegible]ibus, n[illegible] t[illegible]en [illegible] e[illegible] præſtantius eſt, quam vt ſenſus, aut alimenti indigeat; hæ quanuis ala[illegible]r [illegible]

[illegible] quamobrem in dubium vertitur, [illegible] esse cum ea, quæ percipit sub [illegible] dis & frigidis, sub hu[illegible]is & [illegible]s, sub mollibus & [illegible], cum cæt[illegible] sensus [illegible] videantur, [illegible] tur, velut [illegible] spectus ea, quæ [illegible] ppo[illegible] one alborum [illegible] sicut gustatus [d]ulcium & amarorum. Ad quam dubitati[onem illegible] duo [r]espondere [possu]mus; vnum, quod omnia, quæ [illegible] no[illegible] nomen [i]nuenit. Al[teru]m, [q]uod [illegible] pert[illegible] [illegible] acut[illegible], & grata, sed etiam aspera, & lenia. Ad sensum ta[ctus illegible] eodem [illegible] perficiuntur i[l]la etiam, quæ tractari [illegible] p[o]ssu[nt illegible] aut admo[d]um exigua sunt, aut ade[o] val[id]a, v[t illegible] possint. [illegible] certe per priua[ti]onem quan[illegible] quo [illegible] uenire [illegible] [illegible] iudicant, quæ sentiuntur, sed [etiam illegible] non p[illegible] tactus etiam [c]ommunia, & præcipue ma[gnitu]dinem, quam [illegible] dere, exc[ep]to aspectu & tactu. Maxime [illegible] tactus ex[illegible] & obtusis, & calidis, & [fr]igidis; quo[illegible] vo[illegible]m, quæ [illegible] optic subnectitur [illegible] la[illegible] vnmur ab his, quæ tractantur. Cæterum [illegible] ipsum [sen]sum, a quo accipiuntur, duntaxat corrumpunt, quæ tracta[illegible] sint, cum tangendi vi simul vitam auferunt. Il[la] etiam, quæ aliis sensibus [illegible] lum[illegible] do imprimunt in partibus sentientibus, ea, quæ tractantur, etiam [illegible] & simil[i]ter ea, quæ gustantur, [illegible] quanquam ea, quæ gustat[illegible] d[illegible]uunt, id faciunt non vi saporum, sed qu[a]litatem earum, quæ [illegible] qu[illegible] satis dixisse videmur: placuit autem eas ante instrumenta [illegible] exp[illegible] re[illegible] [p]osuemus, dubitantes simplex ne esset, an multiplex, quemadmo[dum illegible] vt ad instrumenta tangendi, & med[illegible] pergamu[s].

Tangendi ergo proprium instrumentum aliud ponitur à M[e]d[ic]is, a[illegible] conueniat inter v[tr]osque non e[ss]e hoc c[er]tam aliquam partem, [illegible] [c]ernendi ocul[us] sed tulum [illegible] esse [t]oto corp[or]e hunc sensum, & [illegible] ea [illegible] qua[illegible] p[ro]prium non tamen consentiunt de [c]æteris ad instru[menta illegible] ta[illegible] actus [illegible] e[illegible] qui domicilium sensus cerebrum esse existimant, & ab eo [illegible] tem singulis sensuum instrumentis, existimant tactu[s] instr[um]ent[illegible] poris, ad quas feruntur nerui. V[illegible] enim ner[uos illegible] uari, qui in vniuersum corpus distribuuntur, & part[i]bus, ad qu[as illegible] tunt, sicut & aliorum sensuum [illegible] propriis [illegible] instrum[illegible] [illegible] res sunt sensus, eo molliores, & [illegible] ores neruos a[illegible] dant sentiendi facultates; si quidem ad odoratum p[illegible] [illegible] bentes anteriori cerebro, a quo oriuntur [illegible] les, [v]t non videantur esse omnino nerui. [illegible] m[o]lles sint: ii vero, qui ad aures tendunt, minus m[o]lles [illegible] dit[illegible] ndi [fa]cultas, siquidem hi neque magni sunt [illegible] præstantia [illegible] q[u]od non accipiat quæ tenent [illegible] partibus nece[illegible] tangendi sensus ac[illegible] [illegible] uos accipiunt, veluti os [illegible] v[illegible] item cu[illegible] nus internæ, qua potissimum [illegible] nerui [illegible] illis partibus, quæ præsta[illegible], quamquam [illegible] pertinent ad eas, quæ motus voluntarij vim hab[illegible] agendum [illegible] tem vim, & ideo maiore[illegible] quam tactus [illegible] part[illegible] facultate prædita sunt [illegible] causam [d]untaxat [illegible] hæc de[illegible], illa per[illegible] neruos accipiunt [illegible] [illegible] quæ[illegible] divim [illegible] præditæ [illegible] [illegible] parti[illegible], neque [illegible] ipsa nouim[illegible] [illegible] nunciar amp[illegible] [illegible], per quos [illegible] motus [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] nectetetur. Ad [illegible] men carnem [illegible] Ariſtoteles, [illegible] per [illegible] quo pacto quæ ta[illegible] quamuis [illegible] proprium [illegible] mere enim ſcribit [illegible] ad impl[illegible] huiuſmodi [illegible] non ſit compoſita [illegible] nentis, [illegible] quæ [illegible] quendam [illegible] nam [illegible] et vetetes [illegible] terreæ [illegible] ne tamen ap[illegible] od [illegible] pr[illegible] tercar [illegible] entiunt qu[illegible] terrenæ ſunt [illegible] quidem partes [illegible] corporis [illegible] carean[illegible] [illegible] Per moderationem igitur, quam habet caro, ha[illegible] ilis eſt [illegible] c[illegible] us, qu[illegible] percipit, quod non euenit alijs inſtrumentis ſenſuum [illegible] percipit autem earum [illegible] quatenus ipſa moderata eſt, atque talis [illegible] actu, qualia illa ſunt, & qualis ipſa etiam eſt po[illegible] non tamen ſentit, ſi qua ſunt omnino ſimilia, ſed quæ aliquo pacto diſſimilia, quę plurimis ſunt [illegible] qu[illegible] excedant mollitie, duritie, rigore, calore, humore, aut ſiccitate, cum [illegible] ipſa horum o[illegible]nium medi[illegible]tate contineatur. Caro [illegible]itur ab Ariſtotele non ita medium ponitur, [illegible] non per ip[illegible] qu[illegible] quæ obi[illegible]ntur, quamuis perfecte iud[illegible]centur ab eo, quod interius eſt. Ex[illegible] [illegible]terius hoc [illegible] neruos. verum Ariſtoteles parum cog[illegible] rum vim [illegible] ſit neruo [illegible] idcirco conferre ad ſenſum tactus; quia carnem temperant, ſicuti cere[illegible]um, [illegible] calor [illegible] vt ſit idoneum domicilium ſenſus [illegible] par eſt igitur interius illud, qu[illegible] pro[illegible] mentu[illegible] dicitur ab Ariſt[illegible]le, [illegible] quod ponitur ab ipſo [illegible] is, & [illegible] quo emanare [illegible] vim ſentiendi, quæ fertur ad ſingula ſenſuum inſtrum[illegible]ta, [illegible] dicas [illegible] eſſe inſtrumentum pariter aliorum [illegible] ſuum, & idcirco non proprium [illegible] [illegible] diuerſa ratio eſt, cum hic [illegible] facultas cu[illegible]uslibet [illegible], non [illegible] per quam cernere [illegible] odorari, [illegible] & perc[illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] cepta prius ab illorum inſtrumentis, [illegible] quæ [illegible] cad[illegible]nt præterea [illegible] [illegible] domicilium, tactus [illegible] communis ſit [illegible] æquabiliter fu[illegible]s eſt vniuer[illegible] [illegible] proprio inſtrumento [illegible], in quo reſidere communem ſenſum cen[illegible] Ar[illegible] [illegible] ſit interius [illegible], quod dicit [illegible] inſtrumentum tactus, accipi pro [illegible] [illegible] rum ac Medicorum [illegible] ſia, quod ſpectat ad primum domicilium ſenſus [illegible] cerebrum, & non [illegible] ſed quod ad pronu[illegible] illa philoſophorum, quo[illegible] [illegible] ſuperimpoſita [illegible]ſtrumentis ſenti[illegible] non pellant, & idcirc[illegible] [illegible] debeant ſentiri, & quod ſignet [illegible] ſpeciem ſuam ſine materia, ita vt ſolæ ſpecies [illegible] [illegible] me apparet, equi velim us, & non relinquere man[illegible] eſt a proabd[illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] val[illegible] ſen[illegible] rnendi, audiendi, odorandi, non tamen [illegible] guſtatu, [illegible] [illegible] qu[illegible] ſitum ſine vllo [illegible] ſentitur, [illegible] [illegible] materi[illegible] par[illegible] ſuper impoſitum [illegible] vt cuti, carni, au[illegible] neru[illegible] [illegible] ſine [illegible] & v[illegible] validius ſit [illegible] partem [illegible] [illegible] quicqu[illegible] tangitur, non eſt [illegible] [illegible] etiam per [illegible] embr[illegible] ſitam proxime ſent[illegible] ad[illegible] [illegible] tangentur. Sed [illegible]

[illegible] uamuis [illegible] nullus eſt [illegible] ta[illegible]us.

Qui nerui ad vnamquamque partem ferantur [illegible] *uentur* CAP. X.

Q[illegible] nerui vnicuique parti vel ſentiendi tantum, vel etiam [illegible] eclarabimus in opere de anatome, [illegible]bi ſingulorum imagines pictura [illegible] in vniuerſum intelligere oportet naturam, vt venarum, & arteriarum, ita [illegible] riuare, quantum fieri poteſt, ex proximo l[illegible]co, vt itineris breuitate tutius [illegible] tur, prætcrquam vbi maius aliquid vrget, veluti vb[illegible] neceſſarius eſt ſenſus acrior [illegible] re ve[illegible]triculi ad percipiendam famem, & [illegible]m, ad quod non ex proximo l[illegible] propterea ex ſexto pari neruorum deſcendunt rami, & molles, & inſignes, velut, [illegible] rem partem aliquid mouere debet, vt ſeptum tranſuerſum, quod non a dorſi, ſed à [illegible] uos obtinet. Ergo vbi non vrgeat eiuſmodi aliquid, rami ad vnamquamque parte[illegible] ximis neruis. Cutis [a] & ſentiendi vim obtinet, & alligatur cum ſubie[illegible] sparti [illegible] pro[illegible]me ac[illegible]ipit ab ipſarum neruis. Facies neruos accipit [illegible] cerebro. O[illegible]culi cernu[illegible] mouentur per ſecundum ab ipſo deſcendentium; lingua [illegible] vero mouetur per ſe[illegible] tium, per quod tertium ſentiunt dentes, [d] gingiuæ, palatum [illegible] & omnes partes [illegible] quartum ſentit, & mouetur, quamquam accipit etiam ramos ex tertio, & quar[illegible] à medulla ceruicis oriuntur. Caput [illegible] et primum, & ſecundum eorum, qui naſ[illegible] uicis, [illegible]uttur [f] ſentit & mouetur partim per ramos ſexti paris à cerebro deſc[illegible] eos, qui deriuantur a tertio, & quarto pari ex medulla ceruicis. V[illegible]ce[illegible]a, [illegible] quæ in[illegible] neruos accipiunt à ſexto pari eorum, qui à cerebro deſcendunt. Ceruix, [h] & [illegible] to, & ſexto pari ex medulla ceruicis, & a primo ex medulla dorſi. Thorax & [illegible]rum [illegible] untur ex medulla dorſi. Septum tranſuerſum ex medulla ceruicis, & proprie ex [illegible] ri. A[illegible]omen ex medulla ſpinæ lumborum, pubes [k] & partes ob[illegible]œ[illegible]æ ex [illegible] brac[illegible]ia, [illegible] & crura non perueniunt nerui molles ex cerebro, ſed duri ex [illegible]ulla ſpinæ [illegible] tem ad brachia ex quinto ſexto, & ſeptimo pari eorum, qui [illegible] ceruice deriu[illegible]ur [illegible] ad crura [illegible] qui poſtremi oriuntur [illegible] medulla lumborum, & ex his, q[illegible] medull[illegible]ſſis[illegible]ri.

Sanitas neru[illegible]um, & partium ſentientium, vna cum [illegible] d[illegible]ere[illegible], & [illegible] quo pacto recognoſcatur, aut conſeruatur ſatis in primo lib[illegible] d[illegible]nſtrauimus [illegible] & [illegible] partes ſimplices generatim perſecuti ſumus, ita vt non opus [illegible] adeo [illegible]. [illegible] autem de conſeruandis partibus vn[illegible]quique ſenſu ſeruientib[illegible] dicenda erant, & hoc libro, & eo, qui ipſi proxime antecedit, a[illegible]uta eſſe videntur.

Finis Libri Quarti de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM
Liber Quintus:

Qui eſt de conſeruatione partium voluntario motui ſeruientium.

De vtilitate & generibus motus. CAP. I.

HOmerus cum Oceanum patrem, & Tethym matrem D[illegible] [illegible],motu progigni,& contineri omnia ſignificat;eſt enim m[illegible] [illegible] naturam hab[illegible]ntibus quaſi vit[illegible] cum natura ipſa ſit principium motu[illegible] [illegible] ip[illegible]umio[illegible] haben[illegible] [illegible]ſte [illegible] tone [illegible] aliquo pacto dicant[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tus ita quædam,ita pr[illegible] [illegible]ens a natura,vt ea, quæ ſim[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ma. Per motum inferiorem [illegible] hæc omnia & [illegible]riuntur,& c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ,al[illegible] ,tuetur,motu [illegible] non modo excitatur, [illegible]d etiam ſuſtinetur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]itus [illegible] [illegible]cum vita,ſi cælu[illegible] [illegible] quieſceret hæc omnia quæ eius [illegible] [illegible]ſu[illegible]tur, [illegible] qu[illegible]d ſi primis inchoatiſque naturis ad vltimas, & perfectas procedere velimus, [illegible] [illegible]es tu[illegible] [illegible],tum cæli motu conſeruari. Quæ inanima ſunt, ſi ſimplicia fuerint [illegible]r, ignis, aſſidue aut ex t[illegible] o, aut ex aliqua parte commouentur ſimiliter ſi m[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]p[illegible]ecta,ſiue imperfecta. Ex his,quæ animata ſunt, quæ[illegible] [illegible]nque [illegible] [illegible]en [illegible] continet, cum temperatione calor[illegible] progi[illegible]antur, alantur [illegible] in ref[illegible]o, [illegible] [illegible]uſtar[illegible] ſuſtineotur, idq[illegible] [illegible] euidentius eſt in anima[illegible] [illegible] quæ [illegible] imperf[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] teſti inhærent,quamuis eode[illegible] lo[illegible] [illegible]neant dilat[illegible] [illegible], & contrahun[illegible] [illegible]tentur; i per[illegible] [illegible]ores ſint, [illegible] [illegible]x,apertè mutate [illegible] [illegible] videntur cum na[illegible] [illegible]r,aut [illegible]pan[illegible] atque ho[illegible] pac[illegible] pab[illegible] [illegible], quo[illegible] [illegible] præſto non eſt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tre [illegible] no quo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]atur,mou[illegible] [illegible]ogitur tenen[illegible] [illegible]ra mot[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible], qui [illegible] degant ſine motu [illegible] [illegible] torpeſcu[illegible], ade[illegible] v[illegible] [illegible] anim[illegible] q[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ſtributa [illegible] mo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mutat[illegible], [illegible]um ad [illegible] [illegible] que ret[illegible] [illegible] mutantur [illegible]ſ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] ſiant, [illegible] prius non e[illegible]ſſet; ex [illegible] [illegible], cum [illegible], ta[illegible] non [illegible], quæ mutationes non debent propriè dici mot[illegible], cum ſubitæ ſint, quamu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ectat pro[illegible] motus, [illegible] ad quantitatem, qualitate[illegible] ,locum,ille ſc[illegible]cet,qui recte [illegible] [illegible] animo [illegible]buimus,[illegible] [illegible]lis. Sed loquamur de v[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]fertur m[illegible]tat[illegible] qualitatum par[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] momento ſeq[illegible] no[illegible] po[illegible] [illegible] poſtula[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tentur primæ, vt ca[illegible]or, [illegible], humor, ſiccitas, ſiue [illegible] [illegible] raritas, denſ[illegible]. Conſtat igitur mutat[illegible] [illegible] qualitatum e[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] poteſt [illegible] quan[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rum, & dimi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] temp[illegible]ris,& o[illegible] [illegible] mut[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]m [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] d plu[illegible] aut minus ſpaci[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], quæ ex [illegible] in al[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de quo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ſtrumentis an[illegible] [illegible].

De motu, quem localem dicunt. CAP. II.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Hic vero [illegible]

ram [illegible] ous natur [illegible]

mon [illegible] netur, [illegible]

monetur, adeo [illegible] cantur naturaliter [illegible]

volunt, mouentur [illegible] & ſimi [illegible] eſcunt neque [illegible]

q[illegible]amquam ille etiam naturalis [illegible] ui non profici [illegible]

uen[illegible]ur naturaliter, aut habent ſolam naturam, aut habent [illegible]am [illegible]

cœlo [illegible]int in ſe, v[illegible] incipium motus, ita etiam qui [illegible]is.

Vi[illegible]lentus eſt motus, cum quod monet, non [illegible]eſidet in re, quæ mou[illegible] ex[illegible] denter appareat diſiunctum à re, quæ mouetur, nullam eo vim conferente pote[illegible] motus, [illegible] ſimplex eſſe, hoc eſt, ſine naturali, veluti cum lapis ſurſum proiicitur, & [illegible] turali, veluti [illegible]um idem iacitur deorſum. ſimu[illegible] enim & naturaliter ob internam [illegible] & violenter ob ext[illegible]num impulſum detruditur. Quamor antem ſ[illegible]nt ſpecies [illegible] ſus, tractus, vectio, conuer[illegible]; verum non omne, quod ab externa cauſa pellitur, [illegible] inferiores [illegible]rbes cum [illegible]upremo cœlo conuertuntur, ſine violentia mouentur, [illegible] perp[illegible]etuam mouendi vim habent, licet externa ſint, non mouent violenter: horum [illegible]ne naturalis exiſtimandus eſt, neque violentus, ſed extra vel ſupra naturam; [illegible]la, quæ [illegible] inſeco mouentur, quieſcunt, cum abeſt id, quod mouere deb[illegible] vel adeſt aliqu[illegible] [illegible]lento enim motui dicimus incidere aliquando, quod impediat, naturali, q[illegible]od [illegible] ſeorſum genera rerum, intueamurque, quando naturaliter, & quando violenter mon[illegible] men[illegible]is, naturaliter mouentur duo ſurſum, aer, & ignis: duo ſeorſum, aqua, & terra motu recto, & non obliquo, ita vt nihil declinent. Ex mixtis inanimatis, quæ im[illegible] eſt, non perfe[illegible]e c[illegible]agmentata, ſed per appoſitionem mixta, non [illegible]entur motu [illegible] to, & idcirco non e[illegible] regione, ſed oblique: non enim ſimpliciter inferiora petu[illegible]t an[illegible] mouentur in latus, vt venti. Quæ perfecte mixta ſunt, ſequuntur motum el[illegible]menti [illegible] autem mouentur naturaliter, nam violenter etiam moueri poſſunt, & conit[illegible] natur[illegible]m deorſum, & in latera: ex mixtis animatis, ſtirpes dum terræ ſunt affixæ, non moue[illegible]ur [illegible] alium, tantum trahunt alimentum permanentes immobiles; eiuſmodi tractus, [illegible] potius, quam proprie dicitur motus, quod ſi euellantur, tunc perin[illegible]e ac mixta inani[illegible] at [illegible] al[illegible]q[illegible]o externo mouentur, aut naturaliter ab interno principio, deſcendunt in aer[illegible] natant, n[illegible] plurimum habeant terreni elementi, quemadmodum hebenus. [illegible]ver[illegible] natiuis teſtis i[illegible] hærent, vt oſtrea, tantum d[illegible]latantur, & contrahuntur naturaliter, q[illegible] eodem loco, quod ſi reſolnantur, & naturaliter & violenter moueri poſſ[illegible] [illegible] inanimata. Animalia, quæ perfectiora ſunt, mutant locum, mouenturque, [illegible] mixtorum inanimatorum, & ſuo proprio, nam quatenus mixta ſunt, & [illegible]e ipſis m[illegible] [illegible]te deſcendentia naturaliter; & ab alio, ac violenter, ſeu pellantur, ſe[illegible] trahant [illegible] ſeu vehantur veluti equo, naui, curru, vt [illegible]item animalia [illegible] ſunt [illegible] [illegible]ntur, & non vi[illegible]lenter. Sed [illegible]um [illegible]iplex [illegible]t genu[illegible] facultat[illegible] in animal[illegible]bus [illegible] di[illegible]tur, alia vitalis, alia naturalis: vnaquæque [illegible] vtitur ſuo genere motus, ita vt motus [illegible] aliquam ſpeciem animæ, cum ad quam[illegible]bet referatur. naturalis facultas ad ani[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ur hæc motu in illis partibus, quæ [illegible]um alimentum alliciunt, aut cum expellun[illegible] q[illegible] eſt, e[illegible]nter mouentur, v[illegible]ula, ventri[illegible]ulus, inteſtina, veſica, vterus. E[illegible] an[illegible]ibus dicitur naturalis, [illegible]o ad nat[illegible] facultatem, hoc eſt nutrien[illegible] c[illegible]n[illegible]ſtit in pulſu cordis, & arteriarum: animalis eſt motus voluntarius, qui ad a[illegible] refertur: quocunque autem ex [illegible]is tribus motibus moueatur animal, vtitur c[illegible] a[illegible] in vit[illegible]li autem, & naturali partes animales non mutant locum, ſed [illegible] dilatan[illegible]ur, & [illegible]on[illegible]trah[illegible], in eo vero, qui voluntarius eſt, & ad facultat[illegible] an[illegible] [illegible] vel [illegible] vel aliqua pars ex [illegible] loco ad al[illegible] nam ſiue [illegible] [illegible]trpant, ſiue gradiantur ipſa animalia voluntario motu, omnia aut toto [illegible] nen[illegible] & [illegible] cum mutant. Agemus nunc de motu voluntari[illegible] naturalem, & [illegible] [illegible]um, [illegible]italem, vt cordis, & arteriarum differemus [illegible]eum [illegible]cum, [illegible] [illegible] tractabimus, oſtendemus autem vital[illegible] motum al[illegible] pacto [illegible] [illegible] & ad attrah[illegible]dum atque expellen[illegible]um pertineat. Ag[illegible]us et [illegible] [illegible] efficiunt mu[illegible]ulorum fibræ cum ad [illegible]ua initia c[illegible]ntrahuntur: hi enim m[illegible] [illegible]tur, aut trahuntur, p[illegible] [illegible]tu, quos duos motus voluntari[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ctuat. [illegible]otu [illegible]s vtitur prono, obliquo, [illegible] [illegible]d dex[illegible] [illegible]rſum, me[illegible] ſtaque, quo vult, flectit, [illegible] [illegible]net [illegible] ma[illegible]ulos membra ſublimia, quæ alioquin ſu[illegible] [illegible] quen[illegible] patebet, c[illegible]m ad in[illegible]rumenta m[illegible] [illegible] mo[illegible]us [illegible]cenda erant, & proprie de his qu[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ad [illegible]

[illegible] um [illegible] q [illegible] mouet [illegible] motus, [illegible] ab hoc [illegible] uertitur. Intern[illegible] idem, quemadmod[illegible] naturaliter mouetur, [illegible] principium [illegible] ſupra dix[illegible] in rebus quidem inanimis ſolam [illegible] animam pro vario motu: mouet [illegible] motus, qui ſit a natura, [illegible] naturalis dici poſſit, cum ſit a principio [illegible] quam ea, quæ ab anima, ex ſe moueri [illegible] quando volunt, & rurſus moueri ſine [illegible] diximus, debere eſſe aliud, quod moueat, [illegible] quod [illegible] moueat, [illegible] idem eſſe, quod mouet, & qu[illegible] animalibus, cum mouentur, vt animalia [illegible] mus, quodammodo animam [illegible] quæ na[illegible] videtur poſſe diuidi in partem per [illegible] partem [illegible] motam [illegible] ipſis mouens actu [illegible] contine[illegible] quarum neutra actu eſt, cum tamen [illegible] animal [illegible] quatenus naturaliter moue[illegible] idem, diſtinguuntur ratione. Motus igitur eſt [illegible] dicitur mouere [illegible] eſt pro[illegible] aut de[illegible] imperfecta, in quibus non eſt facta [illegible] tas [illegible] elemento. Animal, quatenus eſt mixtum [illegible] perinde atque elementa grauia, ſed cum forma in his, quæ naturaliter mouentur, [illegible] quod remouet prohibens. in animali ergo quatenus mixtum eſt, internum [illegible] eſt natura, & forma grauitatis, quatenus animal, ipſa anima. ita vt aliud ſit, quo mouetur, [illegible] quamquam (vt monuit Alexander) proprie ab aliquo moueri dicuntur illa quod mouet manifeſte ſeparatum eſt, atque externum; quæ vero mouentur ope int[illegible] vt naturæ, animæ, habitus atque artis, non dicuntur ab his moueri, ſed [illegible] grauitas mouet, ſed quod habet grauitatem, per [illegible] ſam mouetur; [illegible] animatum, ſed hoc per [illegible] mouetur [illegible] tem, ſed [illegible] iam. [illegible] dicuntur proprie mouer[illegible] externa [illegible] ipſas, neque grauitas vtitur terra tanquam inſtrumento ad motum [illegible] neque ars vtitur artifice, vt inſtrumento [illegible] opera, ſed art[illegible] neque anima vtitur corpore, vt [illegible] ad motum [illegible] cauſa motus interna [illegible] motus animæ, hoc eſt, [illegible] in qua principalis an[illegible] neque enim [illegible] inſtrumenta [illegible] Ve[illegible] mouere, ita et[illegible] uerſo motali [illegible] anima [illegible] & bono expetendo [illegible] eſt verus motus [illegible] ſic autem mouetur [illegible] tanquam [illegible] quam mutans loc[illegible] etiam faciunt inſtrumenta motus voluntarii, quæ a [illegible] igitur non mouentur [illegible] locum, [illegible] ſunt [illegible]

[illegible] animal, tria, neceſſe [illegible] concurrant vnum, quod mouet, & no[illegible] ac finis, [illegible] alterum, quod mouetur ſimul, & mouet, huiuſmodi eſt [illegible] vis, & ſub qua mouentur corpora animata [illegible] quod mouetur [illegible] qualia ſunt [illegible] & partes animal[illegible] quam ſim[illegible] non eſt vis [illegible] communis & [illegible] inſtrumenti [illegible] ita etiam facultate motus [illegible] vt omnia nec[illegible] efficit [illegible] Ar[illegible] poteſt ad [illegible] motus voluntatis facultas, cum [illegible] non moueri [illegible] ſed tantum [illegible] niſi dicas hæc, vt imperf[illegible] etiam habere vim [illegible] imperfectam. [illegible] beluæ, quæ mentis [illegible] non [illegible] quo [illegible] unt, [illegible] præterea [illegible] quæ inanima ſunt [illegible] grauia [illegible] neque mentis [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] quæ [illegible] voluntari [illegible]

De bono ac fine, cuius cauſa animal mouetur CAP. [illegible]

BOnum igitur eſt, quod omnia expetunt, nam ſimul atque obiecta eſt ſpeci[illegible] bonum videatur, ad id adipiſcendum natura ipſa impellimur. eſt enim propri[illegible] [illegible]e natum eſt, appetere id, quod accommodatum eſt, hoc autem [illegible] poteſt [illegible] [illegible]iter bonum eſt, vel apparet, ſpectatque ad agendum, & non ad contemplan[illegible] [illegible]dum eſt, bonum e[illegible], & quod bonum eſt, expetendum, adeo vt reciprocentur. [illegible] ac mentis compos ſit, id quod ſimpliciter mente iudicat bonum, prorſus tal[illegible] [illegible] quod voluptarium eſt, pro bono eſt, quamuis ſæpe homini malum ſit [illegible] [illegible] per[illegible]pitur, maxima tamen in poſterum affert incommod[illegible] hoc non fac[illegible] iudicatur bonum, commune enim & perpetuo bonum eſt; id autem, quod ſenſui vid[illegible] pter ea iudicatur bonum, non eſt commune ſed proprium, neque perpetuo bonum [illegible] alicui, & ad al[illegible]d, veluti theſaurus. Eadem autem expetendorum rati[illegible] eſt, quæ [illegible] reſpondent gradibus ali[illegible], ſemper enim [illegible], quod expetitur aut bonum eſt, [illegible] nihil enim refer[illegible] ſit ne, aut appareat, ſed cum bonum optabile ſit, neceſſe eſt [illegible] [illegible]em, a qua optetur, huiuſmodi eſt appetitus qui à bono vero mouetur. [e] & vt an[illegible] c[illegible]tpus ſiue imperat motum voluntarium, mouet autem proprie, ſed moueri di[illegible]itur [illegible] quandam à bono, quod non mouet efficienter, ſed vt finis, id ſcilicet bonum, quod extra [illegible] nam id, quod in animo iam conceptum [f] eſt, habet aliquo pacto vim efficiend[illegible] [illegible]num eſt, veluti finis, quo refertur motus voluntarius, mouetque vt optatum optan[illegible]e, & [illegible] tem, ab hoc non mouentur, niſi quæ animata ſunt, nam ea, quæ inanima ſunt cu[illegible] neque amare, neque expetere quicquam poſſunt quod ſi ea, quæ naturaliter [illegible]tquid effi[illegible] [illegible]em [illegible]ficiunt, quem non cognoſcunt, diriguntur [g] tamen à ſummo opifice, bo[illegible] eſt. [illegible] M[illegible] [illegible]u ab intelligenti[illegible] non errante, quam dicit Auerroes. [h] Aſſequuntur effi[illegible]ien[illegible]ia nat[illegible] per veru[illegible] bo[illegible]um, niſi aliquod incidat impedimentum, quod non euenit effic[illegible]ent[illegible]us vo[illegible] cum cognitione, quæ ſæpe intendunt ad bonum apparens. Finis aut[illegible]m vo[illegible] [illegible] libus multiplex eſt, ſed maxime communis videtur eſſe ad venandum [illegible]ibum, qui præſton[illegible] [illegible] ſtirpibus quæ è terra naſcuntur, & belluis, quæ ad [illegible]axa natiuis teſtis inhærent, quibus [illegible] & minime elaboratus; perfectiora animalia coguntur loco moueri, vt idoneum pabulum ven[illegible] [illegible]mob[illegible]em natura plures ſenſus his tribuit, ne offendant aliq[illegible] qu[illegible]ædantur, ſed cogno[illegible] & vitent, q[illegible]cquid noxium eſt. Spectat etiam motus voluntari[illegible]s in animalibus pe[illegible] ad g[illegible] propagationem, & idcirco ad venerem: at in homine non ſolum ad conſeruandum corpus & [illegible]gandum genus pertinet motus, vt in animalibus: ſed multos al[illegible]s vſus affert, [illegible] [illegible]omplura commoda comparanda, non ſolum corporis, ſed etiam animi, non mod[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]uenitur, ſed aliis quoque: cum non ſolum nobis o[illegible]imus, ſed patriæ, parentibus, ami[illegible]. [illegible]petitus ad motum voluntarium à re [illegible]qua ſiue exiſtent[illegible] [illegible]ue ficta, [k] quæ v[illegible] bona [illegible] mouetur etiam tanquam a bono ad vitandum malum, ſeu verum, ſeu appare[illegible] [illegible]ctum. [illegible]od præclare oſtendit Lucretius [illegible] h[illegible]c verſu. *[illegible] a pueri in tenebri[s] pauitant [illegible] [f]utura.* At quia non pote[illegible] vt diximus quod bonum eſt, appetitum mouere, [illegible] qu[illegible] [illegible]xcitari i[illegible] corporibus inanimatis, ſed tantum in his, quæ anim[illegible]ta ſunt, & [illegible] [illegible]ue[illegible] ag[illegible]odo agant, vt animata ſunt, & non vt ſimpliciter naturalia, debet [illegible] [illegible]itum ant[illegible]edere, cum hi[illegible] on niſi a bono co[illegible]nito moueatur. Spectemus igit[illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible] notitia. Cum homo non tantum ſenſus, ſed etiam menti[illegible] ſit particeps [illegible] ille & [illegible]gnoſcendi, & appetendi vim obtinet ſed [illegible] omne ſenſus proprii ad v[illegible] [illegible]tur, [illegible] omnes c[illegible]n p[illegible]he[illegible]dentes p[illegible]eo [illegible]sa[illegible]nam redigere [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]aurem [illegible] [illegible]anqua[illegible] [illegible]nem [illegible] [illegible]nſt[illegible]uta: fruſtra enim na[illegible] de[illegible] acu[illegible]tatem di[illegible] [illegible] bon[illegible] [illegible] ced[illegible] [illegible] petit is ho[illegible] de[illegible] [illegible]ens: ſiue enim ſenſu, ſiue me[illegible] quod expetendum, aut [illegible], ne eſſe [illegible] [illegible]itus hoc re[illegible] [illegible]lud a[illegible] ſu acquiritur [illegible]ſt etiam [illegible] [illegible]um, quæ mente ſol[illegible] [illegible]ternus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quæ al[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]um præ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]minan[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]iudit [illegible]

A [illegible]

[illegible] tur ad [illegible] dix [illegible] expe [illegible] tores ; [illegible] appe [illegible] a rerum naturam, [illegible] ab aliis, qu [illegible] tactus prædita ſunt, [illegible] eidem non [illegible] dicendu eſſe, & phantaſia, & appetitu. [illegible] de [illegible], & vermibus, quæ moueri viden [illegible] ere phantaſiam, quam tamen habeant nec [illegible] eſſe, ſicut & appetitus, & motus eorumdem [illegible]

B [illegible] Cæterum ſuaue, & moleſtum, quod ſenſu, & pha [illegible] um, ſed alicui aliquando & ad aliquid. Quod [illegible] ia, non illa, quæ ad contemplandum ſpectat, ſed [illegible] quæ [illegible] dum, in diſcernendo verum à falſo quæ ad agendum [illegible], bo [illegible] verum, & falſum [illegible] mente d [illegible], non de [illegible] m a m [illegible] phantaſia, c [illegible] num videt [illegible] ſæpe quod [illegible] ad a [illegible] dum [illegible] ſpectant, v [illegible] q; pr [illegible] portione communi, vt quod p [illegible] pho [illegible] ptione propria, et quod eg [illegible] um philoſophus [illegible] quæ c [illegible] pr [illegible] mo quæ [illegible] endum, & d [illegible] um aſſu [illegible] pho [illegible] quæ pr [illegible] tia, p [illegible] otus. [illegible] pacto mouetur appetitus a bono, q [illegible] fuerit perceptum men [illegible] elli [illegible] ſine v [illegible] antea in ph [illegible] ad [illegible] v [illegible] neat a [illegible] itus [illegible] um [illegible] mmunis. a [illegible] ad ipſam [illegible] d [illegible] dic [illegible] ur, quod a phantaſiam ad mentem [illegible] ue ad [illegible] igen [illegible] am r [illegible] facul [illegible] es neceſſariæ ad motum hæc [illegible] et & [illegible] pe [illegible] Sempet aut [illegible] cum ad [illegible] e fictus, appetitus impellitur ad mouendum: [illegible] ere [illegible], hi [illegible] non amplius in [illegible] ita

C [illegible] uem Alexand. [illegible] te quæ [illegible] at ad appetendum, non aliud eſt, quam iudicium boni vel [illegible] phantaſia, aut mens tulit.

De appetitu. CA[illegible] V

[illegible] us, quos græce dicunt [illegible] & [illegible] appellatur & [illegible], q [illegible] d [illegible] oca [illegible] m [illegible] onalem appetitum ſignificet, vſur [illegible] tur tamen [illegible] & [illegible] omnem [illegible] d [illegible] nem [illegible] & Theop [illegible] ſtum [illegible] ei [illegible] ma [illegible] tur, quo [illegible] tis ta [illegible] ſunt expertes, dicantur habere motum v [illegible] A [illegible] em appetitus cum co [illegible] ne eſt, alius [illegible] eſt [illegible] alis eſt in animal [illegible] us ob egeſtate [illegible] bus, aut [illegible] itur appetitus, qualis eſt [illegible] m appet [illegible] animator [illegible] ſtæ ſint, ſine [illegible] natur [illegible] ut cum e [illegible] neeſt, & ao [illegible] vocatur, deſin [illegible] moi [illegible] in rebus agendis; [illegible] in agendo, vt [illegible]

D [illegible] opo [illegible] fuga, & de [illegible] natio mali [illegible] quat [illegible] im. ex [illegible] quæ lo [illegible] moue [illegible] tas, quæ app [illegible] bon [illegible] inbe [illegible] appetitus, [illegible] ſus, qui quamu [illegible] endo, & fa [illegible] us, quæ in agendo [illegible] vt pa [illegible] ioſuauis, & m [illegible] autem ex parte [illegible] ſenſu habetur in q [illegible] tamen [illegible] in ſapient [illegible] ratio nem [illegible] artes ſtatim [illegible] naquaque v [illegible] appetitu, non ap [illegible]

[illegible] mæ pars, qua [illegible] & in [illegible] vocant, [illegible] rabid [illegible] ad [illegible] bum [illegible], ac [illegible]

[illegible] tas [illegible] ralis dica[illegible] natu[illegible]

[illegible] mera [illegible] ſus;ille,qui propri[illegible] ad [illegible] mentum [illegible] rem;ita cum cupid[illegible] iungitur,[illegible] ne attipiat [illegible] ctum;coniungitur,& cum rationali, & [illegible] rum [illegible] do fortitudinem acu[illegible] itas reddit nos ſapientes,cum virtutes, ac[illegible], adeo vt quilibet appetitus ſummope[illegible] erit neceſſarius, quilibet etiam nos ad me[illegible] mouemur enim,cum ad præceptores pro[illegible]ſcimur,à quibus inſtruamur; mouemur, vt [illegible] nostra ſunt,& honorem,aut victoriam acquiramus;mouemur denique ad cibum,& [illegible] hoc pacto vnusquiſque appetitus voluntarium motum efficit præſtat autem [illegible] e.Cupiditas,quæ & [illegible] do recte dici poteſt,quod plura,& nimis ardenter [illegible] ration[illegible] ,perin[illegible] atque ita,ad ea,quæ ſenſu & phantaſia fuerint comprehenſa, no[illegible] tas ad ea,quæ me[illegible] te.

[illegible] ux vero cupiditas aut expedit,aut ren[illegible] it,ſenſu percepta ſunt ſuauia,vel m[illegible] leſt[illegible] gn[illegible] untur,vt bona vel mala,neque etiam ſunt ſimpliciter talia,ſe[illegible] dum delectant,[illegible] len[illegible] ſunt,mala vide[illegible] tur phantaſiæ,ac ſenſui,qui tantum iudicat quæ præſent[illegible] ad futura: perſequitur ergo cupiditas id, quod ſuaue,fugit id,quod inſuaue,& mole[illegible] um [illegible] fuerit. [illegible] Expetitur cibus [illegible] b voluptatem,quam habet,ſimiliter & potio & venus. [illegible] quæ dolorem faciunt, & non modo tela, & ictus, ſed vehementem etiam app[illegible] llum [illegible] oris,h[illegible] me [b] petunt calida loca ad meridiem ſpectantia,æſtate fri[illegible] da,& ad ſepten[illegible] tr[illegible] oem[illegible] tia,confugiunt ad vmbras,ad flumina. Refertur ad cupiditatem amor quoque & [illegible] ium animalia,quæ voluptatem afferunt,oderunt,quæ moleſtiam [illegible] domicilium huius [illegible] pet[illegible] eſt.

Ira,quæ græce [illegible] dicitur,ſimiliter ad ſenſum refertur: eſt autem ſine [illegible] ratione perio[illegible] [illegible] upi[illegible] tas [illegible] n ea vero fertur b[illegible] na,quæ ſe[illegible] ſu cogni[illegible] fuerint,non quidem in e[illegible], quæ [illegible] ditas,[illegible] in ea,quæ glorioſa, & honor[illegible], [illegible] iuſmodi eſt vltio quamobrem deb[illegible] [illegible] bid[illegible],cum [illegible] aliquod iudicat v[illegible] dignum:proprium enim eſt [illegible] ræ, [illegible] qu[illegible] ea maximum dolorem inurere [illegible] ira [illegible] n tantum in hominibus adultis [illegible] de etia[illegible] pu[illegible] infan[illegible] ibus,eſt & [illegible] beſtiis,vt in g[illegible] is, perdicibus, & quadruped[illegible] us angu[illegible] tameo[illegible] [illegible] clud[illegible] tur, quam cupiditas, quam habent omnia prædita ſenſu [illegible] us: nam [illegible] la tantum ineſt [illegible] ctoribus an[illegible] lib[illegible] e [illegible] een[illegible] it ſcu[illegible] tur [illegible] rea, aut vermes, licet habeant ſe[illegible] ſum [illegible] a[illegible] ui[illegible] autem tam[illegible] quam cupiditas ducatur ſenſu,non tamen fertur ita ad ſuauia, & tei[illegible] el[illegible] ſicut [illegible] ditas,[illegible] at [illegible] ua ac [illegible] ha,ita vt non recuſet dolorem,& laborem, [illegible] iamus ita de[illegible] dat [illegible] pid[illegible] tat[illegible] raſ[illegible] ur enim equus,ſi [illegible] rdeum,aut [illegible] coam auferas. & a[illegible] us[illegible] [illegible] tur [illegible] ut [illegible] anis m[illegible] tnem [illegible] tamen rationi cupiditas aduertetur, pugnat [illegible] [illegible] tra c[illegible] itate [illegible] ſi dignatio excitat virtutem, id, quod demonſtrat Terentianus [illegible] *[illegible] am quaſſium,qua me.* noſti reliqua. Non degit ira in ſeciore, vt cupi[illegible] [illegible] ut ita [illegible] quit Ariſtoteles eſt feruor ſanguinis cir[illegible] [illegible] ita [illegible] laſ[illegible] uit [illegible] dorus illis verſibus, quibus inducit ipſam [illegible] rat[illegible] e [illegible] *R*[illegible] [illegible] m [illegible] ita quod velis explica. *Ira:* Ego facer[illegible] quod v[illegible] pr[illegible] c[illegible] o [illegible] *at.* e[illegible] en[illegible] larius. *Ira:* vt ſicut appeto,eueniat, eſt q[illegible] o [illegible] [illegible] terd[illegible] m ita ade[illegible] in [illegible] em cæcet,veluti Herculem,qui [illegible] t apud [illegible] uripidem, vt [illegible] u[illegible] ge[illegible] at[illegible]

[illegible] u[illegible] tas [illegible] u[illegible] ratione,& conſilio eſt,neque enim ſequitur ſenſum,vt cupiditas,& ita [illegible] an[illegible] quamobrem ineſt tantum [illegible] hominibus,qui mentis ſunt compotes, belluæ, quæ [illegible] it [illegible] pertes,voluntatem non habent:nam ſimul ac ſpecies obiecta eſt boni,ad id adip[illegible] e [illegible] er,p[illegible] u[illegible] nteſque impellnut,ſi quidem cum ratione deſiderat. Definitur [y] ergo volu[illegible] um ration[illegible] ,qui [illegible] e[illegible] ur in ea bona,quæ i[illegible] telligentia fuerint comprehenſa, neque e[illegible] [illegible] e eſt; [illegible] ipſa voluntas [illegible] n[illegible] ſcat,[illegible] m per ſe cæ[illegible] [a] ſit,ſed quod appera[illegible] a[illegible] nt,quod ſi mu[illegible] a t[illegible] imus [illegible] quæ p[illegible] ſte non meminimus à nobis cognita [illegible] [illegible] reſſa tamen eſt [illegible] m [illegible] & volun[illegible] s [illegible] o[illegible] imur autem facile eorum [illegible] tint impreſſa.Expetitur autem [illegible] ve[illegible] ntate,non vt a [illegible] upiditate,quod iucun[illegible] [illegible] m,neque enim [b] decipitur [illegible] te[illegible] ntia, [illegible] am voluntas ſequ[illegible] [illegible] um eſt in voluntate,peri[illegible] e em[illegible] r [illegible] erum in mente. Ita [illegible] qu[illegible] [illegible] an[illegible] nciatur[illegible] ſam incita[illegible] ita v[illegible] s [illegible] ratia impell[illegible] tur ad [illegible] an[illegible] um m[illegible] [illegible] u[illegible] vo[illegible] al[illegible] us gr[illegible] t[illegible] impe[illegible] ant [illegible] s [illegible] as [illegible] a[illegible]

[illegible] , quæ [illegible] [illegible] ſua [illegible], ac bon[illegible] ea, per qu[illegible] [illegible] ; ægrotus non [illegible], ſed medicum, qui adhi[illegible] his remediis [illegible] [illegible] electio [illegible] vo[illegible] qua[illegible] ſub genere comprehenditur; eſt [illegible] [illegible] dico non ſine [illegible] non [illegible] mente, non in inſipiente, non [illegible] [illegible] & in ſumma non in his, quæ conſilium non capiunt; id autem, quod [illegible] [illegible] et ad intelligendum, [illegible] ad agendum; idem enim eſt, quod eligitur, & quod agitur, [illegible], iucundum, quod [illegible] contrarium videtur, tur[illegible] inut[illegible], moleſtum, de[illegible] [illegible] cadit, quod ſub actionem, & electionem, ſub nul[illegible] autem ex [illegible] [illegible] ad ipſum peruenitur, vbi non ade[illegible] euidens ſit, vt non deſideret conſilium, quem [illegible] certis, ac minime coniecturalibus, in quibus non capitur conſilium. Id [illegible] de[illegible] [illegible], quod eligitur, quod agitur, eſt bonum optabile, ad quod ſpectat e[illegible] iam ſuga [illegible] ò vtimur ratione tanquam menſura, vltimum, quod ratiocinantes intelligamus, [illegible] exequimur, primum verò vltimum ad delectum igitur vtimur ratiocinatione, vt Terentium cum ait: Ratio de integro ineunda eſt mihi; nihil eſt tam diffici[illegible]e, quin q[illegible] poſſit. quid ſi incipiam nunc? nihil eſt. [illegible] tantundem egero. at ſic opinor, non po[illegible] Ergo optimum habeo. Qui diuturna ratiocinatione habitum ſibi comparatunt, eli[illegible] [illegible] m eſt, electio enim hæc ab habitu, & virtute proficiſcitur.

[illegible] præditi ſunt virtutibus, voluntatem eligendi magis liberam habent, vitia libertatem fran[illegible] [illegible] ſeruitutem redigunt, ob incontinentiam, & intemperantiam homines impotentes red[illegible] [illegible] obrem placuit Stoicis liberum iudicium, liberamque voluntatem in ſolo eſſe ſapiente [illegible] cognitis virtutibus à corporis obſequio indulgentiaque di[illegible] ceſſit; hic enim motus co[illegible] [illegible] lentos, obedientesq; efficit rationi. Contra qui ſe tradiderunt iræ, aut libidini conſtringen[illegible] [illegible] quodam impetu ducuntur, neque ius, neque æquum ſciunt, melius, peius, proſit, obſit, nihil [illegible] quod lubet. & propterea exiſſe de poteſtate dicuntur, id eſt, de conſilio, de ratione, de men[illegible] [illegible] ergo ei[illegible] modi homines, qui ſic fracti, & abiecti ſunt, voluntatemque alioquin dominam [illegible] obedientem præbent, horum motus neceſſe eſt turbulenti ſint, & inter ſe diſſidentes. Beſt[illegible] [illegible] entia, & voluntate careant, quanquam iram, & cupiditatem ſequuntur, non tamen [illegible] appetitionibus perturbantur, cum tantum cognoſcant, quod præſens eſt; neq; enim perc[illegible] [illegible] nam apes, & formicæ natura quadam ductæ ſibi pabulum parant [illegible] futurum, non quod [illegible] [illegible] pus intelligant. Belluæ igitur ad id, quod commodum offertur, ſtatim rapiuntur ſine vlla [illegible] [illegible], quod non euenit homini, qui prouidet, quod futurum eſt malum, ſi ſapiens ſit, & [illegible] [illegible] trouerſia ad verum bonum dirigitur, & futuri non minus, quam præſentis rationem habe[illegible] [illegible] entes plerumque animo ita omiſſo ſunt, vt ſuauia in præſentia, quæ ſint prima, habeant, neque [illegible] ant in [illegible] ng[illegible] nem [illegible] obrem in his diſſentit voluntas ab appetitu, duæ enim ſunt fa[illegible] ulta[illegible] [illegible] arum vna ſequitur vere bonum, quod mente conceptum fuerit: altera voluptatem quæ ſen[illegible] [illegible] ita vt non mir[illegible] ſit ſi inter ſe pugnent, etſi cupiditas fugiat dolorem, quem voluntas aliquan[illegible] [illegible] r. & voluptatem tanquam labem aſpernata; hinc naſcitur perturbatio, in his, qui non aſſueue[illegible] [illegible] tus atq; incitationes animi impetu elatas regere. nam in ſapientem non cadit amplius pertur[illegible] [illegible] quo cupiditas obedit rationi, quemadmodum in cœlo inferiores orbes parent ſuperioribus [illegible] [illegible] nerſione circumferuntur, neque prohibentur, quo minus retro contra vertantur. pat en[illegible] [illegible] a duci [illegible] ſuperioribus, & propterea iram, & cupiditatem à ratione, neque cedere deb[illegible] rat[illegible] [illegible] dm[illegible] [illegible] um in Medea apud Euripidem, ſed rationi ita, vt in Vlyſſe apud Homerum. Vincit [illegible] modi [illegible] controuerſia id, quod valentius eſt, modo rationalis appetitus, modo ille, qui ra[illegible] [illegible] eſt expers. at non ſemper diſſident cupiditas, & voluntas; nam quæ à cupiditate de[illegible] derantur [illegible] cibi, cum opportuni ſunt, voluntate nō reiiciuntur. Appetitus in homine temperante ſemp[illegible] [illegible] cum ratione [illegible] n[illegible] om diſſident, Heraclitus difficilius putauit obſiſtere cupiditati, qu[illegible] m iræ: mo[illegible] [illegible] d[illegible] ipla [illegible] endis verſatur [illegible] efficitque, ne dolorem recuſemus, ne voluptatem perſ[illegible] [illegible] non eſſet [illegible] ip[illegible] itas, nulla eſſet continentia aut temperantia. Sed longius fortaſſe digreſſi [illegible] [illegible] mus, domum redeamus, id eſt, ad motum voluntarium, cui præeſt in animali appetitus, & il[illegible] e, qui [illegible] & ille, qui ratione ducitur, vterque enim impellit animal ad motum voluntarium; ſed quo pacto [illegible] intelligemus, ſi vim inſtrumentorum, quibus vtimur ad mouendum, intueamur.

De inſtrumento præcipuo motus voluntarii, & de modo, quo appetitus in eo reſidens mouet animal. Cap. VI.

E[illegible] itur, quæ Ariſtot. ad motum voluntarium neceſſaria eſſe voluit, duo iam ex[illegible] [illegible] an, [illegible] ſcilicet obiectum, quod mouet, & non mouetur, appetitus, qui mouetur, & mou[illegible], re[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] trumenti [illegible] bens, & [illegible], quæ mouent [illegible]

[illegible] ntum voluntarii motus eſt illa pars, [illegible] & cupiditatem, ſed cum appetens facul[illegible] eadem enim, quatenus accipit, dicitur cogn[illegible] autem comprehendens facultas tam ſenſus, quàm mens,) vbi ergo [illegible] tare neceſſe eſt; ſed vt alibi [d] declarauimus, de huius facultatis domicilio non conue[illegible] & Ariſtotelem, cum hic cor, ille cerebrum eſſe voluerit. perpendamus nunc vtriuſq[illegible] [illegible], quæ ad domicilium facultatis voluntarii motus pertinent, nam alias, quæ [illegible] tem antea perpendimus.

Ariſtotelis igitur ſententiæ fauent hæ rationes; ac primum illa. in ea parte, q[illegible] eſt ad motum, maxime [illegible] bitat principatus voluntarii motus, eiuſmodi eſt cor, [e] q[illegible] tur. Deinde, vbi eſt fons [f] caloris, ibi par eſt reſidere facultatem motus, cum calor[illegible] motum voluntarium, vt quæ refrigerantur, moueri amplius non poſſunt; at ca[illegible] eſſe omnes fatentur, præterea cum ſpiritus [g] & moueat, & robur addat, illam partem [illegible] ſcitur, credendum eſt eſſe domicilium facultatis mouentis; [illegible] corde autem emanate [illegible] ſtum eſt: huc accedit, quod cor ſitum eſt in medio corporis, vnde pot[illegible] luntarii motus omnibus partibus, ita vt commode quæuis ſequi poſſit di[illegible]etentia m[illegible] [illegible]m, ante, & pone, ad dextram, & ad læuam. Quamobrem fatendum eſt cor ſedem [illegible] facultatis; quod poſtremo ex eo etiam colligitur, quoniam ipſum præcipue affectum ſe[illegible] petitus ad mouendum incitatur ab aliquo expetendo, vel fugiendo. Neque obſtat qu[illegible] ſenſus, qui poſtulat partem ſimplicem, & ideo non videatur ibi poſſe [illegible]dere [illegible]is ag[illegible], [illegible] quæ poſtulat [h] partem multiformem, quandoquidem compoſitio cordis talis facta e[illegible] à [illegible] vtranque facultatem ſit habilis; nam (vt ipſe Ariſtoteles [i] oſtendit [illegible] cor & ſimplex eſt & [illegible]mplex propter ſubſtantiam ſimplicem, quæ in ſimiles partes diuiditur; mul[illegible]forme pr[illegible]pter [illegible] diuerſam, cum nulla pars cordis retineat formam [illegible]ius.

Plato, quem ſequutus eſt Galenus, [k] collocat in cerebro animales omnes fac[illegible]tes [illegible] ſenſum, & [illegible]im motus voluntarii, quam ſpiritus per neruos afferunt ad ſingulas p[illegible]tes. [illegible] ſententiam id potiſſimum, quod [illegible] ctione animalium deprehenditur; manifeſte e[illegible]im ne[illegible] qu[illegible] vis voluntarii motus ſingulis partibus diſt[illegible]buit[illegible], [illegible] cerebro cernuntur deriuari; [illegible] hu[illegible] belluam ſeces, atque all[illegible]ges neruos illos recurrentes, qui muſculis gutturis præbent vim m[illegible] [illegible]bit eorum motus, ita vt vox non amplius edatur. Eadem ratio eſt aliorum neruorum; [illegible] nim ſi alligentur, priuant mouendi [illegible]cultate partem, ad quam feruntur, eamdem reſtituunt [illegible] uantur, quamobrem ſtatuendum eſt motus voluntarii vim in cerebro reſidere, à quo per neru[illegible] quis partibus diſt[illegible]buitur. Rationes autem, quæ pro ſententia Ariſtotelis adductæ ſu[illegible], facil[illegible] tur. nam motus cordis non eſt voluntarius atque animalis, ſed magis neceſſarius, ac naturalis, [illegible] ru[illegible] [illegible]ſſidue agitetur, non propterea eſt idoneum domicilium facultatis motus volun[illegible]ar[illegible] ctamus, ſed vitalis, quem ſequuntur [illegible]eriæ, at neque ob id etiam, quod caloris aut ſ[illegible] cu[illegible] tan[illegible]um ſit [illegible]ris, ac ſpiritus, quantum neceſſe eſt ad impertiendam [illegible] mo[illegible] partibus per neruos ac ſpinæ medullam. quod ſi cor magis affi[illegible] ideat[illegible] c[illegible] ad voluntari[illegible] motum incitatur, euenit quia magis idoneum eſt, [illegible] et à cerebro, atque à ſede ipſius appetitus, adeo tamen ipſi [illegible]ongruit, [illegible] c[illegible] per neruos, & arterias, vt ſtatim ſe mutuo afficiant, ne[illegible]que tempore opus [illegible] [illegible]minatur aer, ita ſubito etiam afficitur cerebrum à cor[illegible], & [illegible] à cere[illegible]. P[illegible] me[illegible] de [illegible] de f[illegible]cultate mouendi dicere, quod [n] autem de ſenſu, principalem ſcilicet proſici[illegible] p[illegible] cerebro; in corde enim eſt vitæ principatus, vnde emanant vitales ſpiritus, qu[illegible] petentes [illegible] ipſius temperatione vertuntur in animales, vnde proxime d[illegible]cedunt, & per [illegible] [illegible]æ [illegible] permeant ad ſingulas partes vo[illegible]tarii motus vim habentes.

[illegible]do autem, vbi prima vi[illegible]os pellunt, deinde appetitio pulſa in princip[illegible] [illegible]s impellat ad propria inſtrumenta voluntarii motus, præclare expl[illegible] prim[illegible] quæ phantaſia, aut mente cognoſcuntur bona vel mala, ſiue præ[illegible] [illegible]ure talia ſint, ſiue videantur, [illegible]um ſiue externa re ipſa ſi[illegible] [illegible] a[illegible]t, vim appetentem incitant, vt ea perſequatur. ſi bo[illegible] ſint [illegible] [illegible]fici[illegible] pat[illegible]ncipalis, ita vt calefiat, vel te[illegible]eretur, cum in ea P[illegible] & [illegible] ſa [illegible] a[illegible]u[illegible] [illegible]arua ſigor[illegible], & cal[illegible] in parte principali, m[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]s [illegible]rna muta[illegible]ne [illegible]: id quod monſtr[illegible] ſu[illegible] [illegible]ac[illegible] [illegible]tur q[illegible] refrigeratur, contrahitur: moue[illegible] au[illegible] tunc p[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ternum [illegible] vi iu [illegible] gam [illegible]

[illegible] pro [illegible] quæ [illegible] aut, veluti [illegible] appetitum [illegible] ſunt, neceſſe eſt [illegible] mali, vel [illegible] enda [illegible] ta ſunt. V[illegible] ver [illegible] ctitus imp[illegible] ad mot [illegible] quit [illegible] bon[illegible] vel [illegible] tati, aut acquiri poſſe, ap[illegible] quamuis [illegible] vt [illegible] perct m[illegible] tum [illegible] ad perſ[illegible] uen [illegible] tare animal nequit hoc ſæpe viuue[illegible] aff [illegible] ut appetitus, non tamen, cum ab illis commouetur, ſemper [illegible] eſt enim affectio [k] animi ipſius appetitus excitatio, & [illegible] ſiquidem [illegible] primus eſt facultas appetens. Tribuuntur animo quædam affe[illegible] Galen[illegible] us per ſe moueatur, cum in aliis videatur mouere corpus. [illegible] animi [illegible] quæ mo[illegible] neceſſariæ ſunt; inſeruit enim natura nobis vim, qua expect[illegible] ta ſun[illegible] contraria, [illegible] excitatio appe[illegible] tus, quam anim[illegible] moderat[illegible] naturalis & neceſſ[illegible] ſit, & propt[illegible] rea cad[illegible] vehemen[illegible] quæ tam pe[illegible] hæ[illegible] ultra pot[illegible] vo[illegible] ept[illegible] appetitus eſt facultas, [illegible] animi eſt excitatio, & veluti ac[illegible] mod[illegible] quando vehemens, non tamen eſt voluptas, aut dolor, ſed [illegible] Illa vero [illegible] conformi[illegible] appetitus, quæ ſæpius, aut rarius, vehe[illegible] [illegible] affectu [illegible] habitus appellatur. Veteres [illegible] vehementes animi affectiones, in [illegible] gaudium, timor[illegible] quæ [illegible] ad præſentia, vt gaudium, [illegible] aliæ ad futura, [illegible] tur gaud[illegible] gaudio animus [illegible] ægritud[illegible] e, eſt enim timor deſiderium fugiendi [illegible] malum [illegible] quatamen [illegible] cum malum eſt præſens [illegible] videantur [illegible] Moue[illegible] atque effunditur, ſimul cum animo, magis tamen, [illegible] vehementius autem mouetur [illegible] aliqui ex gaudio, aliqui ex timore [illegible] Funditur calor ac ſpiritus [illegible] trahitur ub metu, & ægritudine ad [illegible] quam quod relinquit externas partes frigidas. Verecundia [illegible] quitamen [illegible] ratione ſuperatur. [illegible] externas [illegible] Intra [illegible] orpus transfertur, p[illegible] ad caput [illegible] huiuſmodi animi affectiones [illegible] mal [illegible] vt [illegible] rami [illegible] agg[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] calor ac [illegible] primum [illegible] animali [illegible] ex parte [illegible] quæ quaſi [illegible] facult [illegible] ocipata anima [illegible] formam; non [illegible] que ſimplex pars eſt, cum ſit [illegible] actio [illegible] s, & non [illegible] muſculo [illegible] n mouetur aliqua pars animalis motu voluntario [illegible] eſt quiddam ipſis ſimile, per quod mouentur. Port [illegible] fun [illegible] iente ſpiritu cootr [illegible] huntur, [illegible] a coim [illegible] flantur. & qo [illegible] em [illegible] detrahitur, ſemper autem leue extendantur, ſeu flectantur membra, muſculi ad [illegible] [illegible], ſed varius eorum ſitu varios efficit mo [illegible] us, quandoquidem ſi ab interna parte fu [illegible] habe [illegible] t, ſi externa, d [illegible] lendend, adeo autem [illegible] propria m [illegible] lorum e [illegible] [illegible] b con [illegible] ueuer [illegible] r [illegible] um ſuum m [illegible] cium faciunt, vt [illegible] um reſoluuntur [illegible] appetitu etia [illegible] [illegible] contrahantur [illegible] ergo [illegible] ntracti eſt per [illegible] e motus mu [illegible] ulorum, neque enim per ſe diſten [illegible] ocioſi manentes d [illegible] tendi [illegible] tur [illegible] b oppoſiti s muſculis, dum contra [illegible] ſuum munus exer [illegible] etiam o [illegible] ſi muſculi cum [illegible] g [illegible] tate deorſum impellu [illegible] tur, neque enim qui [illegible] quam tum a [illegible] que ille motus voluntarius [illegible] ed naturalis. Accidit interdum, vt m [illegible] culi oppoſiti ſibi ab vtr [illegible] te cont [illegible] ahantur, vt interni, & externi, tunc enim membrum non mouetur loco, ſed immobi [illegible] tur, qu [illegible] d tantum poſterior interi [illegible] ſl [illegible] ctendo, quantum externi extendend [illegible] tunc tamen agunt [illegible] quam illi, alioquin membrum deorſum laberetur, nec [illegible] oſſet ſeruari ſublime: neque etiam au [illegible] aere immobiles videntur, [illegible] manere p [illegible] ſſent, niſi oppoſiti earum mu [illegible] ager eut, alioq [illegible] excip [illegible] ueteut [illegible] ont ſlır membr [illegible] m, cum oppoſ [illegible] muſ [illegible] uli p [illegible] in contrarias partes d [illegible] [illegible] tendunt, perinde atque [illegible] ſt [illegible] a inſlunt, cum contrarius eſt m [illegible] us ep [illegible] & plat [illegible] Muſculorum a [illegible] uem [illegible] membra eodem l [illegible] co manent [illegible] Galen [illegible] tonicum app [illegible] at, & mo [illegible] un [illegible] em, cum fiat [illegible] contrarius [illegible] mo [illegible] q [illegible] transferunt membrum: tonicum vero, quod ipſi [illegible] [illegible] note. [illegible] ſculorum motus prop [illegible] us, ac per ſe [illegible] liquidem [illegible] m [illegible] tum [illegible] tura: omnes vero muſculi, qui oſſa mouent, termina [illegible] [illegible] veti [illegible] [illegible] quia ſanum, & ceruic [illegible] m veſicæ, [illegible] retinet [illegible] [illegible] um motus exercent, ſicut & i [illegible], qui mouent labia, ſed [illegible] chordas, q [illegible] ſ es mouet [illegible] q [illegible] oſſa, chordas ſimiliter h [illegible] bent, per qu [illegible] capitis [illegible] orum oſti [illegible] m, in aliorum ſin [illegible] s in [illegible] tuntur, & ita flect [illegible] nt, aut [illegible] xtend [illegible] nt articulos, de [illegible] [illegible] Artic [illegible] motu voluntario mou [illegible] anquam partes, [illegible] x mouentur, duntax [illegible] mouent alias, vel [illegible] muſ [illegible] uli [illegible] articuli commiſſuræ oſſium neceſſariæ ad motum v [illegible] [illegible] tis, & quibuſlibet membris, vocantur autem græc [illegible] ont ocntur [illegible] q [illegible] m vnum, cauum eſt a [illegible] recipit alter [illegible] gib [illegible], quod recip [illegible] t, atque ho [illegible] [illegible] ur [illegible] nec miniſſutis n [illegible] lent [illegible] gra [illegible] fle [illegible], aut d [illegible] lendi, neq [illegible] me [illegible] [illegible] que t [illegible], aut [illegible] pus am [illegible] al [illegible] [illegible] ca [illegible] t animali eſt [illegible] q [illegible] d qui [illegible] a [illegible] quod, quod moueatur [illegible] q [illegible] aut [illegible] [illegible] cet, q [illegible] eſt, & ar [illegible] ul [illegible] q [illegible] [illegible] exten [illegible] r, membrum, in quo e [illegible] x ap [illegible] tet [illegible] um [illegible] [illegible] vnus eſt princ [illegible] alteri [illegible] Neceſſariæ igi [illegible] ur ſunt [illegible] [illegible] tur, altera quie [illegible] q [illegible] a omne, quod mouet [illegible] moueatur [illegible] alıqu [illegible] [illegible] eq [illegible] cſcens, [illegible] ec [illegible] eſt [illegible] externum aliquod [illegible] mouer [illegible] ar [illegible] pars [illegible] ilus [illegible] mm [illegible] uræ oſſium [illegible] [illegible] ructa [illegible] natura, [illegible] quadret [illegible] facilliu [illegible] [illegible] qui [illegible] natura tam art [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] expeditus [illegible] mu [illegible] [illegible] ducant [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] um [illegible] para [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] animali n[illegible] [illegible]m

[illegible] mouent[illegible] [illegible]ra motu volunta[illegible] [illegible] victoriæ ſpecie obiecta excitatus i[illegible]pel[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]æ curſus reſpondent articulis, corpus animalis curſu, mu[illegible] [illegible] victoria bonis viſis. Præclare admodum expoſuit [c] Lucretius, quo pacto a[illegible] [illegible] moueretur, his verſibus:

[illegible] at, vti pa ſus proferre queamus,
[illegible] volumus, varieq; datum ſit membra mouere,
[illegible] res tantum hoc oneris protrudere noſtri
Corporis inſuerit, dicam: tu percipe dicta.
[illegible] animo noſtro primum ſimulacra meandi
Accidere, atq; animum pulſare, vt diximus ante,
Inde voluntas fit: neq; enim facere incipit vllam
Rem quiſquam, quam mens prouidit, quid velit, ante:
Id quod prouidet, illius rei conſtat imago
Ergo animus cum ſe ita commouet, vt velit ire
Inq; gredi, ferit extemplo quæ in corpore toto
Per membra atq; artus animai diſſita vis eſt,
Et facile iſt factu, quoniam coniuncta tenetur:
Inde ea pro porro corpus ferit, atq; ita tota
Paulatim moles protruditur, atq; mouetur.
Præterea tum rareſcit quoq; corpus, & aer,
Scilicet vt debet qui ſemper mobilis extat,
Per patefacta venit, penetratq; foramina largus
Et diſpergitur ad partes, ita quæq; minutas
Corporis. hinc igitur rebus fit vtrinq; duabus
Corpus vt, ac nauis velis, ventoq; feratur
Nec tamen illud in his rebus mirabile conſtat
Tantula quod tantum corpus corpuſcula poſſent
Contorquere, & onus totum conuertere noſtrum.
Quippe etenim ventus ſubtili corpore tenuis
Trudit agens magnam magno molimine nauim.

[illegible] ergo animal, cum appetitio à viſis pulſa ad muſculos, ſpiritus impellit, qui ipſos inflat & [illegible] quibus contractis curuantur, aut diſtenduntur articuli, mouetur que animal, ac partes e[illegible] poſitæ ex muſculis, & articulis, cuiuſmodi ſunt caput, maxilla, ceruix, thorax, dorſum: quarum [illegible], ac muſculos in anatome explicabimus. Sed hæ omnes, præterquam quod ſpectant ad mo[illegible]em, afferunt alios vſus: muniunt enim ac tegunt partes, quas in ſe continent: motui volun[illegible] [illegible] ſeruiunt membra κῶλα [d] a græcis dicta, quæ nunc ſuperſunt explicanda, ex eius inſtru[illegible]

De membris. Cap. VIII.

QVatuor membra dedit natura homini perinde atque aliis animalibus perfectioribus: ea ve[illegible] ſunt duo brachia, & duo crura: nam quadrupedibus dedit quatuor crura, auibus duas alas, & [illegible] crura. [e] Reſpondent brachiis hominum anteriora crura quadrupedum, & alæ auium. [illegible] cta au[illegible] [illegible]nt brachia propter manus, crura propter pedes: diriguntur manus ad præhendendum, pe[illegible] [illegible]mbulandum. magna autem ſimilitudo eſt crurum cum brachiis, diuiduntur enim [illegible] [illegible] in tres partes. quæ ſibi mutuo reſpondent: diuiditur brachium in humerum, cubitum, & ma[illegible] [illegible] in femur, tibiam, & pedem. Femur [g] reſpondet humero, tibia cubito, pes manui. [illegible] [illegible] brachia, quam crura ex pluribus muſculis, & articulis ob multiplicem motum, qui ad [illegible] [illegible] in brachiis, ad ambulandum in cruribus fuit neceſſarius, ſed eos explicabimus [illegible] anat[illegible] me: nun[illegible] oſtendemus tam brachiorum, quàm crurum ſtructuram aptiſſimam fu[illegible]e mun[illegible] quo ſu[illegible]nt

Brachium, vt diximus, in tres partes ſeparatur, in humerum, cubitum, & manum. Humerus [illegible] qui [illegible] [illegible], eſt maxima pars totius brachii, pertinetque a [illegible]apula ad cubitu[illegible] hume[illegible] [illegible], quod [illegible] eſt, inſeritur in ſinum lati ſcapularum oſſis parum deſidentem, parumque [illegible] [illegible]entis adſtringitur, vt facile circumagi poſſit, & in varias partes dimoueri: ſpectauit enim natur[illegible] [illegible]ero effingendo magis ad varietatem motus ad præhendendum nec[illegible] quam a[illegible] [illegible]pterea humeri articulus ſæpe excidit, ſed facile re[illegible]nditur: contra caput femori[illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible]itur, neque facile elabitur, neque facile reſtituitur [illegible] [illegible] s ad ambulandum neceſſariæ, magisque varietatis motus; quamobrem [illegible] [illegible], & firmius effinxit. [illegible]ubitus, qui græce nominatur [illegible] [k] eſt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] umerum, & manum, continetur autem duobus oſſibus, quorum quod inf[illegible]ius [illegible]

[illegible] quæ [illegible] ceret, & præ [illegible] ad [illegible] um tactus [illegible] ndum durities. [illegible] ſedi poſſet Partes. [illegible] vertibus conſtans ita figurata [illegible] quod [illegible] eueniret [illegible] tantum [illegible] ſſet, quæ fuiſſent æqualis mol [illegible] præhend [illegible] ſt, quæ multo maiora ſunt: minima [illegible] tota [illegible] ut ambabus [illegible] dipræhen [illegible] ntur [illegible] uexa, [illegible], ſeu triangula [illegible], ſeu [illegible] cta, ſeu tortuoſa. Porro æqualis [illegible] idem [illegible] facere debeat, [illegible] enim natura, quæ [illegible] dextris, [illegible] cum [illegible] quam vtilitat [illegible] dum iuſtitiis. Cæterum ex [illegible] quis [illegible], vbi grandios aliqu [illegible] modus eſſet quatuor [illegible] ſideraretur quintus. Ma [illegible] ſingulorum [illegible] um ea eſt, quæ [illegible] ad [illegible] accommodatur: [illegible] ad [illegible] plectendum [illegible] xime pertinet, craſſitudo [illegible] mitatem [illegible] eſt, tactus eſt [illegible] turque chord [illegible] longe [illegible] a validiori motu pro [illegible] ſciuntur, vt [illegible] Aſcl [illegible] piades, ſed inſtituta pri [illegible] firmitat [illegible] dendi. Interuallum inter digit [illegible] qua [illegible] maius eſt, tanto maiorem molem manus ca [illegible] ritot [illegible] magnum ſpacium ma [illegible] inter pollicem & indicem, quæ ſtructura [illegible] maxi [illegible] ab Hipp [illegible] crate: [illegible] e regione inter ſe concurrere.

Iam vero ſummi [illegible] & [illegible] acti ſunt, vt [illegible] ad [illegible] compræhendenda; ab externa part [illegible] bus muniuntur, qui etiam [illegible] lant, vt comm [illegible] tus præhendantur minut [illegible] corpuſcula debent [illegible] æquare d [illegible] rum ſummitatem [illegible] que ſuperent, neque ſuperentur. [illegible] ex [illegible] a parte [illegible] digitis minime adie [illegible] interna mo [illegible] vt valeat ad [illegible] hendend [illegible] hibu [illegible] inter articulos. [illegible] tantum carnis [illegible] medium ſpacium, [illegible] [illegible] ſunt, vnuſquiſque [illegible] dum.

[illegible] membr [illegible] dum [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ſtabili [illegible] partes man[illegible] ad facilitatem compa[illegible] eſt [illegible], vt per [illegible] adiri p[illegible] item eſt in digitos [illegible] end[illegible] aptiores [illegible] ad a[illegible] ndei dum [illegible] calcei, & firmitatem [illegible], & pedes tuerut. Eadem autem [illegible] quod ad facilitatem commodius fuit: nam in manu ad præh[illegible] ndendum [illegible] quatuor d[illegible] ione opponi, & non in eadem ſerie coll[illegible] ari, mou[illegible] em qu[illegible] modis, quibus & manuum cum fl[illegible] ctan[illegible] r, extendantur, [illegible] & exteriorem partem [illegible] tribuit etiam natura pedibus vim ſentiendi, vt perc[illegible] on ta[illegible] n ita exquiſito ta[illegible] uprædit[illegible] ſunt, v[illegible] manus nam cut[illegible] pedum multo du[illegible] m. A[illegible] de motu v[illegible] intario, & de eius [illegible] mentis [illegible] dictum eſſe videtur: ſu[illegible] qua ratione eorum [illegible] nitas conſeruetur.

[illegible] ratione conſeruetur ſanitas inſtrumentorum motus voluntarii.

Cap. IX.

C[illegible] oporteat, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, vt in aliis partibus, ita etiam in illis, quæ vo[illegible] motui [illegible] ognoſcere pri[illegible] num oportet, qu[illegible] hæc ſint, & abſ[illegible] lute, & [illegible] hum ne[illegible] mus igitur hæc non in cerebro aut corde, quæ ſunt inſtrumenta communia, n[illegible] n in neruis, q[illegible] uti canales, de q[illegible] bus ante dictum eſt; ſed in mu[illegible] culis, & ol[illegible]ium commiſſuris, quæ ſunt p[illegible] umenta motus v[illegible] luntarii, ex quibus potiſſimum membra componuntur.

[illegible] emu[illegible] mu[illegible] ls, in q[illegible] ibus res ſecundum naturam ita [illegible] habent, horu[illegible] ergo ſanitas a[illegible] per con[illegible] a ia per e[illegible] nant: c[illegible] nſi[illegible] ſanitas per conſenſum in ſpirit[illegible] bus, q[illegible] s ac[illegible] ipi[illegible] n[illegible] per neru[illegible] vna cum [illegible] luntatii motus facultate[illegible] hi vbi [illegible] & a cerebr[illegible] diſtribuan[illegible] ur & per ner[illegible] o[illegible] aditum inueniant, fruuntur muſculi ſanitate per conſenſum; per eſſentiam vero vbi ſuam temperationem, quæ ſecundum naturam paulo humidior, & calidior eſt (cum maxima ex parte [illegible] nſ[illegible] r ex carne[illegible] moderatam oacti ſint[illegible] aut non multum à mediocritate recedentem, & moderatam ſimiliter compoſitionem, quæ attinet ad figuram, ſuperficiem[illegible] caua, magnitudinem, nume[illegible] u, [illegible] & præterea vnitatem communem ſimplicium partium, & multiformium [illegible] raque m[illegible] im ſanitas tam per eſſentiam, quàm per conſen[illegible] im tr[illegible] bus [illegible] is d[illegible] fferentiis d[illegible] guitur, [illegible] tate in [illegible] muerſum animaduertimus, cum alia perfecti[illegible] ma [illegible] alia perfecta, alia imperfe[illegible] [illegible] a ſanitatis muſculorum per conſenſum eſt ipſa ſanitas, p[illegible] tiam cerebri & neruorum, a q[illegible] d[illegible] ent ſpiritus emanare, de qua ſupra ſuo loco egimus. Ad [illegible] auſam ſanitatis per eſſentiam refer[illegible] t[illegible] ia procreationis, & aux[illegible] l[illegible] a artis, quæ ante adh[illegible] bita ſunt ad eam conſeru[illegible] ndam, v[illegible] reſtitu[illegible].

[illegible] cta ſanitat[illegible] muſculorum potiſſimum ſunt actiones, quas contracti ad[illegible] ua in[illegible] ta effi[illegible] e etiam [illegible] ſecundum naturam; veluti moderata quædam mollities; rum rete[illegible] t[illegible], [illegible] iæ re[illegible] nda ſunt, & expul[illegible] io eor[illegible] m, quæ expellenda. Hu[illegible] nod[illegible] tg[illegible] nt [illegible] n, quas, vt [illegible] or[illegible] tuentur, in muſcul[illegible] s ſanis cogno[illegible] cere op[illegible] tet ab ol[illegible] lo b[illegible] e[illegible], [illegible] tamus neceſſ[illegible] m eſt re[illegible] gnoſcere non modo hæc præſentia, ſed præteri[illegible] & [illegible] u[illegible] nitas per [illegible] onſ[illegible] in muſculis recognoſcetur ex ſignis monſtrant[illegible] bus ipſam per c[illegible] am [illegible] o & nerti[illegible] s, & præterea ex effectis, quod bene ſuum mu[illegible] us exequantur muſcu[illegible] neque [illegible] eret ſine ſanitate per conſenſum. Sanitas per eſſentiam co[illegible] lig[illegible] tur ex cauſ[illegible] pa[illegible] ffectis, quæ fuerunt initia procreationis, & id circa ſanitatis, tum ex modet[illegible] vi[illegible] in omnibus ſex rebus non naturalibus; ſed maxime con[illegible] itur ex effectis, ve[illegible] ut[illegible] x a[illegible] & mot[illegible] us voluntariis, atque ex qualitatibus ſub ſ[illegible] um[illegible] adentibus, & pr[illegible] ſ[illegible] ime [illegible] q[illegible] dam inter mollitiem, & duritiem. Præterita veluti cauſæ anteg[illegible] e[illegible] æ, [illegible] at[illegible] u[illegible] dantur [illegible] ip[illegible] mine, partim intelliguntur ex effectis, quæ re[illegible] a ſunt in corpore; tales en[illegible] n[illegible] ſtant præteri[illegible] au[illegible] a[illegible] qualia ipſa ſunt futura, veluti conſeruatio in eodem ſtatu, aut muta[illegible] in m[illegible] m vel d[illegible] erior[illegible] m, [illegible] x[illegible] auſis præſentibus colliguntur, vt ex viribus hum[illegible] nis [illegible] ne[illegible] us ab [illegible] enim cauſi[illegible] eundem ſtatum expectare oportet, a melioribus melior[illegible] m, [illegible] em. Hæc [illegible] oſtquam abſolut[illegible], & in homine cognita ſunt, videndum eſt, [illegible] ua ratio[illegible] e[illegible] n eru[illegible], & inſtrumentis. Sanitas muſcul[illegible] rum, quæ per con[illegible] nſum eſt, p[illegible] ad ce[illegible] & [illegible] e qu[illegible] tum conſeruatione am[illegible] imus. [illegible] p[illegible] am [illegible] ot pert[illegible] ma[illegible] [illegible] ilibus uperi[illegible] us, atque inſtrumentis, ſi imperfecta per[illegible] ut [illegible], cum ageremus de carne, nam mu[illegible] culorum ſubſtantia maxim[illegible] ex parte ca[illegible] [illegible] tur, quibus conſeruari carnem tradidimus: chordæ vero, quæ a muſculis oriun[illegible] ui, de quibus ſimil[illegible] ter egimus.

[illegible]

[illegible] auſ [illegible] ſtatu ſeruatur, aut contrariis [illegible]ur.

[illegible]betur articulus, hoc eſt, commiſſura tota duobus oſſibus, qu[illegible] eſt, in altero recipitur, quod cauum; iis adiuncta cartilago eſt glutinoſo [illegible] motus adiuncta eſt & chorda, quæ moueat in cauo caput oſſis, cum quo ne[illegible] ſed ad[illegible] ne id ſua ſede excidat, adſtringitur vndique ligamentis, non tamen adeo, vt pr[illegible] [illegible] igitur commiſſura tota ex his partibus: tunc vero dicitur ſecundum naturam [illegible] iam dictum vſum afferre poteſt ad flexum, & porrectionem manente oſſis capite [illegible] hoc, cum commiſſuræ compoſitio moderationem retinet, & temperationis, & [illegible] fabrica multiformium partium attenduntur, vt figuræ, ſuperficiei, magnitudinis, num[illegible] terea vnitatis. Partes, quibus commiſſuram conſtituere diximus, [illegible] oſſa, cartilagines, li[illegible] naturaliter temperationem habent non mediam, ſed frigidiorem, & ſicciorem, quæ [illegible] dum excedat, vel in contrarias vertatur, eiuſmodi partes ita temperatæ minus idoneæ [illegible] ſuum munus exequendum; cum facilitate ſi[illegible], & ſtabilitate; quo [illegible] accidit ch[illegible] men[illegible]is, quæ vbi humidiora fuerint ligamenta, non ſatis tuto retinent caput o[illegible] in [illegible] vero imbecilliores fiunt, ita vt minus valeant ad mouendum. Qu[illegible] [illegible] par[illegible] conducunt quidem ad ſtabilitatem, ſed reddunt motum difficilem, at deſiderat comm[illegible] rationem quoque illarum rerum, quas diximus ad multiformium compoſitionem pertin[illegible] recedat, minus probe fungitur ſuum munus: nam, exempli cauſa, ſi cauum anguſtius f[illegible] facilitatem motus: ſi laxius, facile caput oſſis ex ipſo elabitur, vt vſu venire videmus i[illegible] caput cum non adſtringatur altiori cauo, vt caput femoris ileui quauis cauſa erumpit.

Exponitur etiam laxitas commiſſuræ humori, qui aliunde influens in ea admittitur, & [illegible] affert, vt de arthritide paulo poſt ſubiiciemus: quamobrem ad ſtabilitatem ne oſſis caput [illegible] & ad facilitatem flexus ac porrectionis membrorum debent articuli m[illegible] rationem [illegible] quod ſpectat ad temperationem ſimplicium, quam quod ad fabricam multiformium. A[illegible] æqualis eſt moderatio huius compoſitionis ſecundum naturam, ſed interdum perfe[illegible] dum perfecta, interdum imperfecta, perinde atque aliarum partium compoſitio ſecundum [illegible] & ſanitas. Cauſæ propoſitæ temperationis, qualiſcunque fuerit, partim [illegible] ſtræ [illegible] nis, vt ad ſemen, & ſanguinem referuntur; partim ad rati[illegible] [illegible] eſt vſus ad conſeruandam, vel reſtituendam ſanitatem, quæ a talibus [illegible] ur, q[illegible] perfectiſſima a perfectiſſimis, perfecta a perfectis, imperfecta ab imperfectis. Effe[illegible] partim [illegible] ſus, quos articuli & ad facilitatem motus, & ad ſtabilitatem afferunt [illegible] qualitates, v[illegible] dor[illegible], laxitas, denſitas: reſpondent autem differentiis [illegible] compoſitionis, quam & ad [illegible] mot[illegible]s, & ad ſtabilitatem afferunt partim qualitat[illegible], vt mollitie[illegible], laxitas, de[illegible] po[illegible] autem differentiis illius compoſitionis, quam ſequuntur, perfectiſſimæ videlicet, perfectæ [illegible] perfectæ.

Recognoſcitur compoſitio commiſſuræ iam dicta ſecundum naturam partim ſen[illegible] mente [illegible] ctu enim & tactu iudicatur, ſiue ſit ex toto ſecundum [illegible] nihil recedat. Sed [illegible] oſſis quod [illegible] ſenſum latet, ex effectis colligitur, vt ex ſta[illegible] motus maiore vel minore: nam quale effectum fuerit [illegible] natura, non poteſt ex cauſis c[illegible] [illegible] compoſitionis ſecundum naturam aut ſenſu deprehenduntur, [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]ctis pe[illegible]ctiſſimis, perfectis, aut imperfectis. Cauſæ præſ[illegible] [illegible]. Effecta percipiuntur ſenſu. Præterita partim [illegible] ex eff[illegible] parti[illegible] au[illegible]untur ab homine, & familiaribus eius. Futura, vt [illegible] in eodem [illegible] tati[illegible] in mel[illegible], vel deteriorem colliguntur ex cauſis præſentibus, & [illegible] [illegible] futuræ videntur, denunciant nobis meliorem ſtatum, [illegible] deteriores, de[illegible] [illegible], eu[illegible].

Rati[illegible] ſectum hæc compoſitionis articulorum ſecundum naturam, ſiquidem [illegible] [illegible]erfect[illegible] opera, atque inſtrumenta, [illegible] perf[illegible] [illegible] dimo[illegible] ſupra diximus de muſculis. At [illegible] ſanit[illegible] [illegible]s, qui [illegible] licet d[illegible] expli[illegible] arti[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] C A P. X.

A[illegible] aut [illegible] vet [illegible] cum [illegible] in [illegible] coxa, [illegible] accedit [illegible] tatæ, qui [illegible] menta [illegible] vt [illegible] in curua [illegible] pot [illegible] a vt non po[illegible] d[illegible] e ac[illegible] ere, non [illegible] cum [illegible] eot in eum af[illegible], quem gr[illegible] vocant, quod tamen nun[illegible] enim appellantur à Plaut[illegible] l[illegible], q[illegible] tumore labo an[illegible] ſed [illegible] in coram [illegible] ex cauo ſubeſt, perinde atque ligamenta. In hu[illegible] igitur affect[illegible] unt, illi ſcilicet, quorum ſanitas imperfecta eſt. hos ergo debet Medicus ab arth[illegible] defendere, quod quo pacto fiat, nunc explicandum nobis eſt.

[illegible] igitur, vt quiuis alius morbus, ita etiam arthritis impendens propulſatur, cum [illegible] illis, quæ ipſum afferre poſſe videantur; hæ autem rediguntur ad duas, ad humo[illegible] quam ad cauſam effic[illegible]em, & ad habilitatem, ob quam articuli ipſum admittunt [illegible] pauentem. Humor, qui hunc tumorem facit, poteſt eſſe quilibet ex quatuor ſuccis, ſanguis, [illegible], aut atrabilis, plerunque autem mixtus eſt, & non ſimplex, in ea tamen mixtura vt pluri[illegible] excedere pituita, quæ alioquin faci[illegible] contrahitur in articulis, in quibus humor [illegible] ob quam cauſam ad arthri[illegible] idem [illegible] te adhibeatur [illegible] victus, & medicamenta extenuan[illegible] articulorum, [illegible] ad eſſi[illegible] endum tumorem concurrit, conſiſtit in laxitate, & imbecil[illegible] facile [illegible] admittit, quicquid influit, imbecillitas non ſinit ab ex[illegible]ultrice facultate repe[illegible] mittuntur. laxit[illegible]s aliqua communiter fuit omnibus arti[illegible]ulis ob [illegible] tatem motus ne[illegible] obrem in omnibus fac[illegible]e recipitur [illegible] quod detrud[illegible] a [illegible] partibus; propt[illegible] ea [illegible] ates orti abſc[illegible]ſſus in articulis cum febricitantes laſſitudinem ſentiunt [illegible] eorum laxita[illegible] calor, quem ipſi ex motu contrahunt, muſculi enim vna cum articulis potiſſimum exer[illegible]

Verum licet omnes articuli laxitatem aliquam poſtulent, plurimum tamen inter eos intereſt, [illegible], exempli gratia, longè [illegible]xior ſit articulus humeri, quam [illegible] femoris, id quod [illegible] natura [illegible] eſt [illegible] am quibuſdam laxiores articuli præter naturam fiunt, vel vitio facultatis effi[illegible]gentis [illegible] el poſtea [illegible] morbo aliquo, quemadmodum ea immoderata temperatione humidiore; quæ non modo laxi[illegible] tam, ſed imbecillitatem quoque affert articulorum: profi[illegible]ſcitur enim imbecillitas partium ab [illegible] [illegible] m qualitatum, potiſſimum vero humoris, id quod maxime articulis accidit. Eiu[illegible] di ha[illegible] [illegible] ad [illegible] ſæpe oritur ex praua ratione victus, interdum tamen [illegible] hæreditari[illegible] eſt, e[illegible] manat [illegible] e [illegible] vir[illegible]is principiis, vt ex ſemine, & ſanguine parentum, qui hoc vitio laborauerint, quod V[illegible] ne[illegible] ac[illegible] dit in nob[illegible]liſſima familia Cornelia: Auorum enim & proauorum affectus propagantur a[illegible], & pro[illegible]nepotes. Aliquando etiam articuli debiliores fiunt ea aliquo infortunio, vt ea[illegible] [illegible] m: plerunque tamen ex prauo victu, & non [illegible]lum ex cibis, & potion[illegible] [illegible]a v[illegible] licate la[illegible]tibus, ſed etiam ex frequenti concubitu, ea diuturniori atque intempeſtiuo v[illegible] [illegible] aquæ dulcis. Articuli, vndecumque oria[illegible]tur eorum imbecillitas, facile admittunt [illegible] quod in a[illegible]s p[illegible]us ſuperans detruditur, atque intumeſcunt. Sed cum duæ cauſæ concurrant ad ef[illegible]iend[illegible] [illegible] umorem, fluxus humoris, & habilitas ad ipſum accipiendum, probat Galenus ſi al[illegible] [illegible] e articulos; quod in his, qui arti[illegible]ulos validos, & adſtrictos habent, humor, et[illegible] d alias partes feratur, quam ad ipſos: quod item, vbi humoris copia deſit, illi, qui hære[illegible] [illegible] rum imbecillitatem habeant, ſani tamen degant, quo[illegible]uſque noua ſuperantis humori[illegible] p[illegible] te contrahatur, quam articuli admittunt, qui ea d[illegible]la ſtatim [illegible] tumore libera[illegible]ur [illegible] a[illegible] bec[illegible]tas poſſet articulos in hunc aff[illegible] compelere: id etiam, quod [illegible] ulieres, quæ, dum menſtrua reſpondent, podagra non laborat, idem [illegible] de[illegible] copiam humoris in corpore redundantis.

[illegible] hæ cauſæ arthritidis, ad vtramque dirigi conſilium debet cum propu[illegible] eſt[illegible] em [illegible] uem veremur, ne ad articulos confluat, & ad eorum habilitatem [illegible] Humor cu[illegible] ver[illegible]tur in articulis, expellendus eſt, id quod ati[illegible] ad c[illegible]tationem, [illegible] [illegible] em, quæ nun[illegible] no[illegible]is propo[illegible]a eſt: ad hanc ſpectat prohibere, ne humor præter naturam [illegible] concurrat, cum homo ſanitate adhuc fruitur, licet imperfecta: [illegible] ta[illegible] ote nouus humor ſuperans, & [illegible], qui [illegible] contra[illegible] eſt, [illegible] atur ad articulos [illegible] non [illegible] tabetur [illegible] materiæ. [illegible] ta, & poculenta non præmi[illegible]etur [illegible] ratio & ipſius, & vitiu que [illegible] tentis, & accipi[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Hippoc. [illegible] tentatur [illegible] tunior red[illegible] [illegible] c, & [illegible] ducitur aut [illegible] vomitu, aut [illegible] ad articul[illegible] es, deiectione, v[illegible] ſecta ve[illegible] in crur[illegible] [illegible], ad quas [illegible] cum adhibentur cucurbitulæ, [illegible] ones, [illegible] leſ[illegible] um exercentur crura, aut brachia: vtrunque [illegible] nus [illegible] ex [illegible] quam ſine hac tunc prodeſt, cum veremur ne a[illegible] [illegible] bi[illegible] ad omnes, non eſt, quod euocetur magis ad has, quam ad illas part[illegible] [illegible] bet venam ſecare. Vt autem in vniuerſum non repellendus eſt humor inſ[illegible] [illegible] tentet partem aliquam nobiliorem: ita non auertendus [illegible] a[illegible] arti[illegible] cum præſtantiores imbecilliores ſunt, ad quas periculum eſt, [illegible] fera[illegible] aliqua idonea illum ex corpore educere, & non attrahere ad hanc, aut illam par[illegible] dum eſt etiam, cum omnes articuli æqualiter periclitantur. Vitanda etiam [illegible] humor impellitur & concitatur, huiuſmodi eſt, quicquid ipſum poteſt [illegible] unde[illegible] que exercitatio: ſi homo, inquit Hippoc.[c] qui purgatus non eſt, labor[illegible], vl[illegible] cauſam par eſt articulos etiam intumeſcere, ſi fuerint imbecilliores. Vitare igi[illegible] exercitationem, præſertim partium illarum, quæ periclitantur: nam contrari[illegible] [illegible] lum eſt, ne humores fuſi concurrant ad articulos imbecillos, cum trahantur [illegible] nomine vitandus eſt concubitus, qui quantum conciret humores ad art[illegible] quo [illegible] pueri neque caſtrati in propoſitum aff[illegible] ctum incurrunt. Balneum [illegible] [illegible] fundit, ac quoduis aliud; quamobrem vitatur ab his, qui febre [illegible] laborant orta [illegible] quam concoquantur, [illegible] inum[h] ſimiliter humores fundit, ob quam [illegible] eadem febre æque [illegible] balneum, præterquam quod ueni[illegible] stenta[illegible] rat[illegible] [illegible] nd[illegible] m cauſam & in articulis vitandum eſt. Teſtatur [illegible] no a vino, & venere ſibi temperaſſen[illegible], ſecuritatem totius vitæ [illegible] humor in corpore, exercitatio partium infirmarum, balneum, venus, [illegible] & [illegible] m habet, contendendum eſt: nam & ver[illegible] p[illegible] um hoc [illegible] præſertim nomine a[illegible] mor[illegible] fundit. Sed relicto h[illegible] more p[illegible] imus ad [illegible] a[illegible] [illegible] verend[illegible] eſt, n[illegible] d at [illegible] [illegible] oportet [illegible] cum deſt[illegible] at humor à cer[illegible] ad p[illegible] [illegible] nc cap[illegible] medetur [illegible] ticolos humorem tranſmi[illegible] at, eo m[illegible] do ſuc[illegible] [illegible] ex[illegible] mus, eadem rat[illegible] eſt [illegible] partium tranſmittentium, quæ ſi [illegible] frequen[illegible] rem a[illegible] ulos tranſmiſſuræ, præſtat [illegible] nobilem aliquam partem v[illegible] [illegible] fertam [illegible] bus [illegible] nentis aperire, & aper[illegible] am ſeru[illegible] re, vt inde poſſit aſſi[illegible] p[illegible] e [illegible] te, cur [illegible] s prod[illegible] it, ſi vicina ſit illa, quæ aperitur, [illegible] [illegible] commi[illegible] ur, vel potius emittitur humor, qui fluer[illegible] [illegible] um c[illegible] ſ[illegible], vbi defende[illegible] ſint articuli crurum. nam ad art[illegible] [illegible], aut alterum crus aperire; qui locus licet non ſit vicinus parti [illegible] [illegible] em, q[illegible] am præbet, [illegible] funditur a[illegible] qui[illegible] ex eo humore, qui d[illegible] [illegible] cus recipi[illegible] ns, cui occurrendum eſt ita, vt nequeat admi[illegible] [illegible] alter [illegible] m [illegible] tatem videlicet, quam d[illegible] imus [illegible] [illegible] ndam, co[illegible] ereque in laxitate, atque imbecil[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible], hæc qu[illegible] s inſtrumentis fiant [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] partibus [illegible] facultatem ad [illegible] alor, qu[illegible] quæ facta eſt. dum [illegible] ita [illegible] traxerunt, modo ſtatim adhibean- [illegible] calore [illegible] ſit, & hoc pacto etiam robur ad- [illegible] quem poſtea [illegible] vinacei, dum putreſcunt, cumque ace- [illegible] Hac [illegible] quamuis prædit[illegible] ſint vinacei, plurimum tamen inter ſe [illegible] us vuis fiant nam qui ex dul[illegible]bus, c[illegible]idiores, & humi[illegible]iores [illegible]res & [illegible]iores; qui ex [illegible]noſis. med[illegible] inter vtro[illegible] que [illegible] [illegible] cant atque ad[illegible]unt, ſed magis qui frigidiores ſunt, & ſicciore[illegible], qu[illegible]bus p[illegible] [illegible] vbi magna eſt re[illegible]io, omnes autem robur articulis adducit, modo prius ad[illegible] [illegible]unt. [illegible] igitur ex ip[illegible] magnus cumu[illegible]s, teg[illegible]turque pannis vndique in pauimen- [illegible], quo non po[illegible] [illegible]gidus aer [illegible] ſpirare, vt diutius retineant calorem, quem ex [illegible] erunt, hom[illegible] autem [illegible] re prius exinanito, & cibo iam c[illegible]cto mane, & [illegible] [illegible] um, ſi omnes articuli imbecill[illegible] ſunt, vel membra illa, quæ infirmiora ſunt, [illegible] facta prius idonea fouea in cumulo, tegaturque primum vinaceis, de- [illegible]at horam vnam, vel ſi durare poteſt, neque tædeat, etiam alteram. d[illegible]inde [illegible] lecto, qui iuxta cumulum paratus ſit, accumulenturque rurſum iidem vina- [illegible] tur, vt plures dies mane. & ſeru[illegible]p[illegible]ſſit homo iiſdem vti, ſed præſtant noui, v[illegible] co [illegible]pia [illegible] præſidio plurimum confirmari articu[illegible]os imbecil[illegible]los l[illegible]ngo vſu iam compertum eſt. [illegible]anda arthritide, & de conſeruandis inſtrumentis motus voluntarii, quæ poſtremò [illegible]etunt [illegible], quæ ſeruiunt facult[illegible]ti animali.

Finis Libri Quinti De Tuen. Valet. membratim.

VIDI VIDII DE TVENDA VALE TVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Sextus:

Qui eſt de conſeruatione cordis, & facultatis vitalis.

De calido innato. CAP. I.

IN[illegible]ſtioia hæc omnia, quæ motu ſuſtinentur, quod excitet calorem, mult[illegible] ma- gis ſeruari hoc ipſo pat eſt, ſed cum duplex ſit calor, innatus, & aduentit[illegible]us, ille [illegible]pot[illegible]nium ſeruandi, hic potius corrumpendi facultatem habet. Latuit hæc caloris diſtinctio Herophilum, Eraſiſtratum, & quemuis alium Empiric[illegible]u, quamuis multo ante facta fuiſſe [illegible] Hippocrate:[d] dixit enim corpora, quæ au gentur, plurimum habere calidi innati, ita vt innatum aperte diſiunxerit ab [illegible]d- uentitio; quemadmodum & Ari[illegible]oteles cum docet,[e] in putredine nat[illegible]al[illegible] & proprium calorem corrumpi ab alieno; & cum tradit [f] animalium & [illegible]gu las pa[illegible] [illegible]n corpus [illegible]nnato calore contineri, ob quem dum viuunt, calida ſentiunt[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]alorem, modo calidum; nihil autem refert vtrouis nomine ſignificetur [illegible]n qui[illegible] [illegible] pote animalis ſ[illegible]bſtratam habet materiam, in qua reſidet, ita v[illegible] dem ſit[illegible]r, od[illegible] or[illegible] videlicet [h] calora [illegible]ditum. In rebus autem, in quibus verſatur poteſt [illegible] ſecun- [illegible]n[illegible]turam eſſe, & præter naturam. naturale calidum vocatur ab Hippocrate [illegible], h[illegible]c eſt, [illegible]na [illegible] [k] hoc eſt, natura, ab Ariſtotele vero, ἐμφυτον hoc eſt, ingenitum, &, [illegible] [m] hoc [illegible]ſt, p[illegible]o & [illegible], id eſt, ſ[illegible]undum naturam. alterum calidum nominatur [illegible] ab Hippocrate [illegible] [illegible] hoc eſt, præter naturam, & non n[illegible]tura a[illegible] [illegible]no autem [illegible], hoc eſt [illegible]uitium. ab Ari[illegible] [illegible] h[illegible]c eſt, alienum. mar[illegible]ia in [illegible]obis v[illegible]iu que ca[illegible]di eadem eſt. triplex nimirum [illegible]an- [illegible]tan[illegible] corpora noſtra, ſ[illegible]lida v[illegible]d[illegible]li[illegible]t, hum[illegible] ae[illegible] [illegible]an[illegible] nim non ſemper [illegible] [illegible] d[illegible] quando alienus, quem[illegible]modum in febricitantibus. [illegible] Sed quamuis iuater [illegible] p[illegible]tunum tamen inter ſe differunt, origine, qualitate, actione.

[illegible]

[illegible] calida potentia, [illegible] actum calore [illegible] in animalibus, & [illegible] eadem igitur [illegible] quod [illegible] eſt, [illegible] & influe[illegible] componitur, atque [illegible] eſt, quod [illegible] dicitur innatum, & naturale, tam ſcilicet quo [illegible] ine, & ſanguine, proficiſc[illegible] parentibus, influ[illegible] [illegible] emanat: non tamen [illegible] ex motu a[illegible] mag[illegible] conf[illegible] ad m[illegible] tem [illegible] orum, nam ſi refr[illegible] Cal dum [illegible], non na[illegible] tur [illegible] [illegible] vel ob mut[illegible] ficet [illegible] res euadimus, vel ob rationem [illegible] victus [illegible] ſex rebus [illegible] non natu[illegible] bus oritur [illegible] caloreacriscit [illegible] Sed cum moder[illegible] eſt ſ[illegible] innatum, [illegible] exced[illegible] [illegible] pacto igitur origine inter ſe differunt.

[illegible]alitas etiam vtriuſque diuerſa eſt, ſiquidem in[illegible]atum humi[illegible]um eſt, & mult[illegible] pores, contra aduentitium ſqualidum cum exhalati[illegible] [illegible] quod expirat [illegible] quo emanat. præterea innatum moderationem non [illegible] neq[illegible] [illegible] eſt. Plat[illegible] [illegible] Timæo poſuit principium noſtræ procreationis igneum intellexit calidum: nam ſi ig[illegible] beret innatum calidum, actiones, & opera omnia præſtan[illegible] iota fierent in [illegible] bricitante[illegible] ualente. Ariſtoteles [illegible] ſimiliter cum animalium corpora igne gubernari dixit, vocabul[illegible] [illegible] tem enim intellexit; idem [illegible] enim declarauit innatum calidum diuinius eſſe, q[illegible] igneum [illegible] non ſolum ab elementis, ſed etiam ab aſtris proficiſcatur: concurrit [illegible] enim ad procreatio[illegible] [illegible] corporum, calor ſolis, & ſtellarum, qu[illegible] ſimiliter efficit, vt animalia ex putredine [illegible] lidum igitur innatum moderatum eſt; vtitur enim tam natura, quam ars calore mo[illegible] [illegible] inſtrumento tantum, illa vt inſtrumento, & materia. difficile [illegible] eſt in[illegible] [illegible] vtitur: poteſt autē exiſtimari natura, quia eſt principium internum, ſed [illegible] quæ [illegible] nus nautæ clauum, moderatur calorem hunc, quo vtitur, ad [illegible] concoquend[illegible] [illegible] men caloris aſtrorum, qui propriè, vt quibuſdam placet [illegible] que natura ſeu ani[illegible]a ope cœleſti [illegible] caloris [illegible] innatum calidum adhib[illegible] [illegible] eſt maxima ex parte, atque immoderatum, quamquam aliquando m[illegible] det[illegible] eſſe pot[illegible], tunc naturalis magis dici debet, quam præter naturam [illegible] externum ſit, [illegible] [illegible] innato tanquam [illegible] ad iuuans [illegible] [illegible] dulorem, ad co[illegible]coquendum, & efficiendum pus, modera[illegible] [illegible] cibi confectionem conducunt. [illegible] non omne aduentitium, & [illegible] quod autē tale eſt, contraria præſtat vs, quæ fiunt ab innat[illegible], & m[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ad tertiam differentiam deueniamus, [illegible]

Facultate calidi innati [illegible] alia om[illegible] talis [illegible] [illegible] philoſophis, & natura [illegible] nominetur, & anima, [illegible] quicunque autem [illegible] anim[illegible] [illegible] præcipuum animæ inſtrumentum, [illegible] & maxime ne[illegible] [illegible] ter dictum eſt; quamuis enim cal[illegible] per ſe calidu[illegible] moueatur [illegible] tamen [illegible] natus, a[illegible] [illegible] ſed ipſius animæ [illegible] inſtrumentum, mouetur [illegible] enim ac regitur ab ea. [illegible] natura [illegible] anima, ſine eſſentia vtriuſque, ſiue præcipuum inſtrumentum animæ, [illegible] innatum vitæ ca[illegible] vt [illegible] Ariſtoteles, [illegible] qui dixit vitam, & animam [illegible] ſine calore, [illegible] hunc neceſſari[illegible] [illegible] viuentibus, ita vt cum eius [illegible] [illegible] nus eſt particeps caloris, imbecil[illegible] [illegible] omnes [illegible] quamuis nonnullæ [illegible] refrigereant, & propterea [illegible] [illegible] tamen [illegible] quæ [illegible] ſtirpibus calidiora [illegible] quæ [illegible] ex viuent[illegible] calida per[illegible] autem, quæ perfectiora ſunt [illegible] ſanguinem habent, ſang[illegible] [illegible] quæ mare [illegible] munera, [illegible] opera maxime eſt [illegible] [illegible] propter has illæ, quæ [illegible] [illegible] plurimum [illegible] [illegible] plurimum incremen[illegible] [illegible] in[illegible] mentum addat in omnes [illegible] & ad a[illegible]um co[illegible] fert [illegible] poſt[illegible]

[illegible] de par. [illegible] Ariſt. de [illegible]

[illegible] ad ſen[illegible] [illegible] bilia. Porro vita [illegible] igitur [illegible] augentur, ſuſtentantur [illegible], & propterea videtur cauſa interitus, id [illegible] poteſt, quandoquidem vim habens mutandi [illegible] omnis per ſe gignat, augeat, alat, perficiat, quod non [illegible] gignit, non auget, non alit, non perficit, ſed tantum deuorat atq; abſumit [illegible] cum igne calidum innatum, quoniam hic in materia, à quo concipitur, nullum [illegible] ibus, quæ ab innato calido fieri monſtrauimus, ſed confector, & conſumptor eſt [illegible] que inuaſit, cuncta diſturbat, ac diſſipat. Adorimus calor, vbi immoderatus [illegible] non conſeruat, ſed [illegible]: definitur enim putredo [illegible] interitus caloris [illegible] igitur putredinem ext[illegible] nus calor, quam arcet, & ac prohibet interu[illegible] at ne [illegible] & externus calor, ſed euidenter digerit, ac liquefacit, quo [illegible], vt febricitantes tabe [illegible] erentur nam ſi quos febris ardens interimit refrigerato [illegible] corde moriuntur, & [illegible] io fiunt morbi & ſymptomata frigida: fieri tamen poteſt, vt calor [illegible], qui vnum interi [illegible] [illegible] uentilus al[illegible] rum g[illegible] at, tam [illegible] inter[illegible] us, ac [illegible]: nam interitus vnius eſt [illegible] us. Sed ſat ſi iam egimus de differentiis, quibus diſtinguitur innatum calidum ab ad [illegible] amur nunc ad mutationem, quæ multiplex in eo animaduertitur. Mutatur calidum [illegible] ſemper ſimile permanet, ſiue qualitatem, ſiue qu[illegible] itatem, ſiue ſedem intuearis, qua- [illegible] ſemper eadem retinetur, cum [illegible] ſius fiat. & [illegible] quantitas augetur, & minuitur [illegible] m, cum modo feratur ad partes externas, modo reuertatur ad internas, quod attinet [illegible] redditur innatum calidum ſiccius, & igneum, partim per ſe, partim per cauſas ext[illegible] rnas, [illegible], quæ febrem accendunt quam definiunt [illegible] conuerſionem naturalis cal[illegible] ris in igne [illegible] eſſu ætatis [illegible] aſſidue excitantur corpora [illegible], & ideo innatum calidum: [illegible] [illegible] ſuaue, quanto ſiccius euadit, ſe[illegible] quoque minuitur eius ſubſtantia, ſiue ad in- [illegible] quem conſiſtere diximus in ſemine, & ſanguine, quorum vim adhuc retinent corpora [illegible] ens qu[illegible] dreſi[illegible] et in ſpiritu, & ſanguine, quem c[illegible] r. & [illegible] ur omnibus partibus d[illegible] [illegible] igitur calidum innatum, quo ſic[illegible] ius redditur, eo magis etiam minuitur, cum in aduen- [illegible] ſed hoc iam ſpectat ad quantitatem, quam diximus, & augeri, & minui poſſe. Illud, [illegible] eſt, aſſidue minuitur, neque vnquam reficitur, quod ſi reficeretur, ſenes iterum fieri [illegible], eoque pacto compararetur immortalitas. Sed partes vere ſolidæ, cum exiccantur, ne- [illegible] madefieri, præclateque [o] cum ipſis agitur, ſi non vlterius ſiccentur. cum non reficia- [illegible] um, non reuertitur etiam [illegible] ſitum calidum, quod imminutum erat, adeo vt non poſſ[illegible] [illegible] quemadmodum ante. Contra illud innatum calidum, quod influere diximus, reficitur [illegible] tes n. ante exhauſti, & frigidiores facti victu reficiente contrahunt ſanguinem, implenturque, & [illegible] ſcunt, ac reficiuntur. hoc idem calidum exercitatione, & ira excitatur, & augetur, augetur [q] [illegible] e vbi [illegible] on[illegible] rahitur ad partes internas, minuitur [illegible] æſtate, cum euocatur ad externas, ac diſſipatur. [illegible] ergo influens calidum reſtitui poteſt, & augeri: nam inſitum, ſiue ab internis, ſiue ab exter[illegible] is [illegible] innatum in partibus ſolidis, non amplius reficitur. Interuæ cauſæ ad ætates referuntur, quas [illegible] redigere ad tres, ad adoleſcentiam, iuuentutem, & ſenectutem, adoleſcentiam intelligimus eorum [illegible] eſcunt, iuuentutem eorum, qui vigent, ſicuti ſenectutem reliquorum, qui iam in [illegible]. Prima [illegible] ætate innatum calidum plurimum [illegible] qui creſcunt [illegible] inquit Hippocrat[illegible] plurimum habent cal[illegible] in [illegible], intellige tam in[illegible], quam influentis, [illegible] quidem ſolidæ partes multum retinent ex calida, & humi- [illegible] ſubſtantia ſeminis, & ſanguinis, ex qua fuerunt procreatæ, & ideo calidi inſiti, multum etiam nunc [illegible] bitur ſanguinis, ac ſpiritus, & ideo calidi influentis, quod pro corporis portione, multum cibi ſu- [illegible] & bene concoquatur a partibus ſolidis. Infantibus obrui aliquo pacto videtur calor à copia hu- [illegible] inſtar flammæ à lignis viridibus, quod minus accidit pueris, minus adhuc poſt pubertatem [illegible] atus calor euidentior eſt, quod minus opprimatur ab humoris copia, non tamen maior, [illegible] ut, toto tempore vſque ad iuuentutem plurimum retinent innati calidi vtriuſque, ſed [illegible] proce[illegible] ætate humor vltra mediocritatem abſumitur, calor euadit acrior, ac ſiccior, & propterea di- [illegible] itur m[illegible] um innatum, neque enim hoc plurimo redundant ſenes ſicuti qui [illegible]. [illegible] Hippocr[illegible] m reprehendit Lycus [r] Macedo Quinti diſcipulus, inquit enim illud plurimum, [illegible] ue referatur ad [illegible] antiam, ſiue ad qualitatem, ſiue ad facultatem caloris innati, magis [illegible] ad iuuenes quam ad pueros, & eos, qui creſcunt; quandoquidē ſubſtantia copioſior eſt in iuuenibus, qui maiorem habent corporis molem qualitas in eiſdem acrior, & facultas efficacior; nam pueri ad mo[illegible] m [illegible] e ſunt idonei, iuuenes contra vali[illegible] e [illegible] uentur. Galenus vero in [illegible] o, quem co[illegible] Lycu[illegible] n- [illegible] uetur Hippocrat. ſententiam, docetque quonis ex illis tribus m[illegible] dis accipiatur [illegible], ve- [illegible] e ſententiam Hippocrat. quod qui creſcunt plurimum habent [illegible] innati [illegible] ms [illegible] us [illegible] quidem innati calidi ſubſtantia proportione corporis [illegible] or eſt [illegible] puer[illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible] mi[illegible] ter maior eſt in pueris, [illegible], quæ conue[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] d[illegible], & [illegible] [illegible] a, & acris, quæ aduenantio: facultas item validior eſt in p[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alitur, & magis augeſcit. Vehementius etiam moueri [illegible] partes, q[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] humoris copiam infirmiores eſſent; membra[u] quo[illegible] humi[illegible] tota ſunt, eo min[illegible] a, [illegible]

8 al. [illegible] de ine.

Auer. colli. c. 4 & [illegible]

al. 4. 6. de [illegible] b.

o al. de [illegible]

p Gal. [illegible] de tu.

14

al [illegible] tra [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] frigidior, & ſiccius, [illegible] quitunc naturali [illegible] ætatis accidit, & vt primo [illegible] pl[illegible] eſt, [illegible] [illegible]um. [illegible] quæ molliora ſunt, plurimum [illegible] ſangui[illegible] partas in car[illegible] Animæ nutrientis cum calore communio, [illegible] proc[illegible] [illegible]ales, [d] [illegible] permanſio vitæ, ſicut imminutio ſenectus, & extinctio, vel conſ[illegible] Præter qualitatem, & quantitatem mutatur etiam in calido innato ſedes, non quidem [illegible] moueri loco non poteſt, & in eodem perpetuo manet ab ortu ad interitum, ſed in in[illegible] fluit in ſpiritu, & ſanguine, à corde, & iecinore ad ſingulas partes tranſmiſſo, [e] mou[illegible] nunc extra, nunc intro, non tamen eodem modo, ſed interdum magis fertur ad part[illegible] dum magis euocatur ad internas, id quod à [f] multis cauſis proficiſcitur, quæ omn[illegible] tionem ſpectant, & ad ſex illas res non naturales; ab aere, ſi calidior ſit, euocatur ad [illegible] quemadmodum æſtate; & in regione calida, ſi frigidior, repellitur ad internas, veluti h[illegible] frigida. Monuit Hippocrates [g] ventres hyeme calidiſſimos eſſe natura, tunc enim pe[illegible] fluens calidum ad internas partes contrahitur. A cibis vero, & potionibus principio vbi [illegible] uocatur ad partes internas, ſed poſt coctionem, vbi iam alere incipiunt, adeo augetur, v[illegible] tur etiam externis. Cibi ergo [h] & potiones principio refrigerant, præſertim vbi fuer[illegible] & eadem cauſa pulſus [k] tunc minor fit; ſed poſtea cum iam alere incipiunt, pul[illegible] v[illegible] augetur, at dices ſic magis minui, vel augeri calidum, quam intro ferri, aut extra. Verum [illegible] nuitur ita etiam intro fertur; [illegible]hitur enim a facultate corpus noſtrum gubernante [illegible] puas, vbi vel paucus eſt, vel [illegible] dit aliquid, a quo refrigeretur, veluti in ventriculo [illegible] ti, quæ primo refrigerant, ſed poſtea cum alunt calidum innatum, auctum non poteſt in [illegible] tibus retineri, & idcirco fertur ad externas, atque hoc pacto per cibum, & potionem con[illegible] euocatur. Sed multo magis hoc accidit per ſomnum, & vigiliam, cum per illum [l] contr[illegible] res internas, [m] & relinquat externas frigidiores; per hanc contra euocetur ad externas, & [illegible] ternas frigidiores; cum intro per ſomnum fertur, perficit coctionem alimenti, à quo de[illegible] modo non ſit homo iciunus, [n] nam ſic per ſomnum langueſceret potius, quam augeret [illegible] bus in ventriculo, melius concoquitur dormientibus, quam vigilantibus, & maior c[illegible] expirat [o] pulſuſque maior redditur. Si qua etiam redundet pituita dormientibus [illegible] gutinem, & ita auget innatum calidum, quod contrahitur. Aduentitius cal[or] per ſomnu[m] [illegible] tenus putres [p] ſucci, qui febrem efficiunt, tunc concoquuntur, & per ſudorem expellunt [illegible] inflammatione [q] ſomnus aduentitium calidum auget, quod humor ad viſcera con[c]urr[illegible] videtur eſſe & quietis, quæ ſomni, & vigiliæ. per quietem calor contrahitur ad par[illegible] motum euocatur ad externas; quanquam per exercitationem [r] adeo augetur, vt incale[illegible] ternæ partes: nam vt per ſomnũ auctus in partibus internis fund[it]ur [illegible] extern[illegible], ita [illegible] exercitationem auctus in externis pertinet quoque ad internas. P[illegible] tatem animi mane[illegible] dem ſede, neque magis ad has, aut illas fertur: in perturbationibus interdum cre[illegible] it, veluti [illegible] toto corpore maior reddatur; iræ enim eſſentia non aliud eſt, quam eius feruor in c[o]rde; per [illegible] diam primo contrahitur deinde ſimiliter auctus euocatur ad exteriora. In ali[i]s [s] an[illegible] p[illegible]tur [illegible] nibus mouetur vel ad externas partes magis, ſicut vbi viſa fuerint grat[illegible] in ſpe. & gaudio; ve[illegible] internas, ſicut vbi moleſta, in timore, & ægritudine. Reſtant ex ſex rebus n[o]n natur[illegible] & [e]xpulſa; in expellendo calidum relinquit partes internas, & conuertitur ad externas [illegible] ſud[illegible] quemadmodum febricitantibus, [u] qui interdum adeo imbecil[les] ſunt, vt [illegible] bris per ſudorẽ diſſipato calore decedant. Ex retentis magis c[o]ntrahitur cal[illegible] [illegible] in vtero, cum ſemen; in ventriculo, cum cibus, & potio retinetur; quanquam [illegible] retent[illegible] vel calida per ſe ſint, vel fiant per coctionem, etſi prius frigida fuerint: contra mou[illegible] etinea[illegible] frigida, & expellantur calida. Mouetur ergo innatus calor nunc magis ad intern[as] p[ar]tes, n[unc] [illegible] gis ad externas pro vi rerum non naturalium, quas ad quotidianum [illegible]ctum adhi[illegible] Verum [illegible] trahitur interdum ad internas partes ob affectus corporis, veluti pri[ncipio] acce[illegible] [illegible] corpus ob morſum ab humore, vel aeri vel frigido, qui ex venis expellitur, [illegible] non [illegible] nis diu manere, niſi viciſſim ad externas partes reuertatur quamuis mag[illegible] fratur ad partes [illegible] viciſſim tamen aliquo pacto etiam euocatur. Ob moleſtiam autem contrahitur vis ſen[illegible] [illegible] do innato, atque hoc fit, dum & expellatur, quod lædit & [illegible] dum eſt, calebat [illegible] [illegible]bium, ſi innatum calidum fugit ea, quæ moleſta ſunt, quo pa[illegible] concurrat ad partes d[illegible] [v]idemus inflammari, atque impleri ſpiritu, & ſanguine, quos [illegible] natura tanquam mili[illegible] ſt[illegible]s depellendos.

[illegible]ud autem dicendum videt[illegible] quod primo quidem innatum calidum fugit qu[illegible] [illegible]ntractum augeſcit, atque inde confluit, ſeu [illegible] ttitur ad partem do[illegible] [illegible] meſt, [illegible] enim [c]onſtitutum eſt corpu[illegible] ſtium mente diuin[illegible] vt [illegible] [illegible]dere[illegible] quæ anim[a]libus ſu[n]t neceſſaria, ex quibus [illegible] [illegible] is expu[illegible] vbique part[illegible] exprimu[illegible] d[illegible] m[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] urget, vel [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] petere [illegible] igne, [illegible] tu permanere. [illegible] his, aut [illegible] mat [illegible] ad ſuperiorem tegi [illegible] paſſibet [illegible] tabeſcit ergo, & [illegible] paſtu deſtitu [illegible] dere ſolet, aut enim deeſt materia, aut [illegible] ne [illegible] autem addito maior [illegible] qui præripit [illegible] quod [illegible] idonea eſt quæ in materia, [illegible] duntaxat, [illegible] eſt, [illegible] hinc ergo præripiens maior efficit, vt minor [illegible] tempore noſtro calor, cum vel retinetur ille, qui [illegible] ſpirat, vel [illegible] operculum imponatur, flamma, quæ ſuperiora petebat, ad alimentum reuer [illegible] præparatum erat, ſtatim conſumit, ita vt deficiat. [illegible] ſuperatur, ob [illegible] andem [illegible] ur, quod tamen non euenit, ubi mediocriter aſpergatur [illegible] neque enim pro- [illegible] bitius exhalatio expirare poſſit, ſi multa ligna paruo [illegible] iplur [illegible] flamma, aut maior calor ad minorem accedat, [illegible] extinguatur [illegible] ſtatim aſſumpto paſtu præparato, qui [illegible] flamma [illegible] At non ſufficit, ſi non addatur calidior, [illegible] non [illegible] calida [illegible] eſt frigidum aliquod, veluti aer, a quo & [illegible] & ignis repellatur [illegible] ad paſtum [illegible] us exhalare. Ergo vbi aut non adeſt paſtus, aut qui præparatus eſt, ſtatim [illegible] d repellat verſus alimentum, ignis, & calor inopia tabeſcit, quod non alatur [illegible] fluminis modo, quamquam ob velocitatem latet, & idcirco interit, cum deſtituitur ma- [illegible] Verum vbi frigore extinguitur, interitus ille violentus eſt, veluti [illegible] um in aquam conijci [illegible] obſtrepit, [illegible] conteritur, quaſi fateatur vi [illegible] violentiam. Sed cum inopia alimenti [illegible] tabeſcit [illegible] rius [illegible] naturalis: nam & animalium mors [illegible] naturalis exiſtimatur, quæ ſine vi- [illegible] ſumma ſenectuti ſuperuenit. Poteſt autem calori innato in nobis ſimiliter atque externo i [illegible] opia accidere alimenti, quod vel non detur materia, vt cibus, & potio, vel abſumatur ſtatim, quæ [illegible] ata eſt, addito calore. quod Galenus [illegible] latere dixit eos, qui ignorant calorem immoderatum non [illegible] nus nocere quam frigus; nam alter modus interitus à frigore notus eſt etiam vulgaribus. Augetur [illegible] ille calor, vel cum calida expiratio retinetur, vel cum externum aliquod accidit valde cali- [illegible] deeſt [illegible] quod refrigerari debet. Retinetur autem calida expiratio ob copiam vel ſangui [illegible] ſanantur venæ [illegible] ani ſanguinem fundentes, neque vlla relinquitur aperta; vel cib [illegible] & po- [illegible] ætere a ob animi affectus, veluti cum calor timentibus [illegible] contrahitur, quod [illegible] retentio me [illegible] fuit, magis auget calorem: quo nomine dantur cataplaſmata [illegible] ad pus mouendum, quæ ter [illegible] os vapores calorem augent, & pus maturant. In viuentibus igitur corrumpitur calor ab il- [illegible] bus [illegible] corrumpi [illegible] nem monſtrauimus, a frigore ſcilicet, & inopia alimenti: ſed [illegible] us [illegible] eteri poteſt [illegible] deeſt enim alimentum animalibus, cum eſculenta & poculenta, quæ ſumun- [illegible] non poſſunt; quod autem crudum eſt, dici alimentum proprie non debet [illegible] vt [illegible] mus, hi [illegible] interius calori [illegible] & [illegible] modo anim [illegible] etiam, quæ [illegible] terra naſcuntur [illegible] enim hæc & hyeme [illegible] rigoris, & æſtate vi cal [illegible] alimentum [illegible] ſument & interire. Ex cauſis [illegible] quibus lædi po [illegible] calorē monſtrauimus, colligitur, qua ratio- [illegible] defendi poſſit, quod primo de igne exponemus, deinde de calido innato. Defendere igitur primum [illegible] ignem [illegible] frigore, quod vulgo notū eſt, nihil n. frigidum additur igni, non nix, non glacies, non [illegible] extinguatur. Guttæ illæ aquæ, quas fabri accenſis carbonibus inſpergunt, adeo paucæ [illegible] [illegible] ſunt ipſum extinguere, ſed repellendo efficiunt vt [illegible] in vnum coactus augeatur, & [illegible] [illegible] emo eſt etiam, qui neſciat ignem deficere, vbi paſtu deſtituatur, & propterea retinendum [illegible] materia. Cauendum eſt etiam [illegible] ſeruari debet ignis, ne præparatus paſtus [illegible] ur nimis aucto calore, vel ob retentionem flammæ, atque exhalationis calidæ; vel ob maio [illegible] um. Cum carbonem accenſum [illegible] ſeruare volumus, mediocriter [illegible] mus, [illegible] ſeruatur a [illegible] ſi vicisſim & tegatur, & aperiatur, ita vt neque [illegible] ad paſtum. Recte autem docet [illegible] lenus [illegible] conſeruari [illegible] ſur [illegible] er, & deorſum, fertur quidem ſurſum [illegible] ſed deorſum [illegible] aeris [illegible] vtrumque horum motuum [illegible] deprehendimus, [illegible] videmus [illegible] priuetur motu ſurſum. velut [illegible] ſuperimpo [illegible] ſtatim præ [illegible] ipit alimentum præparatum, ita vt extinguatur [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tum [illegible] ipſum [illegible]

[illegible] augetur. [illegible]

[illegible] quam neceſſe eſt [illegible]

[illegible] ruentium, quarum [illegible]

De [illegible] CAP. II.

Viuere cum bonum [illegible], & ſuauiſſimum, ab omnibus [illegible] diuinæ illius mentis, quæ vere eſt. viuere [illegible] autem [illegible] ut viuere, & cum viuunt dicuntur eſſe [illegible] ſiue animalia ſint, ſiue [illegible] per propagationem ſeruatur in ſpecie [illegible] hæc [illegible] caduca. Ergo ipſum eſſe, & viuere [illegible] ac beata [illegible] inſtrumentis corporeis non eget [illegible], & [illegible] nem qu[illegible] quæ inſtrumentis [illegible] animata ſunt. Anima autem, quæ [illegible] & perfectio corporis animati non [illegible], atque [illegible] potentia continet, atque tunc [illegible] nam cum [illegible] agit, a[illegible] inquit Ariſtoteles [illegible] eſt actio Dei; nam [illegible] autem perfecti[illegible] tia, & idcirco vita actu, quam vita potentia [illegible] actu, quam [illegible] agendi quæ n[illegible] [illegible] vitam habent potentia. Vtranque [illegible] Galenus [illegible] dixit, vit[illegible] earum actionem. Sed videndum eſt, in quo conſiſtat facultas, [illegible] actio, qua vita pot[illegible] tinetur: conſiſtit autem potiſſimum in alendo; quandoquidem, quæ [illegible] quam ſtirpes aluntur neceſſe eſt, quamuis viuere etiam con[illegible] [illegible], & quæ mouentur ad arbitrium, [illegible] untur viuere [illegible] ſus, [illegible] à [illegible] altrice, ſicut hæc ab illis, quemadmodum [illegible] ſtirpes. Viuunt [illegible] omnia, & animalia, & ſtirpes, [illegible] ſemina, [illegible] [illegible] habeant, quod ſine anima, ſine vi al[illegible] [illegible] proprie poſſe viuere, cum non dicantur [illegible] mori [illegible] ſtirpium radices, nihil enim actu agunt, [illegible] [illegible] pes, ſemper aliquid agunt: nam dum [illegible] ſemper alantur [illegible] vitam actu habent. Illa [illegible] potentia tantum viuant [illegible] [illegible] autem maiorem [illegible] humoris [illegible] [illegible] & ſiccæ germen [illegible]

[illegible] igitur poten[illegible] vita actu [illegible] eſt, [illegible] calidum innatum, quod eſt primum [illegible] [illegible] eſt, aduentitium eſt, [illegible] calor, & hu[illegible] materiam, quam [illegible] neceſſe eſt. Viuere [illegible] [illegible] vita [illegible] calor [illegible]. Conſtat [illegible] enim ſiccum [illegible] eſt, ab anima maxime abhorre[illegible] [illegible], & ſanguis non ſolum calida [illegible], ſed [illegible] humida. Pue[illegible], quæ parum ab[illegible] humida [illegible], contra ſenectus, quæ multum [illegible] interitum properat, ſicca. [illegible] in animalibus [illegible] quæ vbi [illegible] [illegible] vitam [illegible], ſic vita ad calorem [illegible] plurimum partici[illegible] [illegible] viuunt, præter [illegible] vbi humor [illegible] in aquoſis [illegible] [illegible] quam facile [illegible] putredo, & [illegible]

[illegible] quam [illegible] calor, [illegible] humor [illegible]

[illegible] Ariſtotele [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... im [illegible] ... Au [illegible] ... um[illegible] quo tuerit [illegible] ... Plato.

[illegible] in vita con[illegible] medio, neque prius moritur [illegible] ... de[illegible] moritur homo, etiam ex febre [illegible] ... quod medium eſt, fuerit refrigeratum, poſtremum, quod in mo[illegible] ...

De facultate vitali. Cap. III.

V[illegible] inde nomen ſumpſit, quod vitam tuetur: quamquam eadem nominari po[illegible] ... antium animalibus inſit, & cum vita eorum animam retineat: eidem faculta[illegible] ... ſeruorem. Vitam vero eatenus conſeruat, quatenus defendit calidum inna[illegible] ... ictur, idemque impertit partibus omnibus, & ex fonte diffundit in vniuerſum ...

[illegible] tam, & cal[illegible]rem defendit, non agit aliquid extra corpus noſtrum, vt ars militaris, quæ [illegible] iros con[illegible]ra hoſtes opponit, atque obijcit, ſed aliquid efficit in corpore, per quod [illegible] m innatum lædentibus: non quidem frigori; quia ſatis defenditur à thorace, n[illegible]n [illegible] nam arcet vis appetendi, & concoquendi, ſed abſumentibus alimentum præpara[illegible] ... alor: hic ergo ne nimis augeſcat, efficit vitalis facultas, cum eo ipſo perſpira[illegible] u [illegible] it, & aerem allicit frigidiorem. Hoc pacto perfectiorum animalium calor [illegible] nam eiuſmodi perſpiratus non neceſſarius eſt omnibus viuentibus, ſed calidioribus [illegible]

[illegible] tum, quæ e terra naſcuntur, ſine vitali facultate partim remittitur ab aere circumfu[illegible] par[illegible] ... quamobrem non habent inſtrumenta efficientia perſpiratum: piſcium calor refi[illegible] ... um branchiarum: calor inſectorum per motum ſepti tranſuerſi perfectiora animal[illegible] ... æ eg[illegible] facultate vitali quæ calor[illegible] præbeat perſpiratum per motum partis pect[illegible]is, [illegible] modo, frigidum aerem allicit, cum contrahitur, fuliginem detrudit. vbi de[illegible] ... um calore intereat neceſſe eſt, cum cor non fruatur amplius ſubſtantia & qua[illegible] ... quidem ad reficiendos ſpiritus, qualitate ad remittendum calorem.

[illegible] ac perſpiratu propulſatur in corpore noſtro putredo, quemadmodum in rebus exter[illegible] ... cere in aqua, in veſtibus, quas [h] conſtat ſine motu, ac perſpiratu putreſcere. Sed quia cum [illegible] moueantur arteriæ, impertitur, & conſeruatur eo motu calor in vniuerſo corpore. Verum [illegible] r[illegible]ſpiratione, aut fuliginem expellere, aut frigidum aerem allicere, atq; idcirco ad hunc [illegible] nat[illegible] reliquas partes, quæ in thorace includuntur, quæ ſecundario, hoc eſt, per reſpira[illegible] ... facultati vitali; nam primario ei ſeruiunt duntaxat cor, & arteriæ, de quibus pri[illegible]m [illegible] deinde perſequemur inſtrumenta reſpirationis, quæ cum ſint ſimul & inſtrumenta vocis, [illegible]que tractabimus; ordiemur autem à corde.

De facultate & motu cordis. Cap. IV.

C[illegible] græce dicitur καρδία, quaſi κρατία, ob imperium (vt voluit Chryſippus) [g] quod habet in [illegible]as par[illegible], vi[illegible] eſt ſua natura pulſans, ex quo naſcuntur arteriæ, quamquam veteres [i] καρδ. [illegible]que app[illegible]larunt os ventriculi, quod ſuo loco tractabitur: nunc enim nobis proponitur viſc[illegible] ita pulſans, quod latine dicitur cor; docebimus primo eius naturam, dein qua ratione & re[illegible] ,& [illegible]nſeruari poſſit in homine ſuo. Sed cum natura cuiuſque partis contineatur & fine, & idonea [illegible] tione ex materia & forma ad ipſum exequendum, finis præcipuus, ob quem factum eſt [illegible], [illegible] ſit domicilium vitalis facultatis, qua defenditur calor, qui in eo reſidet, tanquam in fonte. A[illegible] ... refrigeratis, remanet [illegible], quod remanet calor in corde: ſed hoc refrigerato penitus interit & [illegible] or aliarum partium, quibus communicatur [k] à corde; non eſt ergo ſimilis [l] calor cordiaca [illegible] partium, quibus ſatis eſt ſi non f[illegible]geant. In corde calorem eſſe vehementem oportet, cum [illegible] omnes partes ſit calidiſſimum. [m] Ille calor, qui in corde exiſtimaretur mini[illegible]us, [illegible] maximus; vbi refrigeratur cor, homo protinus decedit: aliæ partes tametſi ref[illegible] [illegible]re adhuc queunt, & calefieri à corde, cum ipſum accipere aliunde calorem non [illegible] [illegible]us in dom[illegible] temperationem cordis fere ſequuntur aliæ partes. Fuit autem [illegible] on[illegible] [illegible] veteres Medicos, innaſceretur ne cordi calor, an ex aſſiduo motu excitaretur; at [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]pus, [illegible]mine videlicet, & ſanguine, & quæ [illegible] eius ſubſtantia, ſiue ſolida [illegible]ato, ſiue a[illegible], ao[illegible]tus, [illegible]ua na[illegible] calida eſt. Cæterum calor, qui eſt in ſubſtantia eius [illegible] in al[illegible] part[illegible] o[illegible] ditate minuitur, [illegible]ue poteſt ſtatim refici: ille qui eſt in ſpiritu, & [illegible]uine [illegible]. Credidit Ariſtoteles in corde maxime calidum eſſe dextrum ventriculum & propterea [illegible] corporis partem calidiorem e[illegible]e [illegible] tamen deprehenditur maior calor in vent[illegible] o [illegible] tem, in viuente ad[illegible]ua d[illegible] thorace dem[illegible]atur [illegible] feruen[illegible] pe[illegible] [illegible] is ma[illegible] tenuis appar[illegible] magis flauus, magis plenus ſpiritu m[illegible]; talis e[illegible] ... orum[illegible] maxime re[illegible] d[illegible]rum venit[illegible] at [illegible] ... eſt. [illegible] tuber, minus h[illegible] ſpiritum[illegible], minus ca[illegible]us eſt, [illegible] quia [illegible] ... a ve[illegible] pars calidior eſt propter iecur, quod à ſiniſtro latere ...

Marginalia: [illegible] Arſt. [illegible] mor[illegible] ... Ariſtot de [illegible] ... de [illegible] ca

[illegible] ac [illegible] accen[illegible]o igne,& [illegible]de [illegible] [illegible]oris,& ſanguinis venarum. [illegible] ᶜ autem in ſiniſtro v[illegible] par[illegible]m ex ipſa ſanguinis exhalatione. Cor ergo domicilium eſt [illegible] facultatis, à qua ſeruatur; ad vitalem facultatem refertur motus c[illegible] [illegible] eſt.

[illegible] uetur ergo cor, cum dilatatur, vt follis modo aerem frigidum alli[illegible] [illegible]bitur, vt exhauriatur, & fuliginem expellat: allicit ergo aerem frigid[illegible] admodum lychni flamma oleum, aut magnes lapis ferrum: quid ᵈ enim [illegible] [illegible]ria autem ſequuntur, cum dilatatur c[illegible]r; nam aperiuntur oſtia ipſius, [illegible] & [illegible]nem ac[illegible]ipere poſſit, membranæ, quæ in ipſis oſtiis ſunt, adducunt vaſa [illegible] in quibus [illegible]ntinetur; hic denique nulla re impediente confluit in cor. at cum cor contrahitur [illegible]nem, & per arteriam venalem ad pulmonem, & per arteriam magnam ad alias arter[illegible] Vt autem cœli motus, ac conuerſio mundum conſeruat, ita hic duplex cordis [illegible] im[illegible]tatur autem motum cœli, quantum poteſt, non tamen ſimplex, & in orbem eſt [illegible]tur dilatato, & contracto corde, & ita componitur ex duobus contrariis, quibus in[illegible] neque perpetuus eſt motus cordis, vt cœli, ſed manet, quandiu viuit animal duntaxat. [illegible] varias, [illegible] rectas nimirum, per quas dilatatur, tranſuerſas, per quas contrahitur, [illegible] ſe [illegible]actum quieſcit.

C[illegible]ncta hæc faciunt fibræ, cum contrahuntur, ſic enim agunt; nam relaxatæ a[illegible]en[illegible] rectæ [illegible]ontrahuntur relaxatis tranſuerſis, dilatatur cor, id enim, quod detrahitur de l[illegible] tur in latitudinem. cum contrahuntur tranſuerſæ relaxatis rectis, quod demitur de [illegible] in longitudinem: ſi contrahantur obliquæ, retinet cor id, quod attraxit, neque dilata[illegible]tur, ſed in ſe coactum manet, & quieſcit aliis fibris omnibus quieſcentibus. Dilat[illegible] a[illegible]ud eſt, quam eius longitudinem comprimi, & contrahi nihil aliud eſt, quam augeri [illegible] ſpectant etiam ligamenta ʰ validiſſima, quæ apparent in ventriculis cordis, pertine[illegible] medio inter eos ad latera, ita vt alligent illud cum his, & ad hoc ipſum contrahant, cum [illegible] Sed ex duobus ventriculis, vno à dextro, altero à ſiniſtro latere cordis, ⁱ ambig[illegible] b[illegible] moueretur ne ſiniſter ventriculus cordis tantum, an vterque, ac ſi vterque, tantu[illegible] [illegible]a vt dexter ſequeretur motum ſiniſtri. At videbis ᵏ vtrumque pulſare, ſed magi[illegible] thorace bellua adhuc viuente cor inſpicias [illegible] id quod melius apparebit, ſi [illegible] detraxeris. [illegible] cernes enim non modo dextrum ventriculum pulſare, ſed etiam oſtiu[illegible] tur vena caua. Supereſt altera pars quæſtionis, ſequaturne dexter ventricul[illegible] or[illegible] per ſe moueatur; mihi quidem magis veriſimile fit dextrum, qui minus mouetur, ſequi [illegible] in quo maxime feruet ſanguis, ac plurimus reſidet ſpiritus, qui impertitur dextro, & [illegible] venæ cauæ pertinet: huc accedit, quod neque vena caua, quæ cum dextro ventri[illegible] neque aliquis eius ramus pulſat, ſicuti magna arteria, quæ à ſiniſtro orta pulſat vna [illegible] tiis in vniuerſum [illegible]orpus diuiſis; idem enim pulſus ᵐ deprehenditur in art[illegible]riis, qui [illegible] [illegible]ordis motum præbetur perſpiratus calori, qui in ipſo eſt, per motum ⁿ arteriarum [illegible] [illegible]orporis.

Cæterum motus ° hic duplex, cordis & arteriarum, non eſt voluntarius, quemadm[illegible] muſculorum, qui ad arbitrium noſtrum excitatur, & quieſcit, ſed aſſiduus eſt, neq[illegible] e a v[illegible] ſtra proficiſcitur; nunquam intermittit, ſed varius ᵖ efficitur, maior, & minor, cele[illegible] præterea compoſitus eſt, & non ſimplex, vt motus muſculorum. Quare dec[illegible]p[illegible]iuntur, [illegible] [illegible]n eſſe arbitrantur; cum longe diuerſum ſit vtriuſque munus. neque mirum; quan[illegible] ſtan[illegible]ia diuerſa eſt: non eſt ergo cordis motus animalis, aut voluntarius, ſed præter v[illegible] c[illegible]r quaſi animal [illegible] primo ortu ſtatim pulſat. eſt enim ʳ quaſi animal ſeptum, & con[illegible]lu[illegible] [illegible]ueturque quemadmodum genitale non ſolum ſine voluntate, ſed etiam contra v[illegible]un[illegible] ex [illegible]ſis naſcitur affectio quædam, qua interdum mouetur cor, quod habeat in ſe p[illegible] c[illegible]ium [illegible] te[illegible]dum genitale, quo emanat virtus ſeminis, ita vt vtrunque tanquam ſeparatum an[illegible]m [illegible] Si [illegible]ret ᵗ nobis cordis, & arteriarum motum ad arbitrium ſiſtere, cum ex p[illegible]u ex [illegible]d [illegible]mationibus accidit, ipſum coerceremus. at ſi non voluntarios, non propt[illegible]ea v[illegible] [illegible]dis, & arteriarum, cum conſeruandi vim habeat, cumque fiat à principi[illegible] inter[illegible] [illegible]us, neque animalis eſt, neque violentus, qualis er[illegible]o eſt, aut a quo h[illegible] pla[illegible]ur A[illegible] [illegible] feruore ſanguinis, dum in ſpiritum conuertitur; diſtenditur en[illegible] m[illegible] [illegible] par[illegible]im ſua grauitate, partim frigore aeris attacti feruorem illum ca[illegible] [illegible] a[illegible]is, dum fit pus, pulſat pars, quod dilatetur.

[illegible]o[illegible]tur voluit Ariſtoteles excitari [illegible]eruore pulſum cordis quæ [illegible] [illegible]tan Ph[illegible]l[illegible]ſophis, quam Medicis, um[illegible] ruor, & c[illegible]lor ma[illegible] [illegible] in partibus inflammatis pulſus ſentitur [illegible] h[illegible] c pr[illegible]fi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] æ multitudine vehementius pulſare co[illegible]antur [illegible] lanis [illegible] [illegible]æ parte, vbi nulla eſt arteria cum inflammantur, non pu[illegible] [illegible]brem [illegible]

[illegible] ſi [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ta & con[illegible] am. [illegible]
[illegible] grauitatis, & le[illegible] an malibus [illegible] contrahendi, [illegible] rem eius pulſ[illegible] mam. [illegible] ſubſtantiæ ſpeciem habent, licet [illegible] alibus [illegible] eadem facul[illegible] quouis enim animali oculus videt, auris au[illegible] [illegible] iecur ſanguinem ef[illegible] humorem alliciunt. at contra partes illæ, qua[illegible] ſubſtantia, ac ſpecies quamuis in eodem ſit animali diuerſa facultate præditæ ſunt: na[illegible] cor ipſum aptum ad pulſum, ſubſtantiamque [d] ei dedit ad id munus maxime apposi[illegible] eſt igitur moueri cor ſua natura; nam & euulſum notabiliter palpitat [illegible] in quocunque [illegible] iliter dilatatur, & contrahitur ob eandem ſubſtantiæ ſpeciem, quam habet, quamuis [e] aliquam maior, minor, celer[illegible], aut tardior reddatur. Hæc facultas, quam [illegible] habe[illegible] or, [illegible] tur; quia eſt principium motus internum, & præterea quia neceſſaria eſt, & non ad ar[illegible] quo fit, vt Galenus [f] pulſum in actionibus naturalibus ponat.

[illegible] men pulſus à facultate nutriente, quæ propterea dicitur naturalis, cuius miniſtræ ſunt [illegible] trix, aliæ ab his, quæ pulſum præbent, cum aut allicit aerem frigidum, aut expellit fu[illegible] [illegible] am ad eundem finem ſpectant, neque eandem materiam alliciunt, aut detrudunt, ſed [illegible] ut ad alimentum diriguntur, attrahunt materiam, quæ alere poſſit, reliquias inutiles [illegible] o, in quibus verſatur pulſus ad temperandum [illegible] lorem diriguntur, attrahunt aerem [illegible] llunt veluti fuliginem, poſſunt tamen eidem pertinere & hæ, & illæ, veluti arteriis, [g] [illegible] mat[illegible] ram alliciunt, expelluntque inutiles reliquias, ſed præterea attrahunt frig[illegible] um [illegible] tem, [illegible] fuliginem. Læditur interdum vna facultas ſine altera, vt pulſans integra adhuc al[illegible] e, [illegible] venit in febribus peſtilentibus; quamobrem errant, qui [h] pulſantem vim referre ad a[illegible] trem volunt, licet pulſans per calorem conferatur ad aliment. coctionem, ſine qua non aleretur ani[illegible] al, ſed [illegible] vis pulſans miniſtra eſſet altricis, & non domina, ac principalis, vt ipſi volunt.

[illegible] uerſa [illegible] eſt facultas pulſans ab altrice, cum diuerſum ſit vtriuſque munus; hæc reficit ſubſtan[illegible] am, q[illegible] e abſumitur, illa calorem, quo vita continetur, conſeruat [illegible] & ipſum fundit in vniuer[illegible] um corpus, quo [illegible] ta [i] vitalis nominanda eſt. Pulſum ergo [illegible] ordis efficit facultas vitalis, cuius eſ[illegible] entia eſt propria forma, hanc ſi nominare naturalem velis, quia neceſſaria eſt, feſtiue concedemus. [illegible] ed [illegible] facultas cor mouens, & ab eius forma proficiſcens, non ſit natura, non anima altrix, aut ſen[illegible] ens, quæret quis, an alia detur præter has, ad quam referatur; cui reſpondendum eſt, quamuis non [illegible] at, referri tamen ad altricem animam, quæ in animalibus perfectioribus prædita etiam eſt vi mouen[illegible] cur, & propterea conſeruandi vitam vna cum calido innato, hanc tribuit Galenus [k] calori; compa[illegible] r enim motum [illegible] ordis motui flammæ. Verum Ariſtoteles [l] triplicem in corde motum obſeruat re[illegible] [illegible] ionem, pulſum, & palpitationem; ſed reſpirationem efficit thorax, & non cor, quamuis ad [illegible] f[illegible] igerandum pertineat; pulſus fit, cum cor dilatatur, & contrahitur [illegible] eſt autem toto genere ſec[illegible] [illegible] n naturam, quamuis præter naturam eſſe poſſit ob differentias, quibus diſtinguitur, à moderato [illegible] rece[illegible] entes. At palpitatio nullo pacto ſecundum naturam eſt, & ideo debet [m] non actio cor[illegible] s, v[illegible] ul us ſed affectio exiſtimari. Voluit Ariſtoteles reſpirationem eſſe repulſum quendam fa[illegible] m a [illegible] igore ob contractionem caloris: omnes autem partes, quæ diſtendi poſſunt, poſſunt etiam [illegible] re, vt cutis, ventriculus, iecur; præterea cor, & arteriæ, quibus præter pulſum, [n] aliq[illegible] ando [illegible] palpitatio ſuperuenit. Hæc præter voluntarem eſt, & non proficiſcitur à facultate, ſed à ſta[illegible] n, q[illegible] [illegible] ab frigore calor contrahitur, excitatus dilatat partem, in qua continetur, dum expiret, vbi hi[illegible] ex[illegible] [illegible] a[illegible], illa reſidet, non quod rumpatur vi bulla, quam ſimiliter excitat flatus. ſed ſua grauitate reſidet, ad naturalem ſitum reuertitur, ſed excitato nouo flatu ruſus attollitur, & deinde deſidet ita, vt imi[illegible] ur pulſum, quamuis fiat à flatu, & non à facultate vitali, at neque fit etiam ab animali, cum non ſit [illegible] untaria.

De principatu cordis. Cap. V

PRæter facultatem vitalem, qua diximus excitari pulſum, & calorem vna cum vita conſeruari, Ari[illegible] ſtoteles tribuit cordi alias omnes animalium facultates, tanquam principi gubernanti reliquas par[illegible] [illegible], omnemque vim iiſdem præbenti. Hippocrates vero, & Plato, quos auctores Galenus [illegible] ſequi[illegible] [illegible] r, tria facultatum principia poſuerunt disiuncta locis, animalis nimirum in cerebro, vitalis in corde [illegible] turalis in iecinore. Quod ſi vt oculorum, manuum, pedum, & aliarum partium externarum, ita et [illegible] internarum actio ſub ſenſum caderet, non ita de ipſis [p] ambigerent Philoſophi ac Medic[illegible] id [illegible] tem in propoſita controuerſia ſentiamus, exponemus, vbi rationum momenta in vtranque partem [illegible] timauerimus, ne damnare abſentem videamur. Rationes, quæ fauent ſententiæ Ariſtotelis, dili[illegible] [illegible] nter colliguntur ab Alexandro, [illegible] qui eam amplexatur [illegible] ex [illegible] is aliæ facultatem quamlibet com[illegible] [illegible] et in eadem ſede habitare cōficiunt, & hanc eſſe cor, aliæ ſeorſum huius, & [illegible] lius facultatis idem [illegible] ilium demonſtrant.

[illegible] quamus proprias, quæ ſi ad vitalem pertinent, paulo ſupra explicatæ ſunt; ſi ad animalem cum [illegible] de cerebro, ſi ad anim[illegible] alem, perpendentur, qua de iecinore. Nunc igitur referemus comm[illegible] [illegible], eiuſmodi primum illa eſt, ſi animales facultates diiungerentur loco, neque omnes in ead[illegible] m

[illegible] hern.
[illegible] al. [illegible] lib. de pra[illegible]
Auer. [illegible] li. c[illegible] s.
[illegible] al. de med mo[illegible] the. c. [illegible]
k [illegible] b. de
[illegible] de [illegible]
m Gal [illegible] de plac. [illegible]
n [illegible] lib. de [illegible] cau[illegible] 2.
[illegible] de plac ca. t & 1
[illegible] lib. de [illegible] p[illegible] r. ca[illegible]
[illegible] de an [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ciuitatem [illegible] co eſt principatus: [illegible] primo fingitur [b] à na[illegible] ditum ſine corde; nam ea, quæ [illegible]

Deinde par eſt, ibi eſſe principatum [illegible] ſuam commodius impertire, eiuſmodi med[illegible] locus eſt [illegible] At cor medium locum obtinet inter partes prio[res] & po[ſteriores illegible], & [illegible] feriores. appellantur ſuperiores [c] illæ, per quas accipitur [illegible], per [illegible] liquiæ. Cor inſuper eſt fons caloris, à quo proficiſcuntur actiones omnes. V[illegible] inſtrumentis, aliud enim eſt, quod vtitur, & aliud, quo vtitur. Aliæ partes indig[illegible] pem deſiderat: parua [f] affectio orta in corde magnam mutationem affert aliis [illegible] domicilium omnium facultatum, & animæ principatum eſſe in corde, quam [illegible] maxime principalem exiſtimare debemus, cum calorem, ac vitam reliquis præbeat, [illegible] vt maxima ſit eius dignitas propter vitam, cuius conſeruatio tam ſanis, quam [h] [illegible] ria eſt, quod ſi offendatur cor, aliæ partes offenduntur omnes; vbi vero aliqua ali[illegible] niſi illæ, quæ vicinæ ſunt. In animæ defectione, quæ proprie ad cor attinet, omnium [illegible] deficiunt, adeo vt cor inter omnes partes maxime ſit ad vitam nec[eſſ]arium, qua[illegible] eſt etiam & cerebrum & iecur, affer[t]que [illegible] vtriuslibet noxa magnum detrimen[tum illegible] bus. Verum ex læſione facultatis vitalis, & animalis, ſeu cordis, & cerebri ſtatim ſeq[illegible] us tamen ex læſione vitalis, & cordis, quam animalis, & cerebri. At vbi læditur natu[illegible] cur, non decidit homo, niſi proceſſu temporis, neque alligata vena celeriter pars [illegible] pulſu, ſi alligetur arteria, & ſenſu, ac motu, ſi neruus. Quamuis autem par ſit in ome[illegible] malis, & vitalis facultatis, non tamen eſt neceſſarium par robur, ſed longe maius re[illegible] [m] animalis ſatis eſt, ſi eatenus ſeruetur, vt muſculi thoracis reſpirationi ſatisfaciant [illegible] facultas iecinoris non ita perpetuo agere debet, vt illa, quæ reſpirationem efficit, [illegible] cur ſanguinem gignere, non ſtatim moritur animal, neque ſtatim tabeſcit [n] pars, [illegible] fuerint interceptæ.

Sed redeamus ad cor, quod viſcerum omnium nobiliſſimum eſt, ita vt quæuis p[illegible] cæteris partibus corporis comparetur, præſtantiſſima ſit, etiamſi viliſſima videatur [illegible] neque enim omnes inter ſe pares [o] ſunt, cum altera alteram præſtantia ſuperet. [illegible] um eſt oſtium arteriæ; tam magnæ, quam venalis in ſiniſtro eius ventriculo [illegible] que vtilitas eſt; deinde oſtium venæ, tam cauæ, quam arterialis in ventriculo d[ex]ſtrum, deinde latus dextrum, minimi momenti eſt eius cuſpis; tantum enim te[illegible] gnaculum vtriuſque ventriculi. Iam vero in corde illa quoque facultas reſidet, ad quam [illegible] quælibet alia animi perturbatio, niſi dicamus hanc vitali ſubiectam eſſe. Scribit A[illegible] principium metus, ægritudinis: cor enim primo ſentit affectiones animi, cor ob iim[illegible] præter voluntatem. Animalia, quæ magnum habent cor, vt ceruus, lepus, aſinus, [illegible] lor in magno vaſe magis euaneſcat, quam in paruo, perinde atque ignis in conclaui m[illegible] in paruo validior eſt: quamobrem animalia, [r] quæ minori corde ſunt, magis auda[illegible] quæ calorem in vnum contractum habeant, & propterea validiorem. Quanquam [illegible] c[o]r magno calore voluit procreari [illegible] ſic autem in magno corde erit plus calori[s], & [illegible] ciæ. Sed poteſt magnitudo cordis a mollitudine materiæ proficiſci; in hoc vbi [illegible] calor [illegible] cax erit, quam ſi eſſet in paruo & hoc pacto credendum eſt animalia, quæ magn[um ſ]unt cor [illegible] eſſe, quod ſibi fortaſſe voluit Ariſtoteles: at vbi cum cordis magnitudine iungatur mu[illegible] iungetur etiam audacia. Ad fa[cul]tatem [illegible] ergo vitalem, quæ in corde habitat, referun[tur illegible] [m]anones, præſertim ira, quæ de[illegible] itur ſanguinis fe[rv]or in corde. His ita conſtitu[tis illegible] [illegible] hitate cordis, reſtat, vt ſoluamus argumenta communia, quæ probabant in eod[illegible] b[illegible] omnes facultates noſtri corporis, & illud eſſe cor; ex nullo autem conuinci, quod pro[illegible]rum [illegible] iſtimauit G[al]. [u] Primum fuit, ſi facultates in pluribus locis diſiunctæ reſiderent, no[illegible] ſimplex atque vnum animal, ſed multiplex, diuerſa eſſet anima, & ideo mul[t]iplex anim[illegible] mum fretus Ariſ. [x] voluit animæ facultates non diſcludi loco: cui tamen reſpondere p[illegible] res eſſentiam animæ vnam, & eandem in vniuerſo corpore, cum quo non pugnat eaud[illegible] nus exercere in illis partibus, quæ ad ipſum obeundum maxime ſunt appoſitæ. V[illegible]ur [illegible] v[o]luit [c]or maxime idoneum eſſe, vnde anima quamuis actionem efficere in[c]ipiat, [illegible] [illegible] are a corde tantum emanare officia vitalis [f]acultatis [illegible] illa, quæ ſunt natura[illegible] mal[illegible] [c]erebro. eadem enim anima alia officia in aliis partibus e[illegible] & in vna [illegible] m[a]xi[m]e appoſita eſt; ſi quidem in oculo cernit, qui ad videndum eſt ap[t]i[ſſ]imus, au[illegible] [illegible]um, [g]uſtat in lingua, quæ ad guſtandum appoſita eſt. At non [p]ropterea [illegible] [illegible] uria animalia in vnum c[o]llecta [illegible] nam li[illegible] aliæ [illegible] n al[i]is partibus ſeo[illegible] endan[illegible] [illegible] itant, & mutuo ſibi ſunt auxilio; vitalis a cor[de] per [arte]rias, na[illegible] [illegible] as, [illegible] cerebro [pe]r neruos in totum corpus diui[d]itur, ſummuſq; con[illegible] [illegible] um om[illegible] m; vbique enim fere inter [illegible] iun[g]untur, atque [h]oc pa[illegible] [illegible] ſt & n[illegible] m[illegible] lex. Conſor[tiu]m maximum [illegible] eſt inter pars [illegible] te [illegible] e a[lli]gantur triplici [illegible] [illegible] venis [illegible] quas [illegible], & a[illegible], quas [illegible]

[illegible]

Ariſto 3. lib. de par. an. cap 4.

Gal. lib. de plac. 3.

6. lib. de plac. 3.

Ariſt. lib. de anima.

Ariſt. lib. de par. an c. 4.

[illegible] domina [illegible] præcipua [illegible] ad [illegible] munera [illegible]

[illegible] argumenta, quæ probant cor [illegible] exerceat facile etiam diſſluuntur [illegible] potius gignatur iecur; quoniam [illegible] Cete[illegible] tangentia [illegible] gatur, quo [illegible] demus cor, non propterea [illegible], ſicuti [illegible] deturipſum primum [illegible] primum non conceditur, neque en[illegible] ſed tant[illegible] thorace s, vbi etiam po[illegible] principium omnium fa[illegible] cerebrum, qua [illegible] ſedem eſſe [illegible] collocatæ, per canales vim ſu[illegible] poteſt [illegible] & vitam, propter quam concedim[illegible] præſtan[illegible] non egeat opera aliarum [illegible] pulmo cum aerem parat ac præbet cordi, eius [illegible] ar, quod ſanguinem efficit appoſitum ad alendum, quem impertit [illegible] fungitur officio miniſtri, vt [illegible] ſequentibus patebit. Itaque vitalem [illegible] in eo de, [illegible] nquam præſtantiſſimam, in luco maxime præcipuo [illegible] actum: uam venæ, per quas diſtribuitur natura [illegible] cultas [illegible] more [illegible] a cerebro. Verum excuſare Ariſtotelem oportet [illegible] corporum pro[illegible] ne ductus idem ipſe quoque indicauerit; voluit tamen magis credendum eſſe [illegible] hæc ab illo diſcrepet, quod aperte declarauit, cum apum procreationem per[illegible] genus & ratione comprobatum eſt, & ſenſu inuentum, ſi vlterius inueniatur, [illegible] enim, quod ſi Ariſtoteles per ocium potuiſſet incidere, atque intueri animal[illegible] iecinore, neruos à cerebro duci in vniuerſum corpus, & facile [illegible] mutatæ, nec [illegible] nſiſſet ab ea, quam poſtea ſcripſit Galenus [illegible] qui voluit [illegible] diſſectione corporum. Laudetur igitur Ariſtot[illegible] & [illegible] quemadmodum ab e[illegible] Epicharmus [illegible] Chryſipp[illegible] de origine, & munere partium diiudicare. [illegible]

De pericardio & materia cordis. CAP. VI.

E[illegible] e cordis, ſe[illegible] compoſiti ex materia, & forma [illegible] maxime [illegible] ad materiam cordis re[illegible] tunica, tum adeps [illegible] ligamentis, au[illegible] quæ fita ſunt ad [illegible] venæ, a[illegible] quæ ad eius baſim ne[illegible] ſentet tractare [illegible] oportet ſumpto initi[illegible] nam ſi vſum ſpectes, tunicam dices, ſi ſubſtantiam, membranam [illegible] qui negent [illegible] tunicam, cum non adhæreat cordi, quemadmodum reliquæ [illegible] ſed tantum ſpa[illegible] relinquatur quantum neceſſarium eſt, cum di[illegible] us eſſet, [illegible] non poſſet cor libere dilata[illegible] mandum [illegible] ſaccus cordi circumiectus [illegible] neque enim proprium aliqu[illegible] obrem [illegible] & [illegible] ammetur & per conſ[illegible] membranæ eſt [illegible] craſſa, ac denſa, adeo [illegible] is caret, cumq; at [illegible] & [illegible] thoracis, & pulmonem [illegible] eſt, quanto durior pulmone, qui molliſſimus, qu[illegible] [illegible] figura ſimiliſe figuræ cordis, ſcilicet ad baſi [illegible] ab externa par[illegible] eſt, præterquam [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ex [illegible] ad [illegible]
[illegible] ad [illegible]
[illegible] (?)iunior eſt [illegible]
[illegible] ſerio,& ſini[illegible] partem a [illegible]
qua vllibi nectitur [illegible] vndique æqu[illegible]
qua cor tegitur, qua[illegible] agglutinatur cordis [illegible]
muſculos inuoluit, ita autem extrinſecus illi inhæret, vt vix [illegible]
perficies cordis.

Cæterum ſubſtantia cordis non eſt tantum caro ſimplex ad[illegible] ſub-ſtantia pulmonis, iecinoris, & lienis: ſed diſtinguitur fibris,[c] quemadmo[illegible] obrem cor,[d] ſi negligenter inſpiciatur, muſculus videbitur: differt tamen [illegible] ſiue compoſitionem ſpectes [illegible] [e] muſculorum [illegible] ad motum [illegible] eſt autem vnus, ac ſimplex, qui viciſſim quiete excipitur, neq; perpetuus [illegible] ſarium, duplicē, cum modo dilatetur, modo contrahatur perpetuo, dum an[illegible] eadem eſt, quamuis ex carne, & fibris ambo conſtent, cum caro muſcul[illegible] dum, caro cordis durior, & eius color ex flauo ruber. quod ſi vtranque coctam [illegible] ties diuerſum: ex cuius differentia maxime colligitur differentia ſubſtantiæ, [illegible] carnem muſculi ſimpliciter, ſed muſculi durioris. Fibræ præterea, quibus muſcul[illegible] eiuſmodi duntaxat, vt rectæ, tranſuerſæ, aut obliquæ, ſiquidem fere [illegible] iunctæ pau[illegible] vnum duntaxat motum præſtant: ſed fibræ cordis variæ, aliæ tranſuerſæ, aliæ rectæ [illegible] per alias dilatetur, per alias contrahatur, per alias in vnum contractum retineat, & q[illegible] ſculorum fibræ oriuntur ex neruis, & minus firmæ ſunt, fibræ [g] cordis propriam [illegible] uam, perinde ac fibræ venarum, arteriarum, inteſtinorum, ventriculi, vteri: debuerunt [illegible] ſe duriores,[h] ne ob motum aſſiduum, & interdum vehementem [illegible] diſſoluerentur. Sed ſubſtantia cordis quædam [illegible] ligamenta validiſſima, quæ chordas plane referunt [k] po[illegible] [illegible]o, quod medium eſt inter vtruoque ventriculum, ad latera, quibus alligantur, & cum contrahunt latera cordis verſus ſeptum medium. Alia eſt igitur ſubſtantia cordis, alia m[illegible] [illegible] caro cordis cum carne iecinoris conferatur, & durior videbitur, & minus rubra. licet ſanguinem repræſentet, non tamen eundem: nam ille, qui repræſentat [illegible] carne [illegible] eſt, cuiuſmodi continetur in venis; ille, qui a carne cordis, ex flauo ruber, qualis re[illegible] color ex huius ſanguinis, & cordis validiori ſic[illegible] ritate proficiſcitur [illegible] oam cor & ſiccius [illegible] nore, & durius, vt firmius eſſet ad motum, & magis reniteretur lædentibus; tum vt po[illegible] [illegible]rem, cuius quaſi focum & fontem in ſe habet, opus fuit cordi duriori, ac denſiori ſub[illegible] men non eſt omnibus æque dura, ſed minus illis, quibus ſenſus eſt acris, magis [illegible] q[illegible] neque dura, ac denſa eſt hæc ſubſtantia in omnibus partibus cordis, ſed c[illegible]m d[illegible]dat [illegible] ſiniſtrum latus, & cuſpidem, maxime denſa eſt [illegible] cuſpis: oportuit enim hanc partem [illegible] ne in vehementiori motu violaretur ab oſſibus thoracis. Ex lateribus ſiniſtrum, quod [illegible] ſiniſtri ventriculi, conſtat ex carne magis craſſa, & magis dura, quam dextrum, idque d[illegible] [illegible]oa, quia in dextro ventriculo continetur ſanguis craſſior [illegible] qui facile retineri poteſt [illegible]nuiore, & rariore; in ſiniſtro ſanguis tenuior, ac ſpiritus, qui euaderet, atque exhalat[illegible] [illegible]ori, ac denſiori tegumento; altera vt cor in vtranque partem æqualiter propen[illegible] [illegible] natio in dextram, aut ſiniſtram: quo ſpectans [illegible] materia ſiniſtrum ventriculum, in qu[illegible] gu[illegible]nem, & ſpiritum leuiorem, muniuit carne craſſiori, ac magis denſa, & idcirco duri[illegible] [illegible]ori, ac leuiori, in quo poſuit ſanguinem craſſum, & grauem: hoc pacto in vtran[illegible] par [illegible]quauit, vt paria ſint momenta, ſine vlla propenſione in alterutrum latus. Habet ſi[illegible] ſubſtantiam [p] arteriarum, non quod conſtet ex arteriis, ſed quod ex ſimili illarum [illegible] [illegible]onſtet; ſic etiam [q] veſica dicitur neruoſa, non quia conſtet ex neruis, ſed quia ſimilem [illegible] tiam habeat; eadem de cauſa & cordis [r] aures neruoſæ appellantur.

Adeps etiam inhære[illegible] extrinſecus tenui membranæ illi, quam diximus cum cor[illegible] eſſe. Incipit hæc adeps ad baſim, vnde proceſſus quoldam exigit [illegible] v[illegible] ſcendentes. copioſa autem hæc eſt ob materiæ ſimilitudinem quam ſuppeditant vaſa, [illegible] ma ſunt, non ob temperationem, quæ alioquin ob vim caloris deberet adi[illegible] [illegible] eſt [illegible]pia, vt vim caloris ſuperet, & ibi poſſit concre[illegible]

Aures ſunt duæ appendices ſummo cordi vtr[illegible]q; affixæ, vna [illegible] latere dextro [illegible] altera [illegible] latere ſiniſtro iuxta oſtiu arteriæ venalis. [illegible] uenerunt aūt auriu[illegible] quod vtrinq; cordi affixæ ſint, quemadmod[illegible] capiti, quæ proprie nominantur au[illegible] [illegible] ſpectant, quēadmod[illegible] veræ [illegible]ures; neq; ſim[illegible] ex [illegible] cartilagine c[illegible]ſtant, ſed adu[illegible] [illegible]eruentur vaſa, ex q[illegible]bus cum dilatatur, [illegible] ſanguin[illegible] [illegible]ritum, vena [illegible] ſuppeditat, & arteria, quæ aerem: quæ periculum [illegible] vas, [illegible] quis ex eius or[illegible] magna vt ſugere[illegible] aerem conaretur. A[illegible] [illegible] obenim [illegible] atatur, attrahit [illegible] ne relle[illegible] etiam [illegible] tanq [illegible] ven[illegible] teria ven[illegible] & [illegible] aur[illegible] mach[illegible]

[illegible] ſunt venæ [illegible] vena caua,& ar[illegible] [illegible]r. Ad propoſ[illegible] [illegible] materia ſub[illegible] [illegible] eſt autem [illegible] hoc eſt, im[illegible] [illegible] facilè rumpitur: propter [illegible] Ariſtoteles [a] neruoſam [illegible] neruoſam ergo ſubſtantiam aures validæ ſunt, ita vt ma[illegible] [illegible] amplitudo vero efficit, vt multum, ac facile poſſint tum diſtendi, & [illegible] tum relaxari ac ſinuari, & ita impleri, cum contrahitur: ex laxiori vero [illegible] ſiniſtra, quia ſanguis cum attrahitur, vel expellitur, difficilius mouetur [illegible] motus præſt[illegible]t. At non minus appoſita eſt ad propoſitam vtilitatem aſſerend[illegible] materia. Figuram enim habent, quæ ab ampliori baſi in mucronem d[illegible] [illegible] externa earum ſuperficies æqualis eſt, niſi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]bus quibuſdam, ac [illegible] diſtincta. ſuperat dextr[illegible] magnitudine ſiniſtram. [illegible] dicere, cum duæ ſint, ſitus iam expoſitus eſt, cum vna [illegible] dextro latere, altera à [illegible] [illegible]cta ſit, ac dextra quidem ab interiori parte venæ cauæ in longitudinem pro[illegible]ed[illegible] [illegible]m cordis excedens; ſiniſtra ab anteriori ſede venalis arteriæ [illegible] [illegible] minus [illegible] [illegible]dis d[illegible] vnus attinere membranas illas, quæ ad [illegible] [illegible] vaſis penetrantis in [illegible] ſunt affixæ; quales autem ſint hæ membranæ, explicabimus, cum formam cordis, & [illegible] atque oſtia perſequemur.

[illegible] Ariſtotele, in corde ſunt multi ad vim eius motus neceſſarii. Idem [c] ſcripſit cor quo[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]oſum eſſe, & cuſpidem [d] cordis den[illegible] [illegible], ac [illegible] nemo neruos in ſuis cau[illegible] [illegible] [e] oriri a corde, & multos in eius ventriculo ampliore inuenit, magnamque arteriam [illegible] ſed deceptus [f] eſt ſpecie quadam [illegible] [illegible] præſe ferunt ligamenta & fibr[illegible] [illegible]eterea v[illegible]cantur nerui, quamuis non ſint, cum [illegible] neque [illegible] [illegible]rum ha[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]t [illegible] ſuum officium. Ex ſectione ve[illegible] animal[illegible] aperte colligitur neruos o[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]dem patet ex curatione [illegible] nam [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]duntur, non ſuccurr[illegible] cord[illegible] [illegible] etiam in corde nerui reperiuntur. aliqui tamen vt ad iacur, it & ad [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rium fuit, vt hæc viſcera conſortium cum cerebro haberent, & ne [illegible] [illegible], quæ [illegible] [illegible]ur, modo exper[illegible] ſenſus eſſent; non tamen ne[illegible]ſſarii mul[illegible] fuerunt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]lis, & naturalis, vt inſtrumentis motus voluntarii; fuit etiam neceſſarius ſen[illegible]us [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et vis cupiditatis, & cordi, in quo vis iræ. Propriè autem cordi Gal. [illegible] imperiti voluit ra[illegible] [illegible] ſexti pari neruorum cerebri, qui ad inuolucrum pertinentes in ſubſtantiam cordis inſerun[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ppareat, q[illegible] pacto. Ex ceruice [illegible] autem eos ramos à ſexto pari neruorum cere[illegible] [illegible] tradidit. & omnes ex neruis m[illegible]lib[illegible], nullum ex duris. Iuniores tamen [illegible] qui diu diligenter [illegible] [illegible] profeſſi ſunt, comperierunt ad baſim cordis plexum neruorum, qua vena arte[illegible] [illegible]pit ad [illegible] ſtrum latus declinare, iuxta canalem illum, qui ab arteria magna pertinet ad arte[illegible] [illegible]em ab h[illegible] plexu oritur ſubſtantia neruoſa, quæ baſim cord[illegible] complectitur & plures ra[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]us, transfert per cordis ſubſtantiam. Cæteru[illegible] nerui [illegible] ex quibus hi plexus com[illegible] [illegible] in alii[illegible] quatuor, in aliis quinque inueniuntur, primus incipit [illegible] magno ramo ſiniſtri nerui [illegible] paul[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] recurrentis, vnde reflectitur ad venam arterialem ſiniſtram, & ad pro[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ſecundus, & tertius oritur a ſiniſtro latere illius plexus, quem in ceruice ef[illegible] [illegible] par neru[illegible] [illegible]rum cerebri, & inde ad cordis baſim, & propriè ad plexum deſcendit. interd[illegible] [illegible] non duplex eſt, ſed ſimplex: quartus incipit a recurrenti neruo ſiniſtri lateris, & ſimul cum [illegible] [illegible] & tertio aſcendit ad plexum: quintus & vltimus per dextrum latus [illegible]tur. Sumit autem du[illegible] initium, vnum tenuius ab externa parte illius plexus, qui ex ſexto neru[illegible] [illegible] pari reſidet in ceruı[illegible] [illegible] alterum craſſius à neruo eiuſdem ſexti paris, qui dextrum recurrentem profert [illegible] nam cum in ca[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]acis deſcendit, auctum priori initio fertur ad plexum cordis lateris ſub arteria ad ſiniſtrum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]endente.

[illegible] & arteriarum cordis hæc ratio eſt; vena caua [illegible] iecinore ſurſum aſcendens per cordis in[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parte dextra baſis iuxta aurem cum corde nectitur, & in ipſum, cum dilatatur, ſanguinem fund[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dextro ventriculo oritur vena, quæ arteriarum modo duplicem, & craſſam habet tu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vnde [illegible] eſt arterialis: per hanc fertur ſanguis a corde elaboratus, ac tenuis ad alendum pu[illegible] [illegible] nem; d[illegible] [illegible] vero, & craſſam tunicam obtinuit, & vt melius continere poſſit eiuſmodi ſangui[illegible] [illegible] tenuem, [illegible] [illegible] lædatur [illegible] motu th[illegible]racis, & pulmonis, & ab impetu ſanguinis, qui de[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]rſus non admi[illegible] [illegible] corde [illegible] quod ad vnguem clauditur. Minor [illegible] autem eſt hæc vena, quam [illegible] [illegible]um venæ cauæ dextr[illegible] ventri[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reſpondens, & ita minus ſanguinis transfert ex corde [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]onem, quam ac[illegible] [illegible]at ab ip[illegible] a vena caua. idque merito, quandoquidem non exigua pars eiu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ex dextro ventriculo cordis pe[illegible] [illegible] in ſiniſtrum, vnde per arteri[illegible] magnam diu[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]us corporis, ſita vero [illegible] venalis arteria in ſublimiori parte cordis iuxta magnam arteriam. [illegible] arteria magna in ſiniſtro ventricul[illegible] cordis oritur ſimiliter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] iuxta venam arte[illegible] [illegible] eius autem ini[illegible]ium [illegible] durum e[illegible] & [illegible] cartilaginoſum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & ſanguinem e[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cordis ad [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]us corpori[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] deſcendat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] maior, quam arteria venalis, quam mox [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] que mirari oportet, ſi maior eſt cum præter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] cogita[illegible] verum [illegible]

[illegible] totius [illegible] nas eius [illegible], cum [illegible]

[illegible] musculi penet[illegible] venam, & arteriam effin[illegible]

[illegible] nectantur in hunc modum. A vena illa priusquam cum corde ne[illegible]

[illegible] ramos diuiſa coronæ modo baſim cordis circumdat, à quibus de[illegible]

tur, qui per cor deſcendunt vniuerſum: ab arteria [c] magna, ſimulatque [illegible]

melitet duo rami, qui cum ramis venarum coniuncti baſim cordis ſim[illegible]

naſcuntur rami in totum cor deſcendentes, inter quos ille maxime euidens e[illegible]

tem, & craſſiorem partem cordis, à qua naſcitur ſeptum medium, quod duos ven[illegible]

Ad baſim cordis in animalibus mediocris magnitudinis reperitur cartilago [illegible] elephantis, equis, & quibuſdam bobus pro cartilagine os; in paruis ſubſtantia quæ [illegible] & cartilaginem, qualiſcunque ſit hæc particula, credit Ariſtotel. [d] eius vſum [illegible] [illegible] ineat, quemadmodum oſſa fulciunt, ac ſuſtinent reliquas corporis partes, qua[illegible] [illegible]nus probabilem eaſtimat, ſed verius iudicat adiectam fuiſſe cordi eiuſmodi parti[illegible] nectantur ligamenta cordis, quandoquidem & reliquarum partium ligamenta, vel [illegible] laginem nectuntur. Alligatur autem cor ab inuolucro, & a tunicis vaſorum ad ſe [illegible] attinentium, quæ autem ad aliquid firmius, vt ad os & ad cartilaginem illigantur, ſ[illegible] tandem propoſitæ particulæ finis ad ſtabilitatem reuertatur, & propterea ad fulcru[illegible] rum, cuius gratia Ariſtoteles factam eſſe tradidit; finis ergo, quem ponit Galenus [illegible] dire, quem poſuetat Ariſtoteles. Sed ſatis iam explicata eſt materia cordis ad eius [illegible] accommodata.

De forma cordis. Cap. VII.

Sequitur forma, hoc eſt, figura, ſuperficies, caua, magnitudo, numerus, ſitus; quæ o[illegible] næ ſunt ad cordis munus. Figura eadem eſt, quæ coni; incipit [f] enim a baſi lat[illegible] mucronem deſinit, non ſecus, quam nux pinea; eiuſmodi figura maxime opportuna eſt [illegible] parte cordis debeant ventriculi, & eorum oſtia verſari, in anguſtiori, atque inferiori [g] [illegible] propugnaculum. Superficies cordis externa læuis eſt, atque æqualis, præterq[illegible] eſt adeps, & ad baſim propter vaſa, quæ a cordis ventriculis oriuntur, & ad aures. Inter[illegible] [illegible] ventriculos ſpectat, quos nunc tempus eſt explicare.

Diſtinguitur cor ventriculis, quos Ariſtoteles [h] ſcripſit in maximis animalibus e[illegible] dio[illegible]ribus binos, ſed in paruis vnum duntaxat credidit reperiri; voluit [i] autem ma[illegible] trum, & in eo plurimum ſanguinis contineri, minimum ſiniſtrum, ibique minimum [illegible] ſed medium inter vtrunque mediocris eſſe magnitudinis & mediocrem ſanguinis [illegible] hunc autem præſtantiſſimum exiſtimauit, & præcipuum, dextrum vero longe calid[illegible] tr[illegible] Galenus [k] ventriculorum numerum docet non magnitudini, ſed muneribus co[illegible] & [illegible] vbi deeſt pulmo, ſiue paruum animal ſit, ſiue magnum, deeſſe ventriculum [illegible] admodum in animalibus quæ non reſpirant, & cum non habeant pulmonem, n[illegible] [illegible]ulo cordis, cuius munus præcipue eſt, parare ſanguinem ad pulmonem alend[illegible] [illegible] pulmonem, ac reſpirant, habere etiam dextrum ventriculum cordis, ſiue m[illegible] a[illegible] elephantus, bos: ſiue parua, vt mus, & paſſerculus; in nullo autem animali quantumuis m[illegible] [illegible] tertium ventriculum, ſed eum, [m] quem ſcribit Ariſtoteles eſſe partem dex[illegible] [illegible]ium habentium pulmonem duo tantum ventriculi reperiuntur, vnus a dextra parte [illegible] [illegible]ter quos interiectum eſt ſeptum quoddam medium ex ſubſtantia cordis: differ[illegible] [illegible] ventriculi ſitu, magnitudine, figura, ſubſtantia, & idcirco etiam munere, [illegible] [illegible]us craſſitudinem ſpectes in medio quodammodo apparet, ita vt cor ipſius c[illegible] [illegible] ei adiunctus eſſe videatur, quamuis dexter grandior ſit, cum à baſi ma[illegible]s v[illegible] dat in figuram lunatam, i quidem a dextro latere cauus eſt, & externo gibbore pon[illegible] [illegible]uus pr[illegible]er ſeptum medium, quod ea parte aſſurgit. Siniſtri autem ventriculi figura [illegible] nata eſt, pyramidis modo ſuperne latior, inferne acuta. [illegible] ſuperficies med[illegible] de ſiniſtro ventriculo, non eſt gibba, ſed caua. Subſtantia ſiniſtri vent[illegible] [illegible] eſt: dextri tenuior, mollior, ac minus ſolida, quod hæc ſanguinem, illa ſpiritum de[illegible]eat [illegible] [illegible]icies ſepti medii inæqualis eſt propter riuulos, ſeu ſulcos, qui multo euiden[illegible] ventriculo, quam in dextro, nullus tamen ab vno ad alterum peruius eſt, vt quidam [illegible] autem, qui [illegible] dextro ve[illegible] in ſiniſtrum penetrat, videtur per venam ar[illegible] [illegible] & inde vna cum ſpiritu per arteriam venalem, ad ſiniſtrum ventriculum [illegible] [illegible] ſepto conſpicitur foramen. poteſt tamen [illegible] ex dextro ventriculo [illegible] [illegible] penetrare ad ſiniſtrum. Pertinent ad dextrum ventriculum duo va[illegible] quæ a[illegible] dextrum, ſunt vena caua, & vena arterialis, per hanc alitur pulm[illegible] [illegible] ſan[illegible]a, quæ a [illegible] magna [illegible] [illegible] arteria venali [illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible] ſanguinem [illegible] ad temperandum [illegible] calorem [illegible] quo [illegible]

[illegible] valor [illegible]

[illegible] corde a tractum [illegible]

[illegible] ad ostia vasorum [illegible]

[illegible] a parte [illegible]

[illegible] autem literæ [illegible] des [illegible]

[illegible] de exeat ſanguis ad pulmon [illegible]

C [illegible] Oſtium magnæ arteriæ, per [illegible]

[illegible] corpus, tribus membranis gran- [illegible]

[illegible] ſpeculorum, vnde [illegible]

[illegible] & in eius medium [illegible]

[illegible] dirimitur, quam [illegible] ſpeciem [illegible]

[illegible] ceterum hæc [illegible]

[illegible] ſtructuram [illegible] ſinistro [illegible]

[illegible] ex parte [illegible] ſerviunt [illegible]

[illegible] & expellit [illegible] cauæ, & arteriæ venæ [illegible]

[illegible] cuiuſmodi mem- [illegible]

[illegible] trahant vaſorum tunicas [illegible]

[illegible] magnitudinem materiæ [illegible]

[illegible] quod præſtat [illegible] vnum [illegible]

[illegible] ſiniſtrum [illegible]

[illegible] collocatum [illegible] medio [illegible]

[illegible] poſteriorem partem [illegible] ad quam [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], & talia [illegible] figura [illegible]
[illegible] a iug[illegible] tranſfer[illegible]
[illegible] poſterio[illegible] uiur eſt p[illegible] mæ ve[illegible]
pacto baſis ad vnguem [illegible] me[illegible] ſita eſt ſup[illegible] oris, & inf[illegible]
dio dextræ, & ſiniſtræ partis tum prioris, & poſt[illegible] rioris; q[illegible]d [illegible] ra parte [illegible]
tum eſſe cor, & propterea baſim quoque, id proficiſcitur à pulſu, qui ſentitur [illegible]
dis ad ſiniſtram mammam, ita vt ibi magis percipiatur tum cordis, tum magna [illegible]
propterea tota baſis eſt [illegible] ſiniſtra parte, cum alter cordis ventri[illegible]ulus ſit [illegible] dextra [illegible]
ſentitur. Baſis ergo c[illegible]rdis in medio thoracis ſita eſt, & tantum diſt[illegible] iugulo, [illegible]
uerſo; tantum à dextro latere, quantum a ſiniſtro; tantum ab oſſe thoracis, quan[illegible]
eo totiſſima eſt, & commode poteſt a pulmone aerem accipere. Sed a baſi reliqu[illegible]
ſim fertur in ſiniſtram, & priorem [f] partem, ita vt cuſpidis poſterior pars in anter[illegible]
dextra recedat [illegible] medio oſſis pectoris verſus ſiniſtram, cuius cauſa eſt vena caua, quæ [illegible]
xa ad dext[illegible]n, & poſteri[illegible]rem partem ipſum trahit; quo[illegible]t, vt inferior pars cord[illegible] ſin[illegible]
ſter, in anteriorem ſcilicet & ſiniſtram, alioquin cum pondus dextræ, & ſiniſtræ partis [illegible]
æquetur, [illegible] æqualiter in vtranque propender. De forma, & materia cordis ſatis mult[illegible]
dum eſt de rebus ſecundum naturam ad ipſum attinentibus.

De rebus ſecundum naturam ad cor attinentibus. CAP. VIII.

SAnitas in corde, & per conſenſum, & per eſſentiam neceſſaria eſt: tunc autem ſanum [illegible] cor dicitur, & cum accipit, quod debet, vt animalem ſpiritum à cerebro per neruo[illegible] guinem à iecinore per venam cauam, aerem à pulmone per arteriam venalem; & n[illegible] debe[illegible], ſiue materiam, ſiue qualitatem, vt ab ore [h] ventriculi, a quo maxime affi[illegible] ſo e[illegible] ſentiam in corde ad ipſum refertur vel tanquam ſimplicem partem, vel tanquam mul[illegible] it enim Ariſt. [illegible] cor in ſimplicibus partibus numerandum eſſe, ſi ad ſubſtantiam reſp[illegible] mibus, ſi ad figuram. Sanitas, quæ ad ipſum refertur, vt ſimplex eſt, in ipſa temperatione [illegible] l[illegible]n[illegible] calidior eſt, quam cuiuslibet alterius part[illegible], tum propter ſpiritum, & ſanguinem [illegible] car[illegible]e[illegible], tantum autem habet caloris, vt quaſi focus ipſum impertiat cæteris par[illegible]bus [illegible] tantum temperet frigidas particulas, vt fibras, neruos, & ligamenta, quæ cum eius carne [illegible] cordis feruorem temperandum exiſtimauit Ariſtot. [k] factum fuiſſe cerebrum. [illegible]lli aut[illegible] [illegible]o. [illegible]is calorem a cerebro temperari, fatentur ab eo temperari ſpiritus vitales, & [illegible] animales. Quod ſi cor factum fuiſſet minus [l] calidum, non potuiſſet fungi ſuis [illegible] tribuere calorem in vniuerſum corpus. Inter omnes ergo corporis partes cor longe [illegible] [illegible]d ſit ne ſiccum, an humidum, ambigit Auerroes, [m] cum à Medicis ponatur ſicc[illegible] acre [illegible] qui humidus eſt. Auicenna [n] cor poſt arterias ſiccum eſſe tradidit, ita vt ip[illegible]u[illegible] [illegible]us [illegible]. Verum metiri humorem ac ſiccitatem oportet mollitudine ac durine; quema[illegible] [o] fac[illegible] [illegible]or [illegible]cum cute conferatur, quæ media eſt inter ſiccas & humidas partes, pa[illegible] paulo humidius; at iecur, [p] lien, renes multo molliores ſunt, quam cor, & cutis, & [illegible] diores. itaque cordis temperatio valde calida eſt, ſed paulo humidior, quam moderata [illegible] quæ ad cor attinet, vt multiforme, refertur ad figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, magnitud[illegible]nem [illegible]um, & præterea ad vnitatem, quæ communis eſt etiam ſubſtantiæ ſimplicis in [illegible]ebus [illegible] [illegible]prie ad multiformem ſubſtantiam attinentibus, ſanitas mediocr[illegible]tatem deſi[illegible]rat [illegible] partium, ita etiam cordis ſanitas late patet, & tribus differentiis diſtingui poteſt, u[illegible] ſit, alia perfecta, alia imperfecta.

C[illegible]le[illegible] perfectiſſima cordis ſanitas per conſenſum, vbi cor nihil penitus deſider[illegible] [illegible]uru[illegible] aliis partibus accipere debet & vbi nihil prorſus accipiat, a quo lædatur per eſſent[illegible] a[illegible] ve[illegible], v[illegible] t[illegible]nem omnium retineat, tam in ipſa temperatione, quam in compoſitione mul[illegible]rm[illegible]. [illegible] perfecta, & per [c]onſenſum, & per eſſentiam, cum hæc omnia aderunt [illegible] minus tamen e[illegible] imperfecta, cum aliquid deerit, non ita tamen, v[illegible] lædat actiones euidenter; nam [illegible] ta[illegible] p[illegible]tie autem temperatio cordis, quam calidi[illegible]mam poſuimus, ſi comparetur [illegible]m [illegible] reſt[illegible] calidior, humidior, frigidior, & ſiccior eſſe relata ad illam, quæ in corde perf[illegible]ct[illegible] duplicis æqualitatis exceſſu à mediocritate recedere.

Cauſæ ſanitatis cordis, vel ad principia procreationis referuntur, vel ad ext[illegible]rna [illegible] [illegible]e[illegible]onis [p]rincipia, vt ſemen, & ſang[illegible]is val[i]da fuerint, quemadmodum [illegible] cal[i]di[illegible] [illegible]na [illegible] ſa[illegible]um cor eſ[illegible] ſunt & per e[ſſ]entiam, & per [c]onſenſum [illegible] [illegible] per quæ ſanitas aut reſtituitur aut defenditur; accedu[illegible] [illegible] nantes [illegible] [illegible]am internæ [c]auſæ ſanitatis. Ab optimis cau[illegible] [illegible]cta & [illegible] per[illegible] [illegible]mis perfect[iſſ]ima ſanitas, [illegible] perf[illegible] perf[illegible] ab [illegible] p[illegible]s im[perfe]cta

[illegible]us [ſec]undum naturam, vt act[io]nes c[o]rdis, exp[illegible], & retenta, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] C A P. [illegible]

Q [illegible] cor [illegible] ples [illegible] quæ vel [illegible] ma qu [illegible] ls, velut in [illegible]

[illegible] ſingulas [illegible] ordis temperationes agnoſ [illegible] vniu [illegible] brea [illegible] it tractat [illegible] nec eadem [illegible] vnde ſigna [illegible] cordis deprom [illegible] poſtremo effecta. A [illegible] referuntur primo pr [illegible] uis; deinde ea, quæ ad [illegible] um [illegible] ctum referuntur, v [illegible] æ ſiunt [illegible] cid [illegible] nt [illegible] uæ r [illegible] , aut expellu [illegible] r præterea f [illegible] hæc [illegible] his, quæ [illegible] cauſa eſt [illegible] um ſimi [illegible] m, & [illegible] alem cordis tempera [illegible] em, [illegible] expreſſa ſit, ſiue implicita, velut in [illegible] quæ potentia, & non actu talia ſu [illegible] ſiunt, excitatio eſt, quæ mod [illegible] at calore [illegible] rdis, quem efficit, quatenus v [illegible] us non ſit actu calida, [illegible] interdum eſt aer. Totum, quæ proſu [illegible] , au [illegible] nt, [illegible] perati [illegible] cor [illegible] is, quæ ſecundum naturam eſt, gaudet ſimilibus, l [illegible] ditur [illegible] us, [illegible] quæ proſunt, monſtrent temperation [illegible] cor [illegible] is [illegible] quæ [illegible] ſun [illegible] deſſe dicimus [illegible] non tantum genere ſimilia eſſe debent, ſed etiam grad [illegible] ſt, vt pro [illegible] nt, vt etiam in ſimilem m [illegible] rbum compellant, in qu [illegible] au [illegible] rem fac [illegible] s proclium [illegible] & lap [illegible] ad alicuius qualitatis exc [illegible] em [illegible] tam p [illegible] uitas ad altos affectu [illegible] velut [illegible] putre [illegible] em, quæ ſequitur [illegible] ts in c [illegible] rde [illegible] unc ipſum monſtrare. At co [illegible] ur etiam e [illegible] effectis temperat [illegible] nibus, vel [illegible] ord [illegible] s, vel aliquo pacto ad [illegible] or per [illegible] entibus. Actio præcipua [illegible] ue arte [illegible] atu [illegible] pulſus, qui [illegible] temperationem ipſius, denim [illegible] frigidum aerem & [illegible] ntractionem expellen [illegible] quatis autem [illegible] ſt [illegible] et eſſe [illegible] tum co [illegible] dis, [illegible] dell [illegible] ſe vbi [illegible] r, auget pulſum nec [illegible] eſt, vbi [illegible]

[illegible] lur bus modis, [illegible] primo quidem magnitudine, quæ ad [illegible] iph [illegible] em dim [illegible] m, [illegible] tudine, [illegible] tudi [illegible] magis augeatur calor aug [illegible] tur p [illegible] te [illegible] frequentia quoq [illegible] mentum reſpondet incremen [illegible] ſummæ euadunt [illegible] frequen [illegible] quam [illegible] us ac [illegible] ept, deinde m [illegible] magis adhuc [illegible] ndem & ipſa magnitud [illegible] is. Quo [illegible] tde minus calide [illegible] itas etiam d [illegible] ur, at [illegible] parua fiunt, & [illegible] dum [illegible] aut [illegible] ur [illegible] dis calore & imminut [illegible] ord [illegible] Eadem [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... tata.

[illegible] ... nt ... [illegible]
[illegible] calorem ... [illegible]
... acia ergo validus ... [illegible], ſicut ... [illegible]
... x edu ... [illegible] ... quoſi, ... [illegible]
... as, furor & ... [illegible] ... r, qui ... [illegible]
Fit ... am ... [illegible] ... ſenſu, & ... quibus cor ... [illegible]
... qu bus d ... hebetat dur ... es, & m ... lities ... [illegible]
... tro motus ... r, & alacritas ad agendum ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... eundem imbecillum: f ... [illegible]
... a ſ ... , & qualitates corporis, quæ ſe undo e ... [illegible]
... en um minime cadunt, cum ipſum abditum ſit ... pecta ... [illegible]
... or, & eatenus ipſius temperationem denunciant. V ... [illegible]
validus ... eſſe in corde ... [illegible] ... us, imbecillum, niſi ſecu ... [illegible]
... g ... s eſt, ita e ... corpus reddit ... plero ... ue tamen ... [illegible]
cor ... is & ... lor ... [illegible] ... te, non tamen ta ... [illegible] ... re, aut ſiccitas à ſi ... [illegible]
... ecut in madef ... tend ... ſiccand ... uerſum corpus.

Inter ... æ ... as partes ... maxime ... ffic ... arteriæ, quo ... ant affixæ, ... [illegible]
ratioonem ... ntur & ... propterea ... [illegible] ... res ... [illegible] ... pianiur, vbi ... [illegible]
ſiue ... [illegible] ... hu ... aut ſiccitatis ... [illegible] ... ue præter naturam, ... [illegible]
... ca non ... [illegible] ... pul ... s duri, quamu ... [illegible] ... fu ... [illegible]
men ... ſtatim ad ... ſiccitatem, ... d t ... mpore ſequi, & ... [illegible] ... mirum ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... app ... [illegible] ... du ... æ ca ... di ... res ... tamen ſen ... i ... nt ... qu ... m ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... naturaliter autem cu ... cali ... ort cord ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... cum frigidiori, exp ... les. Thor ... m qu ... [illegible]
& propterea ... us, ma ... u ... m eſſe op ... rtet, & propterea magnum pulmonem ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... caput op ... rtet, med ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... magnitudinem capitis & non ... [illegible] &
ca ... [illegible] ... & cerebri ... [illegible] ... quo proficiſcitur magna m ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... bræ ſi grandiores ſint, grandi ... tem eſſe ... unt ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... ac ve ... æ paruæ fuerint, thor ... x q ... que nece ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... b ... p ... tuitatem ... & ſubſtantiæ c ... rdis ... [illegible]
d ... [illegible] ... cis, tunc maxi ... e ... monſtr ... [illegible] ... em validum in corde ... [illegible]
di ... re. ſimiliter paruitas th ... racis p ... [illegible] ... tem caloris in ... rd ... [illegible] ... cum
aut medi ... cre.

I ... & bus & qualitat ... us ... poti ... ont al ... quo p ... [illegible] ... pili ... [illegible]
c ... [illegible] ... , monſtrant h ... rdis tem ... [illegible] ... prout appar ... [illegible]
h ... utæ ſint, multam ſi ... [illegible] ... ntur, & ... [illegible]
... æ, aut cum pau ... [illegible] ... pr ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ex pilorum [illegible] & præ [illegible]

[illegible] quanto pluta, & calidio [illegible], tanto calidius cor denunciant. [illegible] peratio cordis frigidior, veluti [illegible] frigidis, ex his, quæ refrigerando iuuant, [illegible] t, ex facili lapſione in frigidos mo[illegible], ex paruitate, raritate, & tarditate, tam pul[illegible] ationis, ex tarditate ad iram, ex motu hebeti, ex pigritia, ex inertia, ex habitu corporis [illegible] paruitate arteriarum, thoracis, & vocis, ex pilis paruis, atque exilibus in thorace, & [illegible] aeris parum calidi expiratione; Cor humidius demonſtrant cauſæ ſimiles, nempe hu[illegible]ana item humida, & lædentia contraria, procliuitas ad morbos humidos, pulſus mollis, ſen[illegible] ſi vbi tanta ſit humorum copia, vt ipſum obrundat mollitudo totius corporis [illegible] his contrar[illegible] ſiccitatis exceſſum in corde oſtendunt, cauſæ nimirum, ſi [illegible] iuuantia ſimiliter ſicca, & læd[illegible], procliuitas ad morbos ſiccos, ira, quæ non facile commoueatur, neque facile qu[illegible]ſcat, [illegible] arteriarum, & totius corporis.

[illegible] ſi duæ qualitates ſimul in corde excedant, colligentur ex ſignis hanc, & i[illegible]am monſtranti[illegible] ſimul coniunctis; propriè tamen quædam ſequuntur dup[illegible]em exceſſum, veluti putredo [illegible]uonem calidiorem, & humidiorem; vel [illegible] etiam hirſutus th[illegible]rax, & [illegible]utor, & temeritas cal[illegible] [illegible]ccam, veluti paucitas, & exilitas pilorum frigidam, & humidam, veluti denique frigidam, [illegible], nulla propenſio ad iram.

[illegible] cordis quatenus multiforme eſt, in vniuerſum deprehenditur ex effectis, quæ nullo pacto [illegible]um naturam eſſet, niſi illa adeſſet: propriè autem vniuſcuiuſque rei ad eiuſmodi ſanitatem atti[illegible] indicia obſcura admodum ſunt; aliqua tamen coniectura fieri poteſt, veluti paruitatis cordis ex [illegible] magnitudinis ex timore. Vnitas non poteſt non eſſe in corde, cum ſi ſoluatur, interitum affe[illegible] ſtatim, vel paulo poſt.

[illegible]re[illegible] iæ ſanitatis tam per conſenſum, quam per eſſentiam perfectiſſimæ, perfectæ, & im per[illegible] abuſdem ſignis demonſtrantur, à quibus & ipſæ ſpecies, [illegible] tamen ſimilem diff[illegible]ren[illegible] ſiue apertè, ſiue implicitè; maximam tamen vim habent eff[illegible]cta ſimil[illegible]a. Sed ſat[illegible] de recogno[illegible]en[illegible] ſanitate vna cum ſuis differentiis; cauſæ, quæ prætererunt, vel ex præſentibus effectis colliguntur, quæ demonſtrant ſimiles ſiue actu, ſiue potentia, vel audiuntur de homine ipſo, aut de eius famil[illegible]ari- bu[illegible]s enim maxime ex rebus præteritis requiramus; at ſi cauſæ præſentes fuerint, quæ ad victum ſpectant, ſen[illegible] deprehenduntur, quæ latent, vt noſtrum corpus gubernantes, ex cauſis, & effectis colliguntur, quemadmodum in aliis partibus. Effecta reſtant ex præſentibus rebus ſecundum nat[illegible]ram [illegible]eco[illegible]noſcendis, huiuſmodi ſunt actiones, & propriè motus cordis, & arteriarum pulſus, [illegible] ſub ta[illegible]um cadit, ſub quem cadit etiam aer, qui per expirationem expellitur, magis, aut minus cal[illegible]us, affe[illegible]us vero, & qualitates ipſius cordis ſecundum naturam ſenſum fugiunt, ſed deprehenduntur in tho[illegible] [illegible] præcordiis, & arteriis, ſimiliter enim affectum eſſe cor iudicamus, atque huiuſmodi partes, quas ſen[illegible] percipimus.

Ex [illegible]turis prædicere euentum oportet, quem expectare debeamus ſano corde; poteſt enim & in e[illegible]dem ſtatu manere, hoc eſt, diu tale ſeruari ſine euidenti mutatione, poteſt & ad meliorem perduci quemadmodum ſanitas imperfecta, & ad deteriorem, atque etiam ad interitum, quod cuilibet ſpeciei ac differentiæ ſanitatis accidere poteſt. Colligetur autem euentus, quicunque futurus ſit ex cauſis tam externis, quam internis, & ex robore naturæ. Similes enim cauſæ, vbi valida natura ſit, eumdem ſtatum ſeruabunt; nam imbecilliorem labefactate pro[illegible]ſſu temporis poſſent: à melioribus par eſt [illegible]or in [illegible]rem ſtatum adducendum eſſe, [illegible] deterioribus in deteriorem, ſiue ſint cauſæ internæ, ſiue externæ [illegible]onem victus pertinentes. Tempus, ſi qua mutatio futura eſt, longius, vel breuius erit, pro robo[illegible]
D r[illegible] ve[illegible] [illegible]becillitate cauſarum: quæ calidiores ſunt, celerius ad exitum perducunt id, quod effectu[illegible]æ [illegible]r, & d[illegible] breuiori tempore, contra quæ imbecilliores. Via mutationis ad meliorem ſtatum erit per m[illegible]derat[illegible]em qualitatis, & quantitatis ſpirituum, ſuccorum, & partium ſolidarum. Via ad dete[illegible]io rem er[illegible] per exceſſum qualitatis, aut quantitatis eorundem, cum quo pernicioſa ſymptomata interdum concurrunt, veluti palpitatio, & animæ defectio, quæ vbi ſæpe, & ſine cauſa manifeſta, & valida [illegible], derepente hominem interimunt, ſed eiuſmodi ſymptomata ſuperueniunt ægrotantibus duntaxat, [illegible]n ſanis, de quorum conſeruatione nunc agimus.

Qua ratione conſeruetur cor ſanum. CAP. X.

VT autem c[illegible]nſeruetur cordis ſanitas, neceſſaria ſunt quædam præcepta communia, quædam p[illegible]ria [illegible] ſpectant communia ad ipſam cordis naturam, quæ eadem eſt, quæcunque ſpecies [illegible]a d[illegible] [illegible]a ſanitatis in ipſo tuenda ſit, & idcirco eadem præcepta poſtulat; ſed propria referuntur [illegible] [illegible]rem, ac differentiam ſanitatis. Natura cordis conſiſtit in fact[illegible], ob quam gener[illegible]ſt, [illegible] [illegible]ia, ac forma ad illam apta, in facultate attendimus dignitatem, ſpeciem, ac [illegible]. F[illegible] [illegible]ma eſt, cum vitam contineat, quamobrem tueri eius robur in primis [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] retineatur qualitas, & quantitas moderata ſpirituum, ſuccorum, & partium ſo[illegible]d[illegible]ru[illegible]

[illegible] conſeru[illegible]
[illegible] it hæc, [illegible]
[illegible] etur illi [illegible]
[illegible] cus calor, tum [illegible]
[illegible] quam non habe[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] autem natura pul[illegible], [d] [illegible] quieſcit, vbi aer ſit valde frigidus, [illegible] [e] ante, [illegible] eſtant, vt expiratione calida frige[illegible] ta mode[illegible] quantitatis, & qualitatis reliquis reb[illegible] permutantibus mode[illegible] cies actionis monſtrat in omnibus partibus ſpeciem [illegible] & quietis; mouetur enim [illegible] cet, quieſcit, cum ab eadem vacat. Actio cordis, dum viuimus, perpetua eſt, cum [f] qu[illegible] poteſt tamen augeri, & minui: auctio pro motu, imminutio [g] pro quiete habenda e[illegible] autem, cum & corpus quieſcit, & animus tranquillus eſt: nam perturbationes cor ipſ[illegible] cent, præſertim [h] ira, ſicuti & vehementes corporis motus. A ſenſu cordis, quem ac[illegible] dum eſt ob ramulos plures [illegible] qui a ſexto pari neruorum cerebri ad ipſum deriuan[illegible], [illegible] præcepta, quandoquidem acria, quæ vitanda ſunt partibus acriori ſenſu, nequeunt aut intus aut extrinſecus impoſita ad cor peruenire, niſi iam fracta. In materia cordis attenditur tempera[illegible] multo magis calida eſt in corde, quam in aliqua parte corporis, ſed paulo [i] humidior cute [illegible] hæc, vt ſimilibus conſeruetur, calidis nimirum [illegible] & aliqua ex parte etiam humidis, ſed mag[illegible] s aut pro temperatione propria hominis, qui conſeruatur. Ex his, quæ ad formam cordis pertinent [illegible] & ſitu potiſſimum præcepta ſumimus. Caua cordis ſunt quatuor vaſa, quæ totidem oſtiis [illegible] cordis reſpondent: maxime autem ad rem pertinet arteria venalis, per quam cor accipit aerem pe[illegible] lit fuliginem: monſtrat cauum hoc ſuccurrendum eſſe cordi po[illegible] ſſimum per aerem, [illegible] ſpirationem ad guttur, aſperam arteriam, pulmonem, & tandem arteriam venalem, & [illegible] r fert[illegible] cordis monſtrat, ea quo loco deriuare, quod in corde continetur, aut auertere, quod [illegible] uit [illegible] el fl[illegible] eſt, debeamus: nam cum cor ſit in ſuperiori parte, ſi tantum auertere oporteat, ſecanda erit vena [illegible] ferioribus, vt in cruribus, ſed ſi quid iam materiæ in vaſis cordis contineatur, extrahi debet e[illegible] ven[illegible] pr[illegible] xima, qualis eſt interna cubiti, [l] quæ ſimul auertit, quod fluit, & deriuat quod fluxit, ſed e[illegible] dextra an ſiniſtra dubium videri poteſt, cum cordis [m] cuſpis ad ſiniſtrum latus ſpectet, quamuis [illegible] is in [illegible] dio ſit: ſi quis tamen diligentius rem intueatur, ſtatuet magis ex dextri cubiti vena, quam e[illegible] mittendum ſanguinem eſſe, propterea quod oriuntur tam dextra, quam ſiniſtra a vena caua, quæ nectitur cum medio corde, ſed cum parte eius dextra ſuperne, quam aliquo pacto trah[illegible] dextrum [illegible] tus, & propterea efficit, vt cor inferne vergat ad ſiniſtrum. Præſtat igitur ex dextra vena cubi[illegible] int[illegible] ſanguinem mittere ad deriuandum; quod auxilium non deſideratur, niſi cum aut morbus eſt, aut c[illegible] ſanitas imperfecta.

Superſunt præcepta propria cuiuſuis ſpeciei, ac differentiæ ſanitatis; conſeruatur quæuis ſimil[illegible] operibus atque inſtrumentis [illegible] neceſſaria enim eſt ſimilis adiectio, & ſimilis detracti[illegible] ad [illegible] on[illegible] dum. Verum ſanitas, quæ imp[illegible] rfecta eſt, vbi nocet, per[illegible] ienda eſt, quod [illegible] et, vbi contrar[illegible] is a[illegible] corrigatur: atque vbi corpus aut ſanguine, aut prauis ſuccis redundet, aut mittendus eſt ſangu[illegible] s, aut dandum purgans medicamentum, ne quod redundat, influere poſſit ad cor, quod accipere quidem poteſt quoslibet ſuccos, non tamen prauos diutius retinere; neque enim flaua bilis ver[illegible] atur in cor[illegible] inquit [n] Ariſtoteles, neque etiam grauis aliquis morbus, vt ab[illegible] eſſus, aut calculus: nunquam enim [illegible] paret talis in corde [illegible] ctimarum, ſicut in aliis viſceribus earundem. Si [o] eriſypelas in corde incipiat [illegible] quitur mors, priuſquam augeatur: ob nimiam plenitudinem incidit cor aliquando in palpitat[illegible] ne[illegible] non ſine periculo vitæ; quod [p] propulſabitur, ſi mittatur ſanguis: valde etiam interdum lædi ſo[illegible] ita vt ſequatur animæ defectio ob καρδιαγμίαν, [r] hoc eſt, morſum in ore ventriculi à flaua bile, [illegible] accidat, prohibendum & cholagogis, & his, quæ os ventriculi firmant, veluti mala punica a[illegible] ge[illegible] do: veluti etiam cibi & potiones reficiendo: ſpiritus quicunq; enim eiuſmodi ſymptoma-ti exponuntur, tunc maxime in ipſum incidunt, cum ieiuni diutius manent.

Quæ de corde dicenda erant, habeant hunc terminum.

Finis Libri Sexti de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

[d] [illegible] [e] Gal. [illegible] de vſu part. ca. 2. [f] Gal. 2. 6. de morb. vulg. com. [illegible] [g] Gal. in lib. de mara[illegible] ca 5. [h] Gal. 2. lib de [illegible] vale. [illegible] [i] Gal. 6. de morbu[illegible] [illegible] de temp. [illegible] 9. & [illegible] de temp. [illegible] [k] Gal. [illegible] lib de vſu p.c. 15 & [illegible] lib. [illegible] cap. 8. & 9. [l] Gal. 3. lib. de med. me-thod. [illegible] [m] [illegible] de aggr a-[illegible]

[n] 4 lib. de p[illegible] an[illegible] cap. 2. & 3. li[illegible] de par. an[illegible] 4 [o] Gale[illegible] de loc[illegible] [illegible] [p] [illegible] [q] Gal [illegible] ap[illegible] com. 6. [r] [illegible] 2. li[illegible] de [illegible] 24.

VIDII

VIDI VIDII

DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Septimus:

Qui eſt de Pulſibus.

Qua ratione pulſus tractari debeant. CAP. I.

THeophraſtus iam ferme moriens cum natura conqueſtus dicitur de vita, quam ceruis, & cornicibus, quorum nihil intererat, longam largita eſſet, hominibus, quorum maxime interfuiſſet adeo breuem, vt etiam ſi ad ſummam ſenectutem perducatur, non ſufficiat vniuerſæ ſcientiæ, aut arti addiſcendæ. Si qua autem eſt, quæ longum vitæ curriculum deſideret, ea per[illegible] mum Medicina eſt, quam Hippocrates [a] longam iudicauit, ſi cum breui homi nis vita compa[r]etur, eamq; via idcirco quantum potuit compendiaria [illegible] tradidit, ſed [illegible] itia breuitatem fere obſcuritas conſequitur, laudandi ſunt, qui [illegible]am dilatant [illegible] aperuerunt, atque in primis Galenus [illegible] qui quæ ab Hippocrate inchoata erant, ab[ſolu]uit, quæ valde breuia, vberiora fecit, quæ adeo obſcura, vt diuinationem potius, quam acutam [ingeni]ſ aciem poſtularent, patefecit: ſed damnatur a pleriſque, quod nimis multus fuerit, [illegible] quibus [illegible]la in re magis aſſertior, quam in tractandis pulſibus, quos [illegible] octo libros, in quibus [illegible]pe pendit ea[,] quæ Archigenes de pulſibus tradidit, neque enim extant, decem & [illegible] [illegible]tis complexus eſt, in quorum primo ea perſequitur, quæ ad eos, qui [b] inſtituuntur, nec[illegible] [illegible], in quatuor proximis differentias, ſeu ſpecies pulſuum, in quatuor aliis rationem, qua cn[illegible] [illegible]antur, & rurſus in quatuor cauſas, a quibus proficiſcuntur, in poſtremis quatuor, præſagitionem, [illegible] [illegible]tidem colligitur. Sufficiebant, quantum mea fert opinio, ac fieri poteſt, vt errem, longe pau[cio]ra [illegible] pulſibus, eademque poterant multo breuius explicari; ſiquidem pulſus cum effecta ſint, ni[hil] [illegible] [ſig]nifica[n]t, quam ſuas cauſas, quas qui diligenter pertractat, fruſtra deinde ſignificationem, [illegible] [illegible]em, quam afferunt, eorſum deſcribit. Ratio etiam, qua cognoſci poſſint, paucis præce[ptis] [illegible] [illegible]æ ſi quis teneat, longo vſu poterit deinde ipſos percipere, neque opus eſt quatuor libris, qui [illegible] cognoſcendi rationem exponant[:] quamobrem quæ de pulſibus [t]radenda erant, poterant [illegible] [illegible]tentius explicari, at neque etiam tot de ipſis tradere neceſſe fuerat, quot [a] Galeno traduntur; quod [illegible] intelliget, qui eius libros legerit de pulſuum differentiis, quas pen[illegible] [illegible] ſexcentæ il[illegible] (vt alias omittam) quæ ad ſolam inæqualitatem referuntur, quas ingenio excogitare magis [illegible] quam re deprehendere, aut ſenſu percipere, tot autem ipſemet eſſe cognouit, vt totam hominis [illegible] requiri [c] dicat ad perfectam eorum cognitionem[,] quam ipſe fatetur ſe nondum conſecu[tum] [illegible]o in hoc tam exiguo vitæ curriculo, nihil aliud agemus [illegible] tum conſumemus in perce[illegible] [illegible] quæ minima pars eſt eorũ, quibus medi[cin]a continetur, quam ve[illegible] Hippocrates [illegible] tanquam magis difficilem, quam vtilem parui fecit. At eſto, vtilis ſit, ſicuti vera eſt, ad [illegible] da non ſolum præſentia, ſed etiam præterita, & futura, vt ipſemet Galenus [illegible] ar, non ta[illegible] [illegible] et vniuerſa ad ſignificandum vim maximam, ſed ea tantum [illegible] p[ar]ts, quæ fa[illegible] ma eſt [illegible] [illegible] na maxima ſunt, & facillima, vt idem [f] docet, cum exponit han[c] [Hippo]cratis ſententi[am] [illegible] maximis, facillimis, à quibuſcunque quomodocunque cognitis. [Ill]a ergo[,] dicta, quæ [illegible] [illegible] a plurimum [ſig]nificando valent, facile etiam comprehenduntur, vt [illegible] magnitudo, & par[illegible] [illegible]tas, & tarditas, frequentia, & raritas, robur, & imbecillitas, mollities, & [d]urities, & quæ [illegible] æqualitatis ſpecies, veluti intermiſſio. At multæ ſunt pulſuum differentiæ, quarum [illegible] [illegible]nis videtur[,] quam nulla conſecutura perceptio eſt, huiuſmodi e[illegible] inæq[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parte, in vno & eodem ictu, qui alius in principio, alius in medi[o] [illegible] in fine [illegible] [illegible] m, ſiue robur, ſiue celeritatem, ſiue arteriæ tunicam, [illegible] & ſitum [illegible] [illegible] difficillima eſt, ita parum efficax ad ſignificand[um] [illegible] [illegible] da diutiſſime laborare. At [illegible] requi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ntias tam ſubtiliter, tam diligenter inueſtigauet [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] percipiendis inſiſtere, cum ſatius ſit non longo tempore eade [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] taxat [illegible] vt [illegible] eſt do [illegible] æ ſunt [illegible] optia [illegible] a Valetudine ge[illegible] de earum con[illegible] pulſus, qu[illegible] ſunt earum [illegible] quos non minutatim tra[illegible], ſe[illegible] ſummatim, & quaſi per formulam, imitabimurque Ari[illegible] orum quicquam ne attineat ad mortuos, ſigillatim diu dere [illegible] icat ſummatim tractare; hos igitur pulſuum ſpecies, & [illegible] auſas [illegible] ta [illegible] in vniuerſum ipſius pulſus nomen, & definitionem expoſuerimus.

Nomen, & definitio pulſus. Cap. II.

MOtus ille, quem arteriæ in pluribus partibus corporis præſeferunt, apud [illegible] inuenit, apud græcos priſcos nullum, vel quod non animaduerſus fuerit, vel [illegible] ut apud Hippoc. [c] Ægimius παλμὸν ipſum nominauit; nam librum, quem de pul[illegible] ſcripſit περὶ παλμῶν. Praxagoras vero, & Herophilus, quos ſecutus eſt Galen. vna cum [illegible] eis σφυγμὸν dixerunt, quod vocabulum apud veteres, vt apud Hippocrat. & Eraſiſtrat[illegible] pulſum, quem naturaliter in arteriis ſentimus, ſed dolorem illum, qui in partibus in[illegible] tium ſpeciem refert, id quod vel ex Hipp. [d] colligitur, cum ſcribit [[illegible] fortiu vlceribus [illegible] ſanguinis malum & ex libro primo Eraſiſtrati de febribus, quem [e] Galen. adducit. [illegible] eiuſmodi dolor inflammationem partis ſentientis, quæ non fert contactum arteriarum [illegible] contrahuntur, ita vt doleant ex ictu, qui vehementior eſt ob loci adſtrictionem, & [illegible] propter vim facultatis expultricis incitatæ ad detrudendum id, quod noxium eſt; eo au[illegible] titur dolor ex pulſu, quo maior eſt inflammatio, cuiuſmodi illa eſt, quæ ad ſuppurati[illegible] ne[illegible] terum eiuſmodi motus eſt proprie, & per ſe arteriarum; [f] [illegible] tamad alias partes pertine[illegible] dolent autem, quæ ictum ſentiunt iuxta arterias, & præcipue caro: nam tunicæ [g] ve[illegible] rum ſenſus omnino ſunt expertes. Veteres igitur quemadmodum Hippocra. & Era[illegible] appellarunt dolorem, qui in partibus inflammatis refert pulſantium ſpeciem; at v[illegible] quod mutuatus eſt Ægimius ad pulſum notandum, proprie illum morbum ſignificat, [illegible] pitationem dicunt, deprehenditurque non modo in corde, [h] & arteriis, ſed in omni[illegible] us diſtendi poſſunt, eſtque effectus [i] præter naturam, non actio, & ſecundum naturam [illegible] ſatis de nomine; transſeamus ad definitionem, quæ non ſecus, atque aliarum rerum d[illegible] [illegible] eſt, vna, quæ notionem explicet ipſius nominis, altera, quæ eſſentiam rei patefaciat [illegible] minis pulſus manifeſta eſt; omnes enim intelligunt eo vocabulo ſignificari motum arteria[illegible] multis corporis partibus ſentitur, non quidem continens, ſed cum intermiſſione; ita vt [illegible] ſuccedat quies, & quieti ictus.

Definitio, quæ pulſus eſſentiam explicat, non vna eſt, ſed ea apud vnum quemque A[illegible]ctor[illegible] conſentiat, reſpondeatque decretis ſuæ ſectæ, alio enim modo definiuit pulſum [illegible] ratus, Aſclepiades, Heraclides, Herophilus, Bacchius, Ariſtoxenes, Zeno, Archigenes, Aghat[illegible]us, [illegible] Athenæus, Moſchio, Apollonius, ita vt aliorum alia ſit definiendi ratio. Quod ſi omnium ſente[illegible] & aperire, & confutare enitamur, imitabimur longitudinem Gal. quam proxime in[illegible] ulammus [illegible] ſophus, cuius finis eſt contemplatio, debet in huiuſmodi diſputationibus inſiſtere, quemadmod[illegible] cit Ariſt. [l] cum animæ definitionem exponit, perpendit enim Democriti, Leucippi, Pythagor[illegible] Anaxagoræ, Thaletis, Diogenis, Heracliti, & aliorum multorum ſententiam. Medi[illegible], qui dirigit ad opus, ſufficit omiſſis aliorum ſententiis, bene quod proponitur definire; ſi ſi[illegible] te[illegible] tur, quæcunque ipſi inſunt, & ſoluantur dubitationes. huiuſmodi definitio erit, ſi [illegible]onſtabit e[illegible] veluti ex parte, ad quam pertinet res definita, ex cauſa effectrice, & fine, per quæ defini[illegible] non per formas duntaxat. ex his omnibus conſtat definitio hæc, quam Galen. [illegible] probat, [illegible] tus, qui [illegible]ontinetur ex dilatatione, & contractione arteriarum, factus à facultate vitali [illegible] dum cal[illegible]rem totius corporis, & reficiendum ſpiritum. explicat enim cauſas omnes, & pri[illegible] quæ eſt motus conſtans ex dilatatione, & contractione, & tum materiam, quæ ſunt arteriæ [illegible] vim eff[illegible]ctricem, quæ eſt facultas vitalis; poſtremo finem, qui eſt temperatio caloris in [illegible] re, & [illegible]fectio ſpiritus. Quæ omnia magis explicabuntur, cum propoſitis pulſuum di[illegible]ere[illegible] mus ad cau[illegible]as. Sumuntur autem pulſuum differentiæ à certis rerum generibus ad ipſo[illegible] a[illegible] ad quæ referuntur, tanquam ad fontes; neque enim ſunt ſpecies pulſui tanquam generi [illegible] ipſe [illegible]ma ſpecies certæ partis, nimirum arteriæ actio, ſcilicet illæ, quibus pulſus inter ſe di[illegible] tur, [illegible]ntiæ ſunt, quamuis & ſpecies vocentur, & ab Archigene etiam qualitates: ſpecie[illegible] [illegible]s, à quibus depromuntur.

[illegible]uæ attendantur in pulſibus: & vnde ſumantur ipſorum di[illegible]erentiæ. C[illegible] III.

C[illegible] ade[illegible] diffuſæ, ac diſſipatæ ſint pulſuum differentiæ, in [p] certa genera [illegible] & [illegible]tum quædam in membra diſpertire, quæ vniuerſas amplectantur: refe[illegible] [illegible] ere[illegible] nia ad ea, quæ in pulſibus æſtimantur ſiue abſolute, ſiue comparat[illegible] [illegible] ſ ea, quibus c[illegible]ntinentur. ſunt autem tria, motus, facultas, art[illegible] [illegible] hmus. In m[illegible] attenditur per ſe quantitas, & qualitas, quies ver[illegible] [illegible] quantitas in ipſo ſpacio, quod arteria occupat [illegible] cum d[illegible]atatur, & [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] est [illegible], nec qui lon[illegible] [illegible] æquale eſt [illegible] cium breui tempore con[illegible] mouetur eodem tempore [illegible] tempore circumferan[illegible] tempori [illegible] [illegible] velut [illegible] circulum magnum, aut paruum.

[illegible] refertur [illegible], & raritas ipſius pulſus [illegible] ſentiri [illegible] plenam quietem neceſſario [illegible] inter contractionem, & dilatationem [illegible] ictus, ac ſentitur quo [illegible], & ita frequens [illegible] quo diuturnior eſt [illegible] rarus. Si quis contractionis motum non percipiat, [illegible] [illegible] & ex longiori [illegible] tempore huius iudica[illegible] [illegible] qui percipiunt contractionem, vtriuſque quietis tempus me[illegible] [illegible] rarum pulſum etiam [illegible] [illegible] admodum fuerit, quemadmodum ille [illegible] quæ poſt contractionem eſt, tam in pulſu [illegible] [illegible] ſequitur; quod ſi quies [illegible] temporis fuerit [illegible] [illegible] & rarum [illegible]

[illegible] pulſus redditur ob [illegible] debilem [illegible] [illegible] quamuis ſimilis videatur [illegible] [illegible] modo tangentes digitos [illegible]

[illegible] veteres [illegible] validum, & [illegible] [illegible] vehemens videatur maxime ſecundum naturam. Verum [illegible] [illegible] pulſus, quam [illegible] [illegible] ſed etiam vehementior, quod [illegible] facultas [illegible] [illegible] munus exequendum.

[illegible], quæ [illegible], vel ad primas refertur, vel ad ſecund[illegible] [illegible] maiorem, quam cæteræ partes [illegible] quod cum [illegible] [illegible] quemadmodum [illegible] [illegible] pulſus ſimilis [illegible] pulſum [illegible] [illegible] ſed [illegible] ipſam [illegible] [illegible] velut [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] pari [illegible] appellan [illegible], qui propor [illegible] ret neat, non [illegible] Propottio autem [illegible] uatur, aut par eſt, [illegible] par. V [illegible] plus, triplus, quadruplus, [illegible] incertus.

[illegible] quæ comparate in pulſu attenduntur, æqualitas, & inæqualitas, tum ord [illegible] tem ſpectantes, à quibus omnibus emanare differentias di [illegible] mus, quæ [illegible] nantur. [d] Æqualis pulſus eſt ille, qui per iam dictas differentias par eſt, inæ [illegible] eſt tam æqualitas, quam inæqualitas eſſe & in omnibus ſimul differentiis, at [illegible] eſt æqualis, vel inæqualis: & in aliquibus, ſiue vna, ſiue pluribus, qui non amplius abſ [illegible] quod æqualitas, vel inæqualitas pertinet, dicetur æqualis, vel inæqualis: quod ſi æqua [illegible] as perſeueret, hectica [f] à græcis nominatur. at non ſemper talis eſt, ſed inter [illegible] & nō dicitur amplius hectica. Obſeruatur tam æqualitas, quam inæqualitas & in [illegible] & [illegible] ribus, quædam enim ex ſuperioribus differentiis tam in vno, quam in pluribus ſe oſte [illegible] illæ, quæ ad quantitatem, aut qualitatem motus, aut robur facultatis referuntur quædam [illegible] duntaxat, quemadmodum illæ, quæ ad tempus quietis, quæ ad rythmum, quæ ad ordinem. [illegible] em pulſus æqualitas, & inæqualitas, & in vno ictu, & in pluribus animaduerti debet [illegible] æqualitatem, quæ per ſe clariſſima eſt, perſequemur tantum differentias inæqualitatis, a [illegible] matim, & primo illius, quæ in pluribus ictibus apparet, hæc ſiquidem euidentior eſt, de [illegible] quæ in vno.

[illegible] itas pulſus, quæ in pluribus ictibus apparet, quod ex pluribus colligatur, græce vocatur [illegible] ſunt enim ictus illi inæquales vt magnitudine, celeritate, robore aut [illegible] eiuſmodi diff [illegible] prehenditur hæc inæqualitas interdum æqualiter, interdum inæqualiter, vbi æqualiter depr [illegible] minui ſemper videtur, ita vt ab exceſſu vergat ad defectum, & ſecundus ictus ſit min [illegible] pri [illegible] o, quartus tertio, & ita deinceps, ſiue eiuſmodi mutatio paulatim fiat, ſiue [illegible] figura caudæ muris, quæ in acutum terminatur, *μυουρ* græce [g] dicitur, quo nomine [illegible] ille, qui ſimiliter minuitur, non tamen in pluribus ictibus, ſed in vno ratione ha [illegible] partium arteriæ, ſed nunc de eo tantum loquimur, qui in pluribus ictibus minuitur. H [illegible] aut non [illegible] ceſſat imminui, donec motus ex toto euaneſcat, diciturque à græcis *μύουρος ἐκλείπων*, id [illegible] ficiens, aut imminui ceſſat, diciturq; ceſſans deficere, qui rurſus [illegible] diſtinguitur; nam vel perſeuerat [illegible] ne, ad quam peruenit, vel de integro augetur, vocaturque reciprocus ſeu recurrens. At [illegible] us pulſus inæqualis in pluribus ictibus [illegible] inæqualiter [m] talis, aut nullam prorſus retinet [illegible] aut retinet quidem, ad quatuor, vel quinque ictus, ſed poſtea amittit motu ſiue pereu [illegible] adhuc ſeruato, quod ſi motus omnino pereat dicitur intermittens ſimpliciter, ſi non omnino in [illegible] mittens non ſimpliciter. Eſt autem ſimilis [n] ille, qui intermittit rariori; eo tamen differt, quod [illegible] mum vniuerſum amittit. Refertur hæc inæqualitas potiſſimum ad paruitatem, & ad raritatem; vbi [illegible] motus, [illegible] & non omnino intereat, aut in medio quietis intercidit, & facit pulſum inter [illegible] qui [illegible] itatem ſpectat; aut nouus emergit, & facit pulſum recurrentem, quæ inæqualitas [illegible] iam attinet. Sed ſatis de inæqualitate in pluribus ictibus.

[illegible] in vno ictu, aut ſimplex eſt, aut compoſita; neque obſtat, quod inæqualitas [p] quælibet [illegible] compoſita ſit, nam ſimplicem intelligemus illam, quæ conſtat ex ſimplici [illegible] differentiis compo [illegible] quæ ex pluribus inæqualitat [illegible] loquemur autem de ſimplici. hæc in vno ictu eadem parte ar [illegible] & eodem tempore reperiri non poteſt, idcirco neceſſe eſt, reperiatur aut in diuerſis part [illegible] in eadem, [illegible] diuerſo tempore. ſpectat tam æqualitas, quam inæqualitas [illegible] ad qualitatem motus, ad quantitatem diſtentionis, ad robur facultatis, ad ipſam arteri [illegible] igatur, quæ ad qualitatem motus refertur, facile comprehendentur & aliæ ergo [illegible] leritatem, & tarditatem motus, poteſt eadem pars arteriæ, & celerius, & tardius moueri [illegible] diuerſo tamen tempore ipſius, ſiquidem diuidi poteſt in duas partes, quarum vn [illegible] ictus. Hanc inæqualitatem Galen. ſæpe [illegible] cum eiuſmodi motus aut interpellatur quiete, aut aſſiduus ſit aut [illegible] res rurſus diuiditur. Fac primum interpellari motum quiete, [illegible] tardiorem, nouem hinc differentiæ colliguntur: nam ſi prior p [illegible] teſt altera celeri [illegible] ris, vel tarda, vel moderata, & ita tres oriuntur differentiæ: [illegible] pars tarda ſit, [illegible] poſſit eſſe tarda, celeris, vel moderata [illegible] moderata ſit, quæ vero eam ſequitur, moderata, celeris, aut tarda. At vbi motus continuus ſit, [illegible] interpellatur, poteſt etiam in vno ictu in eadem parte arteriæ diuerſo tempore qu [illegible] lis eſſe, quod vel incipiat [illegible] & [illegible] tardus, vel contra [illegible] per [illegible] is celer euadat. Vtrumque ex his dupliciter accidere poteſt, æqualiter [illegible] mitum, [illegible] æqualiter augeatur, vel minuatur, interdum ab extrema tardi [illegible] interdum à moderato motu a [illegible] mam tarditate [illegible] mam: interdum à prima tarditate ad ſumma [illegible] celerior, ita v [illegible] differentiæ emanent, quæ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] plurium [illegible] vnius, [illegible] ad vnam [illegible] pertinet, quæ intermittit, & non [illegible] ictus [illegible], veluti [illegible] eundem reſidens, aut ramus vi attractus, dein [illegible] uertitur [illegible] ad priſtinam [illegible] multis motibus, & ſubinde minoribus, donec [illegible] dem eſt [illegible] pulſus bis ferientis, qui aliquo pacto vibrari videtur, ſed hoc longe [illegible] ſus in vno [illegible] inæqualis obſeruatur in diuerſis partibus arteriæ, quarum aliqua [illegible] [illegible] nitur autem græce [illegible], & [illegible]. Inæqualitas ſequitur, quam in diuerſis [illegible] o, & e[illegible] ictu lentimus, [illegible]quando in quantitate motus, aliquando in q[illegible] quod [illegible] bore, al[illegible] in arteriæ tunica [illegible] ſitu: ordiamur ab [illegible], quæ [illegible] tus, q[illegible] eſt, aut quiete [illegible] pellatur. Loquemur primum de con[illegible] & [illegible] tas aut æ[illegible], aut inæqualiter eſt [illegible] æqualis: vbi æqu[illegible]ter, aut ſempe[illegible] [illegible] uatur, [illegible] differentias diſtribuitur. ſunt autem ſimiles [illegible], quas retu[illegible] [illegible] tatis, & tarditatis in vna arteriæ parte in [illegible] continuo [illegible] [illegible] qu[illegible]dem [illegible] interdum [illegible] mediocri celeritate ad tardit[illegible] aut [illegible] [illegible] extremam, aut [illegible] celeri [illegible] ad tar[illegible] [illegible] Quod ſi inæqualite[illegible] inæq[illegible] ſit pulſus in celeritate, & [illegible] [illegible] arteriæ part[illegible], diſtinguitur [illegible] vel pauciores [illegible] vel paucioribus digi[illegible] occurrit, demptis diff[illegible] inæqualiter inæqualibus, [illegible] occurrit [illegible] differentiæ oriuntur, ſi tribus [illegible] quatuor ſi quatuor [illegible] ptuaginta, & in prepoſita inæqualitate celeritatis, & tardit[illegible] in vno [illegible] in d[illegible] partibus ar[illegible] [illegible] on[illegible], ſed interpellet[illegible] emanant [illegible] complures, pro [illegible] [illegible] cottur, vel non ſentitur, aut ab [illegible]. Præter inæq[illegible]tatem, quæ [illegible] arteriæ in vno ictu ſentitur pertinentem ad qualitatem motus, hoc eſt [illegible] ad celeritate[illegible] [illegible] ſ[illegible]umus, aliæ quoque animaduer[illegible]ntur, vt quæ ad quantitatem diſt[illegible] quæ ad art[illegible] tunicam, cauum, ſitum, quæ [illegible] pus quietis [illegible], aut breue. [illegible] quantitat[illegible] d[illegible]ſtentionis, aut interpellatur, [illegible] continua eſt, ſiue æqu[illegible]liter, ſiue inæq[illegible] quam ſpectant pulſus [illegible] yuri, q[illegible] ſupr[illegible] pertinere diximu[illegible] ad inæqualit[illegible] d[illegible] in diuerſis ictibus, cum ſubinde minu[illegible]tur, quemadmodum figuræ [illegible] acutum [illegible]. Hic vero myuros pulſos [illegible] cum medio digito occurrens in vn[illegible] latus m[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] innuens, ſed vbi minui videatur in vtrunque latus [illegible] [illegible] quam [illegible] interpellat [illegible] poſt loquemur. Quæ ad robur ſpectat inæqualit[illegible] in p[illegible] tur, quemadm[illegible] illa, quam paulo ante [illegible] diximus ad celeritatem pertinere: d[illegible] motus conti[illegible] eſt, vel [illegible] terpellatur, prout item inæqualitas æq[illegible] eſt aut inæ[illegible]. [illegible] net ad tunicam a[illegible], poteſt [illegible] inæqualitas caloris, & frigor[illegible] [illegible]tudinis & [illegible] partibus eiu[illegible] ictu, quæ non poterat percipi in diuerſis temporibus eiuſdem [illegible] [illegible] arteriæ [illegible] vel inani videtur poſſe, & in vna parte arteriæ diu[illegible] [illegible] tis pa[illegible] ar[illegible] eodem tempore [illegible], non tamen appar[illegible], prioſquam [illegible] [illegible] differentiam frequentiæ, & raritatis, in qua [illegible] [illegible] plur[illegible] bus attendatur, poteſt tamen & in vno obſeruari [illegible] par[illegible] [illegible] eodem tempore moueri incipiunt, aut deſinunt, & [illegible] non habe[illegible] quietem [illegible] lem, & propterea inæqualem quoque frequentiam, & raritatem.

[illegible] quamuis ad plures [illegible] referatur, poteſt tamen, & [illegible] vno, [illegible] partibus, in quibus non ſeruetur æqualiter. [illegible] ad rythmum pertinens. His omnibus differenti[illegible] inæquali[illegible] arteriæ partis attinentis motu continuo [illegible] qnæ [illegible] [illegible] æqualis omnino eſt, æqualem, & eundem [illegible] [illegible] rem, au[illegible] partem, in inferiorem [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] differentias illas, quæ ſpectant a[illegible]qualitatem [illegible] inæqu[illegible] arteriæ, [illegible] quantitas continua non eſt, ſed interciſa quod [illegible] nam inæqualit[illegible] in vno ictu d[illegible]nguitur in [illegible] ſimpl[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] datur, [illegible] & [illegible] pars [illegible] [illegible] s eſt vndarum [illegible].

[illegible] um inæqualitatem [illegible], [illegible] vermicula [illegible] motum vermis. differt vermicularis ab vndoſo [illegible] [illegible] vtriuſque mouetur in ſpeciem vndarum, earum enim mo [illegible] [illegible] pluribus differentiis, quoniam vn [illegible], quas repræſe [illegible] [illegible] obliquæ, præterea interdum [illegible] breui longitudine habent [illegible] [illegible] interdum latæ, interdum anguſtæ ſunt, interdum æqualiter veloces, aut validæ, [illegible] [illegible] aut validior, altera tardior, aut imbecillior.

R[illegible] quæ inæqualitas ad quantitatem diſtenſionis. cui accedit altera inæqualitas, quod [illegible] eueniunt, ſed vna prius incipiat, altera poſterius, non tamen verum eſt, [illegible] [illegible] ratus, ſemper prius moueri [illegible] in arteriæ partem.

Vt vermicularis vndoſo, [illegible] vermiculanti ſuccedit [illegible] formicans, qui græce [illegible], appellatur, [illegible] multis motibus amiſſis in vnum exiguum terminatur, ita autem parua eſt eius inæqualitas, [illegible] fugiat, & propterea eiuſmodi [illegible] nomen traxit a formica minimo animali, ita aut[illegible] pul[illegible] paruus eſt, vt non inueniatur minor, eſt etiam ſimul maxime languidus, & frequens. [illegible] vt putauit [d] Archigenes, quamuis celer videatur; neque etiam ad ſummam frequentiam [illegible] decipitur Archigenes [illegible] breuitate temporis, neque intuetur breuitatem itineris. R[illegible] al[illegible] quando pulſus vibrantis [illegible] ſpeciem, cui ſimilis eſt ille, qui motum diſtentionis neruorum repræſentat.

In vtroque inæqualitas eſt motus arteriæ ſpectans ad ſitum, cum relicta ſede naturali in al[illegible] [illegible] vt in ſuperiorem, aut inferiorem, id, quod multum accidit, cum pulſus vibr[illegible] refert [illegible] parum cum diſtentione neruorum, nam hic ab vtroque extremo diſtendi vid[illegible] [illegible], in quo diſtentio etiam arteriæ magna eſt, quæ pauca percipitur in eo, qui d[illegible] neruorum motum refert; videntur autem in illo quædam partes arteriæ ſuperiora petere, q[illegible] demitti vno & eodem tempore euidenter, id quod raro, & obſcure accidit in eo, qui motum d[illegible] neruorum repræſentat; tendi enim videtur ſicuti chorda: at ille refert motum teli, quod celeriter mo[illegible]
C [illegible] tur, vnde [illegible] græcè nominamus.

S[illegible] ille pulſus, qui ſecantis ſpeciem præfefert, [illegible] [g] græcè dicitur, In quo arteria dura [illegible] a eius pars magis diſtenditur, alia minus, veluti ferro in ſecando; vibrari etiam hic aliquo pacto [illegible] ut. creber eſt, non tamen perpetuo magnus.

Alio etiam modo in vno ictu pulſus inæqualis eſt, In quo non mouetur prius vna pars ar[illegible], quam altera, neque mutat ſitum, vt proximè retulimus, ſed motus à quiete interpellatur, & [illegible] [illegible] celer or, & vehementior, quàm alter; hic pulſus [h] nominatur ab Herophilo [illegible], [illegible] à ſimilitudine capratum, quæ gemino motu [illegible] re hoc pacto videntur, vno vehementiori [illegible] altero minus vehementi, & minus celeri: hæc inæqualitas quamuis ad vnum ictum perti[illegible] [illegible] pu[illegible] are [illegible] tur arteria, ad plures ictus ſpectare videtur, id quod accidit etiam pulſui, qui [illegible] ſpeciem refert, [illegible] græcè nominatur; videtur hic interceptus, & in diuerſis partibus ar[illegible].

Ex his, quæ comparate in pulſibus attenduntur, oſtendemus iam rythmum, & æqualitatem at[illegible] inæqualitatem vna cum differentiis, quas præbent; ſupereſt ordo, & perturbatio. Pulſus, [illegible] [illegible] les ſunt omnes, ordinem habent, qui vero inæquales [illegible] non omnes, cum plerique or[illegible]

[illegible] nſiſtit [l] ordo, & perturbatio in pluribus ictibus & non in vno duntaxat; ille pulſus dicitur o[illegible] [illegible] bere, qui pares habet circuitus, ille caret ordine, qui impares. Æqualitas ſemper ordinem [illegible] interdum habet etiam inæqualitas, veluti cum poſt certos circuitus ſimilis reue[illegible] [illegible] æqualitas, & inæqualitas vel abſolu[illegible] vel in aliquo genere differentiarum ac[illegible] [illegible] & perturbatio. Abſolutè [m] ordo dicitur, cum omnes circuitus per omnia pares ſu[illegible] [illegible] in aliquo genere differentiarum duntaxat: ex quo colligitur eum pulſum, qui [illegible] [illegible] æqualitatem, vel [illegible] nem, poſſe referri inter æquales, & inter inæquales: [illegible] qui [illegible], & eo[illegible], qui ordine carent.

[illegible] differentiæ [illegible] uum, quæ hactenus propoſitæ ſunt, ſimplices cenſentur, illis exceptis, quæ [illegible] æqualitatem [illegible] ex aliis, quæ vere ſimplices [illegible] t, ſimul con[illegible] [illegible] entiæ pulſus pen[illegible], quas o[illegible] tere decreuimus: [illegible] autem, quas enarrauimus, [illegible] [illegible] ponuntur, quamuis [illegible] nullas etiam omiſerimus ab eo relatas, & alias etiam, quæ [illegible] [illegible] lures fortaſſe re[illegible] mus, quam neceſſe ſit, & quam initio [illegible] uerimus. nequ[illegible] [illegible] mes facile poſſun[illegible], & [illegible] ſen[illegible], præ[illegible] dem ictu, vbi attendenda [illegible] [illegible] quantitas diſtentionis, qualitas mot[illegible] bur facultatis, arteriæ tunica, cauum, & [illegible] [illegible] us, æqualitas & inæqualitas, [illegible] & perturbatio.

[illegible] autem obiciat illas [illegible] ulſuum differentias, quæ tantum inægrotantibus [illegible] [illegible] dum inæqualitas, & earum cauſas, ac [illegible] ationes non pert[illegible] re a[illegible]

A [illegible]

[illegible] nenia [illegible] por [illegible]

[illegible] qui pa [illegible] bat co [illegible]

[illegible] pars [illegible] non l [illegible] poris [illegible]

percipiuntur, longan [illegible], necesse est, [illegible]

masi [illegible] in coloribus pictores, [illegible] tera vbique [illegible]

[illegible] pulsuum, neque [illegible] pulsuum [illegible]

captizantem, neque [illegible] exemplar [illegible] aliqua repra [illegible]

tur [illegible] complures, quemadmodum [illegible] fascias, [illegible] laqueos, ad [illegible]

[illegible] vt tactu [illegible] comprehendere [illegible] pulsuum differentias [illegible]

[illegible] sunt, quas & absolute, & comparate animaduertere [illegible] poterit: quare non [illegible]

[illegible], si tam longo tempore opus est, praesertim cum arteriae aliae aliter moueantur, & [illegible]

cesse [illegible] frequenter eas tangere in quouis homine, [illegible] bene [illegible], vt possit deinde [illegible]

quae [illegible] aestimari, tantum autem in curatione erramus, quantum decipimur [illegible]

[illegible] naturali [illegible], vt [illegible] quando, vt [illegible]

[illegible] pulsuum [illegible]

in [illegible] calidis & [illegible] bus [illegible]

fus moderatis in [illegible] comm [illegible], quas [illegible]

[illegible]

Ratio [illegible] non [illegible] generis non qui [illegible]

homo idoneus est, qui [illegible] pulsuum differentias [illegible] taxat [illegible]

sensu praeditus est [illegible] audi [illegible]

[illegible] us ac [illegible]

betes sunt, & minus apti [illegible], quae tractant [illegible], in [illegible]

primus arterias tangere, debet habere [illegible] magn [illegible]

[illegible] differentiae omnes [illegible]

[illegible] arteriae [illegible]

[illegible] crassior, quae enim sub carne [illegible] oculi [illegible]

parte [illegible] superiecta [illegible] tabidis [illegible] abdomen [illegible] magnae [illegible]

[illegible], quae minus [illegible] magis [illegible]

[illegible] tangi [illegible], quae [illegible]

[illegible] parte [illegible] aliquot, cumque [illegible]

[illegible] arteri [illegible] maxime [illegible] enim, prout maior [illegible]

[illegible] non fac [illegible] mediocritatem [illegible]

[illegible] praestat [illegible] exerceri, & ex [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] pulsus duplex [illegible] & do [illegible] quiete contin [illegible], siquidem [illegible]

[illegible] nem [illegible] contractionem, quies haec appellatur [illegible]

[illegible] facile cognoscitur, quae [illegible]

[illegible] omnin [illegible] posse sentir [illegible]

[illegible] negant. Her [illegible] phil [illegible]

[illegible] tractione, vt de [illegible]

[illegible] nem pul [illegible] vero [illegible]

[illegible] quo affirmat [illegible]

[illegible] pareat, semper [illegible]

[illegible] contractione [illegible] omnes differentias [illegible]

[illegible], maior [illegible] minor [illegible] vehemen [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dilatationem sequitur [illegible]

[illegible] duram existimatur ex [illegible]

[illegible] exercitatur ergo primum [illegible]

[illegible] tractione, & [illegible], & non [illegible]

[illegible] noscen [illegible] seruan [illegible]

[illegible] enim & leuiter ad [illegible] premere, potest & me [illegible]

dam [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tarditas [illegible] ſeu [illegible] ob [illegible] [illegible] dif [illegible] [illegible] plota, [illegible] ta, co [illegible] cognoſcendam. at man [illegible] a eſt, [illegible] riam [illegible] e eſt; ſic enim eius contra [illegible] tan [illegible] quo [illegible] erea validè [illegible] opus [illegible] o [illegible] premente; poteſt tamen [illegible] tunc manus neque premere arteriam debet, neque [illegible] opus eſt neque refert, ſiue ſupernè, ſiue infernè manum ad art [illegible]

[illegible] uietem cognoſcendam, externa, quæ proximè diſtent onem ſe [illegible], quanquam vbi vehemens pulſus eſt, ſentitur etiam externa qu [illegible] vis permittit, hoc eſt, eatenus, vt motum non impedias: nam [illegible] diſtentionis, neque initium contractionis poteris percipere. Caute ig [illegible] ſcilicet, vbi pulſus imbe [illegible] ior, mediocriter, vbi vehementior [illegible] d p [illegible] contra ad percipiendam internam, [illegible] in qua opus eſt comprimere, i [illegible] vt [illegible] è hæreant, quod cum facere liceat tantum in vehementi pulſu, tantum in [illegible] internam: latet autem neceſſariò contractionis finis, & initium diſten- [illegible] terni penitus, quantum ſi tempus [illegible] ternæ quietis; ſed ſola conjectu [illegible] [illegible] us [illegible] lus. Pergamus ad differentias ſigillatim percipiendas, & pri [illegible] [illegible] tionis attinent, & ideo ad triplicem dimenſionem, longitudinis, [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] d autem in primis ſcire licet, arteriæ diſtentionem [illegible] [illegible] aliqua ex ea occupetur ſuperiectis corporibus, ſiquidem longitud [illegible] [illegible] mitur, ita vt quamuis art [illegible] per totum brachium feratur, nequeat v [illegible] que [illegible] ad ſpacium trium, vel quatuor digitorum, & non in omnibus æqualiter, ſe [illegible] in [illegible], prout ſuperiectis partibus magis vel minus obruitur. At neque latitudo et- [illegible] eſt, cum vtrinque opprimatur, altitudo etiam aliqua ex parte à ſuperiecta cu- [illegible]. Nequit ergo tota diſtentionis magnitudo tactu percipi, ſiue longitudinem, ſiue [illegible] ue latitudinem ſpectes: illa item pars diſtentionis ſentiri non poteſt, quæ inter [illegible] rimum [illegible] s noſtrum tactum intercedit, mag [illegible] autem hæc fugit validum, quam leuem [illegible] p [illegible] Vbi longitud [illegible] conſideretur, leuiter tangenda eſt arteria, hanc ſi premas, [illegible] magis [illegible] premende verſus cor, & ſuperiorem partem qu [illegible] n ver [illegible] us in [illegible] otem. Maxime tamen ad latitudinem & longitudinem d [illegible] ernendam prona figura brachii, ſed ad altitudi- [illegible] rona non interpellatur arteriæ ictus, in ſupina altior deprehenditur: videtur tamen [illegible] ublimior propter longius tempus, quo moueri ſentitur. Celeritas & tarditas vt de [illegible] proprium p [illegible] ſtulat vbi tamen pulſus maior & vehemen [illegible] or fuerit, magis per [illegible] t [illegible] ue, ne decipiaris accipiendo freque [illegible] iam pro celeritate, [illegible] quod fecit Archigenes in p [illegible] u [illegible] ate, quæ autem propriè frequentia eſt, [illegible] & raritas facile diſcernitur in quouis pulſu, [illegible] aue [illegible] ue re [illegible] la [illegible] ongior intermiſſio, quam pro rar [illegible] ate ac [illegible] ipias; diſtingues raritatem ab interm [illegible] [illegible] udine temporis [illegible] um æqualitate omnium ictuum, quæ raritati [illegible] ter [illegible] um adiu [illegible] [illegible] ni neceſſario accedit inæqualitas etiam in ictibus. præterea vbi raritas [illegible] diuturn [illegible] r eſt [illegible] [illegible] o cum tarditate maior [illegible] quàm par ſit, ita vt tarditas raritatem æquet, aut paulo maior [illegible] ve [illegible] e cognitione vero pulſus vehementis, aut imbecil [illegible] ſcire licet deprehen [illegible] ſi vehemen [illegible] tem [illegible] rementibus digitis renititur, nam imbe [illegible] lum leniter palpamus. Neq [illegible] [illegible] n [illegible] i, [illegible] pre natur; quod ſi premas imbecillum, ceſſabit motu [illegible] [illegible] qui languidus ab iiſdem auertitur. Sed cu [illegible] iolentum ictum faciat, & [illegible] ventus, & quæ dura, vt lapides, di [illegible] cernes vehemens [illegible] duro, vt in rebus [illegible] a [illegible] nomam quod durum eſt, vrget, premit, grauat, relinquit veſtigium [illegible] pre [illegible] [illegible], e [illegible], n [illegible] excauat, aut premit, quod ſi vtrinque concurrat & [illegible] e [illegible] & [illegible] ſ lum [illegible] prementium, & euertentium ſimul; vehemens er [illegible] o pulſus di [illegible] e [illegible] an- [illegible] ipſis euer [illegible], medio med [illegible] riter vtrunque accidit, ſed pergamus ad du [illegible] m [illegible] m [illegible] [illegible], quibus [illegible] ar [illegible] ra cedit, m [illegible] ia, quæ l [illegible] cedunt, vel vt [illegible] Ariſt [illegible] t. rad [illegible] [illegible] u n ce [illegible] t, m [illegible] æ in [illegible] e [illegible] pr mit pul [illegible] s durus, n [illegible] ptem [illegible] mo [illegible] [illegible] t [illegible] s, quod n [illegible] n [illegible] t di [illegible] t [illegible] le [illegible] adm [illegible] um [illegible] ime di [illegible] mus A [illegible] [illegible] iximus pulſum p [illegible] m [illegible] anem. [illegible] lenus p [illegible] ſtume [illegible] aret, in [illegible] ni [illegible] or [illegible] onſtat, qua materia [illegible] us [illegible] ſitu n [illegible] an hum [illegible] re [illegible] h [illegible] d [illegible] us [illegible] uu [illegible] um verberam [illegible] at [illegible] art [illegible] e [illegible] [illegible] mum & eius differen [illegible] m [illegible] le, [illegible] cunque contractio [illegible]

[illegible] ſeruetur [illegible] ſi, at [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible] etiam magis. [illegible] autem tum [illegible] appar [illegible] tores [illegible] pulſus, & ide [illegible] & [illegible] vim eamdem, quamuis min [illegible] appareat [illegible] ferunt quam viri. Ead [illegible] autem [illegible] pulſum, pe [illegible] ut magis [illegible] el minus al [illegible] inſtrumentũ, multæ [illegible] variæ [illegible] vt pateat, quam [illegible] motu medium aer, ad [illegible] temporis anni [illegible] tibus anni temperatu [illegible] pulſuum continentes, neceſſitatem [illegible] animal [illegible] atem vitalem, & arterias. Hæ ve [illegible] moderatæ [illegible] ſſimum, non tam [illegible] celerem ac frequentem: quoniam [illegible] ſtate auget [illegible] languet facultas quæ [illegible] vehemens ſit, ſed celerior, & frequentior propter neceſſitatem [illegible] gidior, & [illegible] eſt, atque inæqualis: quamobrem dim [illegible] facultatem, ſed in arterias ductas, vnde pulſus [illegible] facultas autem magis v [illegible] idatæ [illegible] pulſus ſiunt, [illegible] æſtate, ſed minus languid [illegible] ſtatus ſit, [illegible] continentes cauſas, ſicut [illegible] languidum, paruum, celerem, [illegible] frequentem, ita vt præbeat falſam [illegible] vermicularis & formicans red [illegible] facultatem affert: corpus moderata facultatem [illegible] vehemen [illegible] magnum, [illegible] etem ſimul & frequentem. [illegible] pulſum maiorem, & celeriorem reddunt, magis [illegible] alunt, & cum pauciores ſunt, & cum ſubſta [illegible] ſimiliter cum alit [illegible] rem & vim auget, quem [illegible] & calefacit, vnde pulſus & ma [illegible] crudit, & v [illegible] quod n [illegible] m, ſed pa [illegible] raum, ac debilem, & [illegible] rem debiliter, ſed [illegible] ne, & dilatatio [illegible] eque [illegible] & ma [illegible] aeris frigidi poſtu [illegible] ginis, quæ magis redundat [illegible] poſtea paulatim auge [illegible] fundatur [illegible] externas [illegible] paulatim, cum [illegible] terna parte [illegible] tangere ſolem [illegible]

[illegible] autem co[illegible] ab arteriis, [illegible] E
[illegible] arteriæ, aut venæ, quam vbi [illegible]
[illegible], reddunt pulſus duriores, & [illegible] inæqu[illegible], vt ſeca[illegible]
[illegible] & thoracis ob [illegible] cor, ſed ma[illegible]
[illegible] reddunt [illegible] propter chordas, quibus continu[illegible] ratio eſt partium multi[illegible], quæ prout [illegible] vel minus afficere cor poſſunt, pro ſenſu, [illegible] ſint, pro mollitie, & [illegible], quam habent, magis aut minus pulſum mutant. Sumem[illegible] a capite, & primum a membrana cerebri [illegible], & dura. hæc quia dura eſt, cum læditur, pulſum [illegible] durum, vſum vero mutat præ[illegible] caloris aut frigoris quam cordi impertit. At membrana tenuis cum cerebrum proxime complectatur, & ipſum afficit, & ab ipſo afficitur, & propterea cum laborat ſimiliter pulſum ac cerebrũ mutat. Cerebrum [c] vero cum calore vel frigore cor afficit, mutat vſum, & ideo cum eo auget, vel mutat pulſum, ſed cum ſiccam, aut humidam qualitatem cordi impertit, arterias mutat, efficitque pulſum moll[illegible] durum. Humorum copia in cerebro diſtentionem affert, excepta tamen pituita, quæ mollitudinem efficit: alii tres ſucci, ſanguis, flaua, & atrabilis tendunt, & duras reddunt arterias: diſtinguere autem poteris, cum pulſus durus apparet, à ſiccitate ne oriatur durities, an a multitudine diſtendente: ex his facile colligitur, quo pacto mutetur vſus ob varios cerebri affectus. Ex lethargo [d] igitur pulſus magnus fit, ac mollis, ſed tardior ac imbecillior, interdum etiam intermittit, facultate ob frigus valde affecta. Phreneticis [e] propter bilem augetur calor & arteriarum durities, vnde pulſus fit paruus, celer, ac F
durus, quod natura contendat augere, & inſtrumenta non cedant, ita vt motus quodammodo intercedatur. Medius [f] affectus inter phreneſim & lethargum pulſum facit celerem, frequentem, ac minus vehementem, & non præcipitem, ſed qui magis præcipiat & concitet contractionem. Affectus [illegible] ille cerebri, in quo ſomnus & longus, & grauis eſt, pulſum efficit ſimilem illi, quem lethargus, non tamen inæqualem; neque enim ita refrigerat. In neruorum [h] diſtentione arteria quaſi chorda ab vtraque parte tenditur, ita vt neminem latere poſſit, tunc autem pulſus videtur vehemens, & magnus, quamuis re ipſa non ſit, at non propterea eſt paruus, & imbecillus, ſed quod arteria tendatur, videtur validior, quod vibretur, videtur exilire, & magnus eſſe: vbi tamen facultas ſimul opprimatur, accedit inæqualitas. In his, qui attoniti ſunt, aut comitiali morbo laborant, pulſu magnitudo, celeritas, & frequentia non admodum mutatur. His, quibus nerui reſoluuntur, [i] pulſus paruus euadit, imbecillus, & tardus, propterea quod morbus frigidus eſt, & facultas debilis, intermittit etiam, vbi eiuſmodi affectus increſcat, ſed quibuſdam fit frequens vbi tarditas & paruitas non ſatis expleat vſum. Tumor [k] gutturis, atque angina arterias tendit, ſed magis, vbi cauſa eius fuerit flatuabilis, quam ſi pituita; magis item, ſi tumor verſetur in partibus gutturis neruoſis, quam ſi in carnoſis. Cum iam ſtrangulari homo incipit, imbecilla redditur facultas, & vſus imminuitur; quamobrem minus & rarius dilatantur arteriæ, ſed cum iam conuelluntur vires, accedit frequentia, tum intermiſſio atque inæqualitas. Thoracis [l] temperatio G
immoderata eatenus pulſum mutat, quatenus communicatur cũ corde. Ex partibus thoracis illæ, quæ neruoſæ ſunt, veluti membranæ, cum malè affectæ ſunt, magis arterias tendũt, quam carnoſæ. In pleuritide ob viciniam cordis oritur febris acuta, vnde pulſus vt celer, & quia ægrotat pars neruoſa, minor, quam febri conuenit; quod arteria ob duritiem diſtendi non poſſit, propterea fit frequens. Plurimum autem augetur frequentia, cum pleuritis degenerat in inflammationem pulmonis, aut in animæ defectionem: accedit inæqualitas illa, quæ ſerrantis ſpeciem repræſentat, hæc vbi lenior ſit, coctionem, vbi grauior, plurimi diſcruditatem ſignificat. Cum pleuritis ſuppurat, [m] mutatur pulſus eo modo, qu[illegible]is, quibus reſidet pus inter thoracẽ, & pulmonem. [illegible] autem inæqualis, perturbatus, hecticus. Quod ſpectat [n] ad pulmonis morbos, cum tentatur exceſſu caloris, talem pulſum reddit, qualem reddi aucto vſu monſtrauimus, cum frigoris, pulſus ſimiliter immutatur, atq; vbi vſus imminuitur; cum ſiccitatis, ſi cor conſentiat, pulſus efficitur durus: quod ſi pulmo ob humorũ concurſum madefiat, efficit mollem pulſum, & inæqualem; magis autem, vbi humores copioſiores ſint, craſſiores, & glutinoſi; quod ſi [illegible], quæ in pulmone ſunt, impleantur, tenditur pulſus; minus tamen, vbi pituita, quemadmodum in œdemate. ſed ſi ſola aſpera arteria impleatur, pulſus nõ mutatur. In inflammatione [o] pulmonis, ob viciniam cordis, mollitudinem viſceris, & caua, ſentitur pulſus magnus, languidus, inæqualis; inflammati enim ſolet [illegible] pituitoſo ſanguine, quod non retineat bilioſum, quamobrem facultas debilitatur [illegible] ob conſortium [illegible] cum corde multiformis oritur inæqualitas: in partibus verò cordi vicinis ſentitur arteria [illegible] H
pul[illegible]ns quod raro accidit ob mollitudinem: ſed propter affectus grauitatem pulſus interdum intermittit vel intercurrit. Qui phthiſi laborant, ob virium imbecillitatem pulſum habent languidum, & paruum, at non nimium celerem vt febricitantes, quod non detineantur febre ardente: quemadmodum autem horum febris hectica eſt, ita etiam & pulſus: nam cum maneat idem affectus, manet etiam eadem differentia pulſus, quam excitat. Phthiſis ergo efficit pulſum paruum, languidum, modice celerem, atq; hecticum. Cordis [q] affectus magis, quàm cuiuſuis alterius partis mutat pulſus vſum, facu[illegible] & inſtrumenta, & idcirco etiam differentias pulſus, quas tales reddit, quales ſupra deſcripſimus, [illegible] g[illegible]emus de vi, quam habent vſus, facultas, & inſtrumenta ſeorſum immutandi pulſum. Illud [illegible] dere oportet, quod in animæ defectione ob ſummam facultatis imbecillitatem fit pulſus maxime frequens, quod ſi defectio oriatur à febre acuta, pulſus efficitur formicans, ſi ab alia cauſa, v[illegible] [illegible] vbi febris non ſit, aut certe quam minima. Sed vbi oriatur ea morſu in ore ventri[illegible] pulſus [illegible] ans efficitur, vbi ex nimia expulſione, vermicularis. De ſepto [r] tranſuerſo ſcire licet, vbi a[illegible] ia[illegible] [illegible] nes partea maxime arterias tendere, præſertim vbi lædatur pars eius neruoſa ob conſor[illegible] [illegible] habet non ſolum per venam cauam, quæ per ipſum aſcendit ad cor, ſed etiam per arteriam [illegible], quæ per ipſum deſcendit ad partes inferiores: quod ſi citra febrem afficiatur, pulſum af[illegible] [illegible] num, non tamen frequentem, aut certe paulum, niſi accedat exceſſus caloris, & propterea febris ob viciniam cordis. Cum ventriculus [s] ægrotat, ſi quis morbus in fundo ſit, veluti tumo[illegible]
muta-

[illegible] tumor [illegible] us [illegible] itur dur[illegible] is tamen [illegible] uer- [illegible] us [illegible] contineatur, ſed quod mollibus [illegible], quod [illegible] ſubſtantia [illegible] oque pulſum minus durum efficit [illegible] pulſus paruus euadat, & languidus, atque ſi ea oneretur, [illegible] prout cordi impertiuntu[r], ita pulſum immutant, min[us] [illegible] thorax, ſe[d] magis, quam pulmo laborans. In iecinore tumor, cum nō oriatu[r] [illegible] in [b] arquatis, ſi febris adſit pulſus apparet minor, durior, crebrior, non [illegible] flaua enim bilis ſiccandi vim habet, & propterea pulſum durum efficit, atq; [illegible] [illegible] ntiorem; non tamen languidum, quia facultas non eſt imbecilla; neq; celerem, quod al- [illegible] [c] partes naturali facultati ſeruientes cum ægrotant, eo magis & celerius afficiunt cor, quo [illegible] quiores ſunt, & magis, cum magnis vaſis copulatæ. quæ enim diſtant à corde, & paruis [illegible] is affixæ ſunt, minus & tardius ipſum afficiunt. Ex iiſdem quæcunque duræ ſunt, & pluribus, ac du- ris neruis continentur, pulſum durum efficiunt, mollem, quæ molles & magis neruorum expertes. Illa [ſ]pecies hydropis, quę aſcites nominatur, ob vim frigoris ſubdurum pulſum efficit; ob copiam humo- r[um] facultatem debilitet, paruum & imbecillum, & propterea frequentiorem, pręſertim vbi febris [accen]derit. Altera ſpecies, quæ tympanites dicitur, minus facultatem onerat, ſed magis arterias tendit, [vn]de pulſus redditur ſubdurus, ſed cum quadam diſtentione & aliquanto celerior qu[a]m in aſc[i]te, mi- [nu]ſque imbecillus, ſed frequentior ob eaſdem cauſas: longior item propter eam, quam ſpiritus affert, [l]atitatem. In tertia ſpecie, quę dicitur anaſarca, magna humoris copia reſidet in habitu totius corporis, qui molles reddit arterias, & idcirco etiam pulſum mollem, vel potius molliſſimum, latum, & qui in vndarum ſpeciem moueri videatur. Vterus, [e] & veſica æque diſtant à corde, vt æque ipſum afficiant; verum quia veſica neruoſa eſt, cum inflammatur, pulſum efficit duriorē, quam vterus; reliquæ tamen eius differentiæ magis mutantur vtero inflammatu, quod maiores habeat venas & arterias, quæ mul- to prius ex magnis vaſis dorſi deriuantur, quam illæ, quæ pertinent ad veſi[c]am, quod ſi mulier ob vteri affectum ſtrangulari videatur, pulſus redditur, qualis in neruorum diſtentione ſolet, tenſus: quod ſi ad ex[it]ium præcipitetur, reddetur pulſus frequens, & perturbatus, & aliqua ex parte deficiens: ſiquidem locus neruoſus eſt, & affectus frigidus, qui facultatem labefactat, vnde ſequitur inæqualitas. Teſticuli [f] cum inflammantur ob conſortium, quod habent eorum vaſa cum maximis, à quibus deriuantur, fe- brem accendunt, & propterea pulſum efficiunt, qualem diximus eſſe in febricitantibus, magnum, ce- lerem, frequentem, non tamen erit ita durus, ſubſtantia teſticulorum inflammata, ſicuti ſi inflamma- retur eorum tunica erithroydes. Quæ de cauſis Pulſuum dicenda erant, ſatis videntur explicata.

e Gal. [illegible] de præſ. ex pul. & [illegible] de ca. pul. [illegible]

f Gal. 4 de præſag. ex pul. c. [illegible]

C

Differentiæ pulſuum ſigillatim à qua cauſa fiant, & quomodo monſtrent præſentia, præterita & futura. Cap. VIII.

OStendere nunc oportet, à qua cauſa propriè fiat vnaquæque pulſuum differentia. vt quemadmo- dum ex ſuperioribus intelligitur, vbi vnaquæque cauſa proponatur, quem pulſum efficere poſſit, ita intelligatur, cum proponitur differentia quælibet, quam ſequatur cauſam. Sed cum eadem plures ſequi poſſit, diſtinguere oportet, à qua propriè oriatur, veluti magnitudo, [g] quæ à validiori facultate, ab vſu temperandi calorem maiori, à mollitie arteriarum proficiſci poteſt: ad duo autem reſpicere [h] o- portet, cum diiudicare volumus, quæ cauſa propriè talem pulſum reddiderit, ad alias, ſcilicet, differen- [tia]s, quæ iunguntur cum illa, cuius cauſam inquirimus, & ad alia ſigna, quæ in homine præter pulſum apparent. Sic non difficile erit diſcernere, quæ cauſa pulſum mutauerit, exempli gratia, ſi aucta fuerit magnitudo pulſus, cum ſequi potuerit robur facultatis, vſum temperandi caloris auctum; & arteria- rum mollitiem, [i] ſpecta primum, quæ differentiæ cum magnitudine copulentur; nam ſi pulſus ſit non ſolum magnus, ſed etiam vehemens, magnitudo oritur à robore facultatis, quæ non modo magnum, ſed etiam vehementem efficit pulſum; at ſi magnitudo emanet ab arteriæ mollitie, pulſus non tantum magnus erit, ſed etiam mollis, quod ſi ab vſu aucto duntaxat proficiſcatur, pulſus tantum ſentietur ma- gnus, non vehemens, aut mollis. Vbi vero plures cauſæ ſimul pulſum magnum efficiant, mutabitur pulſus non in ſola magnitudine, ſed in pluribus quoque aliis differentiis. Alterum, quod intueri opor- tere [d]iximus eſſe concurſum aliorum ſignorum præter pulſum: nam ſi magnitudo ab aucto vſu profi- ciſcatur, aderit ſimul reſpiratio magna, ardor in partibus internis, antegreſſæ erunt cauſæ calefacien- tes, iuuabunt refrigerantia, ſed ſi magnitudo à robore facultatis oriatur, aderunt alia ſigna monſtran- tia robur, & non ſolum facultatis vitalis, ſed etiam naturalis & animalis, homo vſus ſuit victu vires con- ſeruante: ſi cauſa magnitudinis ſit mollities arteriarum, ſentietur cutis mollis, & cauſas præcedentes comperiemus madefaciendi vim habuiſſe. Porro ex mutatione pulſus non ſolum colligi poteſt, quæ [n]am ex continentibus cauſis pulſum mutauerit, ſed etiam quanta [k] fuerit, attenditur enim in pulſu non tantum mutatio, ſed mutationis etiam magnitudo. Vt autē ex mutatione conijcitur cauſa, ita ex quan- [tita]te mutationis quantitas cauſæ. Magnitudo augetur ab vſu aucto, quanto hic maior eſt, tanto ma- [ior er]it pulſus, ſi cætera conſentiant. Sed cum magnitudine pulſus augetur etiam celeritas & fre- [que]ntia, vbi plurimum augeatur vſus; at non tantum colligitur ex mutatione pulſus continens cauſa [mu]tata, [a] qua emanat, ſed illa etiam, quæ hanc mutauit, hæc poteſt eſſe & externa, & interna, ſeu evi- [dens] & abdita: diſtinguitur externa ab int[erna], quod mutatio facta ob externam, cum tangitur pulſus, [ſu]bitò recedere videtur ac minui, quod non euenit mutationi, quam attulit interna, diu enim manet; [quod] diſcrimen ſæpius tangenti perſpicuum fit. Internæ cauſæ ſunt affectus illi corporis, quos ſupra ex[pli]cauimus; externæ cauſæ potiſſimum ſunt ſex illæ res non naturales: ſupra autem oſtendimus, qua[m] [m]utationem afferat vnaquæque mutando cauſas continentes. Ex his autem mutationibus fa- cile conijci poteſt, à qua cauſa ſiue externa, ſiue interna mutentur continentes cauſæ ac pulſus.

g Gal. [illegible] de præſ. ex pul. [illegible]

h Gal. [illegible] de cau. pul. c. 12.

i Gal. de de præſ. ex pulſ. c. 1.

k Gal. [illegible] de præſag. ex pul. c. 1

Vtrum

Verum q[illegible] externæ cauſæ, quę continentes pul[illegible] [illegible]ercerent, [illegible] E præteritæ [a] conijci, vbi non multo ante [illegible] ante [illegible] factus in pulſu, quæ adhuc reſtant, & p[illegible]tes ſunt quoniam pulſus tanquam effecta cauſas monſtrant primum proximas, ac continentes, deinde alias, quæ has mutare potuerunt, ſiue adhuc præſentes ſint, quemadmodum internæ, ſiue antegreſſæ, quemadmodum externæ. Proximæ autem ſignificantur à pulſu continentes cauſæ, ex quibus colliguntur tam præſentia, quam præterita, & futura, ſed ſatis de præteritis: Pergamus ad præſentia, videamuſque ſigillatim, quid ex ipſis ſignificet vnaquæque differentia pulſus, dein intuebimur futura & prognoſticum. Exordiamur à pulſu [c] moderato in magnitudine, & paruitate, ſignificat hic moderationem in vſu, in facultate, in arterijs, ſemperque vbi hæc ſecundum naturam aff. [illegible] ſint, neceſſe eſt illum eſſe moderatum: non tamen reciprocantur hæc ita, vt vbi moderatus ſit pulſus neceſſe ſit ea quoque ſecundum naturam ſe habere, & moderata eſſe: nam poſſunt etiam eſſe immoderata, & præter naturam; nam vbi contrariæ cauſæ concurrant, veluti calor, & frigus, à frigore cum reddatur paruus, & à calore magnus, vtroque ſimul coeunte fiet pulſus moderatus. poſſunt autem calor, & frigus eodem tempore occupare diuerſas partes corporis, vt ſpiritum, vel ſanguinem, vel ſolidam ſubſtantiam; poteſt & vnum eſſe in corde, alterum in arterijs: ex alijs autem indicijs diſcernenda erit inæqualitas hæc, quæ pulſum efficit moderatum. Sed pergamus ad immoderatum: & primum in magnitudine & paruitate finge pulſum factum eſſe maiorem; ſignificat differentia hæc continentes cauſas, à quibus proxime oritur, & primo auctum vſum, hoc eſt, calorem factum maiorem, qui maiori F eget perſpiratu, & propterea maiori pulſu. Sed non poteſt augeri pulſus, niſi conſentiant facultas, & arteriæ: nam vbi arteriæ duræ ſunt & non cedunt, & vbi facultas [d] imbecilla, non poteſt pulſus fieri magnus, quamobrem vbi ſit talis, denunciat calorem eſſe magnum, facultatem non imbecillam, arterias, ſi non molles, certè non duras; vbi vero maximus ſit, maxime hæc ſignificat. Paruus à paruo vſu, & propterea à paruo calore fit; Verum [e] vbi facultas valida ſit, pulſus nunquam poterit eſſe minimus; at poteſt minimus fieri à ſumma tantum facultatis imbecillitate, etiamſi vſus magnus ſit, & arteriæ c[illegible]da at [f] contra nunquam fiet maximus citra magnum vſum & arteriarum mollitudinem quamuis facultas admodum valida ſit.

Sed magnitudini accedit celeritas, aut etiam frequentia, vbi plurimum vſus & calor augeatur; ex contrario, ſi minuatur, minuitur primum frequentia, tum celeritas, deinde magnitudo, quæ differentiæ monſtrant magis, vel minus calorem imminutum, à quo emanant. Triplex cum ſit dimenſio, longitudinis, altitudinis, & latitudinis, quælibet augeri, & minui poteſt, augentur aucto vſu, ſicuti minuuntur imminuto; ſed poſſunt etiam augeri, vel minui propter ipſa inſtrumenta, hoc eſt, propter arterias, quæ quo magis [g] ſolutæ ſunt, magis augetur pulſus in quauis dimenſione, quo magis alligatæ, atq; oppreſſæ, magis imminuitur; quamobrem [h] in hydrope tympanite longior fit pulſus ob leuitatem, quam affert flatus; neque enim opprimuntur arteriæ tunc à copia humoris: propriè autem augetur al- G titudo [i] & pulſus ſublimior redditur, cum facultas incitatur ad expellendum quod nocet, & propterea fertur ad partes exteriores, veluti in criſi vſuuenit. Ex cõtrario redditur humilis pulſus cum facultas ad interiores partes reuocatur, velut acceſſionis initio. Significat igitur magnitudo pulſus ſuas cauſas, quæ cum plures ſint, a qua propriè oriatur, & quam denunciet, intelligemus, ſi & alias differentias quæ magnitudini, vel paruitati accedunt, & alia ſigna, quæ præter pulſum concurrunt, intueamur. [illegible] pulſus ſequitur vſum auctum; vbi enim caloris magnitudini auctæ non ſufficiat aucta magnitudo pulſus, adiungitur celeritas. quanquam mulieris [k] pulſus celerior eſt, quam viri, non quidem ob calorem maiorem, ſed quo etiam minori non ſufficiat magnitudo pulſus, quæ exigua eſt, quoniam arteriæ humorum copia oppreſſæ non ſatis diſtenduntur ita vt neceſſaria ſit celeritas. Significat ergo hæc magnitudinem non ſufficere vel ob vſum auctum, vel ob inſtrumentum, quod non cedit; ſignificat etiam facultatem [l] non eſſe admodum imbecillam; neq; enim celeriter moueret, magiſq; tunc augeretur frequentia, quam celeritas. Cum facultas [m] minus imbecilla eſt, poteſt celeritatem efficere, maxime redditur imbecilla facultas in febribus prauis, vbi extinguitur calor innatus, vnde fit pulſus tunc nõ c[illegible], ſed minimus ac frequentiſſimus, qualis eſt formicans; [n] at nequit etiam fieri, niſi inſtrumẽta cedant, vt ante dictũ eſt; nequeunt enim duræ arteriæ ſatis diſtendi, magis tamen repugnat durities magnitudini, quam celeritati, quanquam ad celeritatem pulſus neceſſe eſt, neque facultatem eſſe valde imbecillam, neq; arteriam valde du[illegible]am, ſed vſum ita auctum, vt magnitudo non ſufficiat. at vbi hic auctus non eſt, H oportet ſaltem imminutam eſſe diſtentionem, ſiue ob facultatis imbecillitatem, ſiue ob vitium inſtrumenti. Frequentia [o] verò nullam ex tribus continentibus cauſis neceſſario ſequitur, neque vſum auctum, neq. facultatem imbecillam, neq; inſtrumentum durum. Communiter tamẽ frequentia actionum omnium cauſa eſt, quod priores nõ perfectè aſſequuntur finẽ, atq. idcirco iterantur. In pulſu vbi magnitudo vel celeritas finem nõ aſſequitur, neq; vſui ſatisfacit, accedit frequentia, ſicuti ex contrario accedit raritas, cum vſui magnitudo aut celeritas ſatisfacit. Verum vbi vſui magnitudo nõ ſufficiat, augetur primo celeritas, tum frequentia: quod ſi aucto vſu facultas ſit imbecilla, reddet pulſum frequentiſſimum, cum non poſſit magnum aut celerem efficere. [p] Oritur ergo ſumma frequentia ab imbecillitate facultatis, & propterea ſignificat animi defectionem, quamq; durities [q] quoq, arteriæ [illegible] magnitudini & celeritati obſiſtat, cauſa eſt, cur pulſus maxime frequens reddatur, alioquin nõ poſſet [illegible] ſufficere, ſed tunc non eſt imbecillus, ſicuti [illegible] frequentiam auget debilitas facultatis. Mala autem eſt frequentia, quę ſequitur facultatis imbecillitatem, ſed longe [illegible]ctior raritas, quod iam calor ex[illegible]uatur propterea [illegible] homo ſtrãgulari [r] iam incipit, pulſus redditur rarior. Ex raritate producta fit pulſus intermittens: mõſtrat raritas actionẽ ſufficere vſu, vel quod imminutus ſit calor, vel quod maior ſiat pulſus & celerior ob robur facultatis, & mollitiem inſtrumenti: diſcernes, vtra ex his cauſis frequentiam, vel raritat[illegible] faciat ex alijs differentijs pulſus, quæ cũ ipſa concurrunt, vt ex robore, ex mollitie, vel imbecillitate aut duritie. Cæterũ [s] robur, & imbecillitas pulſus ad ſolam facultatẽ refertur, neq; enim pert[illegible] ad vſum,

[a] Gal. 1. de pra. ag. ex [illegible]
[b] Gal. [illegible] lib. de pra. ag. ex pul. [illegible]
[c] Gal. 1. lib. de pra. ag. ex pul. c. 9.
[d] Gal. 1. lib. de cau. pul. c. [illegible]
[e] Gal. 1. de praſag. ex pul. [illegible] 2.
[f] Gal. 1. lib. de cau. pul. c. [illegible]
[g] Gal. 1. li. de cau. pul. c. [illegible]
[h] Gal. 4. li. de cau. pul. c. 24
[i] Gal. 4. li. de cau. pul. ca. 2. & 4. de pra. ag. ex pul. c. 12.
[k] Gal. 3. li. de cau. pul. c. 2.
[l] Gal. [illegible] li. de cau. pul. c. 16.
[m] Gal. 4. li. de cau. pul. c. 23
[n] Gal. 2. li. de praſag. ex pul. c. 5.
[o] Gal. 1. li. de cau. pul. c. 4. & 9.
[p] Gal. 4. l. de cau. pul. c. 1. & [illegible]
[q] [illegible] 1. li. de cau. pul. c. [illegible]
[r] Gal. [illegible] li. de cau. pul. c. 10.
[s] Gal. [illegible] li. de praſag. ex pul. c. [illegible] & 8.

[illegible] tur [illegible] vnu [illegible] ebem [illegible] ta in vnu [illegible] m mo [illegible] arteriæ [illegible] proficiſcuntur, [illegible] a. Arteria [illegible] dura eſt [illegible] ipſa, vel dura ſubſtantia con[illegible] ditur [illegible] efficitur ſubſtantia arteriæ du[illegible] vt tabeſcentibus, vel ſta[illegible] iam frigus ad duritiem, quod [illegible] mend & [illegible] endi vim habeat. diſt[illegible] ſis conuellentibus, ſiue in cerebro, ſiue in aliis partibus. Diſtenduntur partes [illegible] ex conſortio cum aliis partibus, ſed plerunque [illegible] inanitate, aut plenitudine. [illegible] Hippocrates [f] fieri neruorum diſtentionem tradidit. [illegible] tentio, quam afferunt inflammat[illegible] ac du[illegible] humores, ad plenitudinem refertur, ob quam [illegible] ntur [illegible] arteriæ; ſed cum ſic diſt[illegible] durum pulſum præſeferunt ob vim ictus, quamuis earum tunica non habeat ſubſtantiam [illegible] rum non æqualem affert duritiem inflammatio in quacunque parte ſit, ſed maxime cum al[illegible] ex illis occupat, quæ ex ſua natura duræ ſunt, veluti membranæ cerebri, at vbi in flam[illegible] pars mollior, veluti cerebrum, nequit pulſum ad ſummam duritiem perducere, quemadmodum m[illegible] cur neque pulmo, quemadmodum ſeptum tranſuerſum. Communicatur [illegible] autem durities, & [illegible] partibus, quanto magis vicinæ ſunt, quamobrem [illegible] m abd[illegible] minis muſculi inflamm[illegible] pu[illegible] minus durus redditur, quam vbi inflammentur muſculi membrorum, maximam duritiem af[illegible] fert bordarum in membris inflammatio. Mollities pulſu primo fit à tunica [k] arteriæ molli, ſi vn[illegible] durities à dura. ſed fit etiam à relaxantibus, ſicuti durities [illegible] ndentibus: redditur mollis arteriæ tun[illegible] ab humore, & idcirco ab affectibus humidis, qui relaxandi quoque vim habent, præſertim ſi fuerint in parte molli, cuiuſmodi eſt cerebrum & pulmo; hæc enim efficit pulſum molliſſimum; pars vero, quæ dura eſt, etiam ſi humido affectu prehendatur, nunquam perducit pulſum ad ſummam mollitiem has omnes cauſas, & proximas & remotas ſignificat mollities, & durities pulſus. Sed tangitur interd[illegible] arteriarum locus [illegible] calidior, quam ille, qui iuxta eſt; proficiſcitur hoc ab exceſſu caloris, & frigoris [illegible] m[illegible] in arteriis, atque aliis partibus. Sequuntur [m] nunc æqualitas, & inæqualitas; illa naturalis eſt, hæc præter naturam, ſiue in vno ictu, ſiue in pluribus: pr[illegible] ficiſcitur autem aut ab inæqualitate vſus, qui ac[illegible] dit, vbi cor calore, ac frigore inæqualiter affectum eſt, aut à facultate oppreſſa, aut à vitio inſtrument[illegible] rum. Sed videamus, à qua ex his cauſis: non poteſt inæqualitas in pluribus ictibus proficiſci ab inæqualitate vſus & cordis temperatione inæqualiter immoderata, neque enim ita cito augeretur, aut minue[illegible] tur pulſus, & inæqualitatem oſtenderet in pluribus ictibus: at neque facultas poteſt ita celeriter valida & imbecilla reddi, vt efficiat inæqualitatem in pluribus ictibus, niſi opprimatur: monſtrat igitur inæqualitas pulſuum in pluribus ictibus non vſum mutatum, aut facultatem imbecillam, ſed oppreſſam. A[illegible] vitium inſtrumentorum [n] affert inæqualitatem illam, quæ in pluribus ictibus attenditur: quod [illegible] partes, quæ iuxta arterias ſunt oppreſſæ, has reddant anguſtiores, nec permittant ſatis diſtendi, & [illegible] ondere; quamobrem facultas cogitur vehementer repellere illa, quæ arterias opprimunt, vt pulſus m[illegible] gnitudinem augeat, ex quo ſequitur inæqualitas, licet facultas integra ſit, ſignificat hæc ſuam cauſam: hæc autem eſt vitium in ipſis arteriis, ſiue adſtrictis, ſiue obſtructis. Illa vero inæqualitas, [o] quæ [illegible] ni myuron, hoc eſt, deficientem in pluribus ictibus oſtendit, oritur à facultate debilitata, a[illegible] [illegible] affectis, ſuperata enim facultas ſubinde imbecilliores pulſus efficit. Ex myuris illi, qui re[illegible] [illegible] tiunt, hoc eſt, qui reuertuntur ad priſtinum motum, minorem imbecillitatem ſignificant, quod facultas ſe colligat, & pulſum augeat; intercurrentes tunc fiunt, cum facultas valida eſt, ſed opprimitur [illegible] copia humorum, aut obſtructione arteriarum; intermittentes ſequuntur non modo facultatem imbe[illegible] am, ſed etiam arterias adſtrictas, vel obſtructas: quanto autem diuturnior eſt intermiſſio, tanto de[illegible] t, præſertim iuuenibus, [p] quibus maxime contraria eſt; ſenibus enim magis familiaris. Inæqua[illegible] [illegible] in vno ictu, qui interpellatur quiete, & primo celeritatem, deinde tarditatem præſeferat, pro[illegible] [illegible] ab vſu vrgente, cui per ſe facultas reſpondet: ſed aut copia humorum opprimitur, aut vitio ar[illegible] [illegible] prohibetur, & propterea facit poſteriorem motum tardiorem, priorem vero celeriorem, quod [illegible] magis valet, celeriorem reddit ſecundam partem motus, quod ſuperet ea, quæ ipſi offi[illegible] [illegible] agis, celerem facit vtramque partem motus. Quod ſi inæqualitas [q] continuato motu [illegible] at, ſiue ſubinde celerior fiat, ſiue tardior, tum ſiue æqualiter, ſiue inæqualiter ad ar[illegible] [illegible] ctas, vel [illegible] ſtructas referenda eſt, minus tamen incommoda eſt mutatio [illegible] tinuo [illegible] impedimentum illud, quod accidit, vbi quiete interpellatur. [illegible] od ſi in vno ictu [illegible] tur arteria [illegible] pulſans, & vibrata, vſus auctus eſt, & facultas valida, ſed arteria dura, quæ non [illegible] caprizans [illegible] pulſu conuenit. quod ſimiliter bis ſen[illegible] tur, non tamen [illegible] dn[illegible] [illegible] inſtrumenti, aut [illegible] mperati[illegible] ne immod[illegible] ata, ſed à facultate, quæ prius victa à copia & obſtructi[illegible] [illegible] colligat. Sed cum tremere [illegible] ulſus [illegible] idetur, [illegible] nus ſignificat, quod modo vincit, modo vincitur. [illegible] æqualitas, quæ in vno ictu in diuerſis partibus arteriæ ſe oſtendit, ſiue [illegible] ſiue inter[illegible] [illegible] otu, oritur ab immoderata [illegible] eratione inæquali in diuer[illegible] partibus [illegible] ver[illegible] [illegible] tum diſtentionem repræſentat [illegible] at arterias ita [illegible] ſle[illegible] ſedi nequeat [illegible] iant, non tamen ſ[illegible] quantur. [illegible] ulſus in vn[illegible] aut ver[illegible] [illegible] tur vel ex imbecillitate [illegible] vel [illegible] autem ille, qui vndas ref[illegible], um laborant partes carnoſæ. [illegible] a ſpecies hydropis, quam vocant anaſarca, ob copiam hum[illegible] [illegible] idit [illegible]

[illegible] quod ad expellendæ fuliginis neceſſitatem [illegible].

[illegible] Verum vt præterita & præſentia, ita etiam & futura [c] ex pulſibus colligi poſſunt, [illegible] nes ſuas cauſas ſignificant, ex quibus præſentibus, & iam agere incipientibus [illegible] futurus vna cum ſuis differentiis. Tres enim cauſæ continentes, prout variæ ſunt, v[illegible] res & naturæ, & rerum præter naturam, ex quibus deinde inter ſe collatis [illegible] coniicitur [illegible] eſt. Moderatus pulſus maxime monſtrat naturæ robur; eo autem magis, quo in pl[illegible] moderatio ſe oſtendit: contra immoderatio notat vires rerum præter naturam, & tanto [illegible] maior eſt, & ad plures differentias refertur; magis tamen periculoſa eſt immoderatio [illegible] differentiæ, quam in aliis; tutior eſt extrema celeritas, quam extrema tarditas: nam [illegible] trema tarditas tunc incidit, cum extinguitur calor innatus. Summa celeritas a neceſſita[illegible] cultate valida proficiſcitur. Duriſſimus & molliſſimus pulſus æque pernicioſus eſt: il[illegible] tumorem, inflammationem, ſiccitatem, febrem ardentem, frigus, neruorum diſtention[illegible] & inexpugnabilem dormiendi neceſſitatem. Sed maxime pernicioſus eſt languidiſſimus, & [illegible] pulſus. Inter omnes inæqualitates intermiſſio [h] deterrima eſt, præ[illegible]im in vno [illegible]; dete[illegible] bi perturbata, quam vbi ordinem ſeruet: quanto etiam diuturnior eſt, tanto [k] grauio[illegible] tempus vnius ictus intermittit, longa, quæ duorum; minus tamen periculum ſignificat pueris [illegible] ent pulſum imbecilliorem & ſenibus, quibus ea familiaris eſſe ſolet, quam iuuenibus, qui[illegible] aliena quod naturaliter plurimum valeant facultate vitali, quæ non niſi à validiſſima ca[illegible] læd[illegible] nam pueris a leuiori læditur, & facilius corrigi poteſt à facultate concoctrice, quæ in [illegible] eſt, propterea in his minus periculoſa eſt intermiſſio; quæ ſi inæqualitas in vn[illegible] eſt, quæ ſecundam partem motus maiorem, & celeriorem præfert, quam quæ pri[illegible] in vno ictu intermittit, tanto deterior eſt, quanto longiorem efficit intermiſſionem [illegible] deficiat, maximum malum eſt. Diſtinguere autem oportet, an videatur defeciſſe, an [illegible] hic maxime exitialis eſt, ille minus, quemadmodum in animi defectione, vbi ſi diu [illegible] tangatur, percipietur. Hoc pacto igitur ex differentiis pulſus euentus tam ſalubris, quam p[illegible] coniicitur; at coniici ex iiſdem poſſunt differentiæ euentus, veluti tempus, & via; nam qu[illegible] tempus, ſi id, quod ſuperare debet, ſiue natura, ſiue morbus valde ſuperare videatur, breui e[illegible] euentum oportet, ſi parum, poſt longum tempus. Via vero euentus, ſiue mutatio in alium m[illegible] ſiue expulſio aliquo pacto etiam ex differentiis pulſuum coniici poteſt; nam quod pectat ad [illegible] nem, [m] pulſus iam talis efficitur, qualis eſſe ſolet in altero morbo, in quem mutari prior [illegible] pleuritis, exempli cauſa, degenerare debeat in peripneumoniam, apparebit pulſus, q[illegible] hac; ille, qui vehemens [o] eſt ac perturbatus, monſtrat naturam properare ad criſim [illegible] ſionem, præſertim vbi ſucci iam cocti ſunt, ſed proprie per ſudorem, [p] vbi non ſolum [illegible] altus fuerit, ſed vndatum modo moueri videatur; quod ſi contractio magna, celeris, & [illegible] animi defectionem, & malam criſim ſignificat, notatur vero abſceſſus [q] futurus, cum pu[illegible]us æqualitatem mutatur, & ſæpe vehemens, ac magnus apparet, præſertim in morbo pituit[illegible] ætate, & regione frigida, atque hyeme. Quid ſignificet vnaquæque differentia pulſus, & [illegible] quæ [illegible]rentia ſignificentur tam præſentia, quam præterita & futura, paucis expoſuimus: cauſis enim v[illegible] iuſque differentiæ enarratis, non opus fuit diu immorari in exponendis his, quæ ſignificant[illegible] de [illegible] ſus tanquam effecta nihil aliud ſignificant, quam ſuas cauſas. Sed ſatis de pulſibus, [illegible] [illegible], quæ per ſe ſeruiunt facultati vitali, cuius domicilium eſt cor, de quo ante dictum eſt [illegible] nunc ſequuntur, quæ per reſpirationem eiuſdem facultatis vitalis ſunt miniſtræ [illegible] proximo libro perſequemur: ſed cum eædem efficiant vocem alio, qui proximum ſequetur, ipſas tractabimus, quatenus ſunt inſtrumenta vocis.

[c] Gal. lib. de praeſag. ex pul. [illegible]

[h] Gal. lib. de praeſ. [illegible] ex pul[illegible]

[i] Gal. 2. lib. de praeſag. ex pul. c. 10.

[m] Gal. in li. de pul. ad [illegible]

[n] Gal. 4. lib. de cau. pul. ca. 8.

[o] Gal. 4. lib. de praeſag. ex pul [illegible]

[q] Gal. 3. lib. de praeſag. ex pul [illegible] 9.

Finis Libri Septimi de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

VIDI

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM
Liber Octauus:

Qui eſt de Reſpiratione & partibus illi ſeruientibus.

Quid ſit Reſpiratio, & quibus partibus contineatur. CAP. I.

VIs aeris tanta eſt in noſtris corporibus formandis, ac ſuſtinendis, vt[a] maiores non modo ſpirabilem, & animabilem, ſed ſpiritum quoque & animam ipſam appellauerint, crediderintq; perinde, ac temperatus fuerit, ita pueros animari, plurimumque propterea intereſſe, in qua aeris affectione naſcamur, in qua item viuamus, poſtquam in lucem ſuſcepti ſumus: cum aer non ſolum vitam noſtram ſubſtineat, ita vt eo priuati hac protinus priuemur, ſed etiam nobiſcum videat, nobiſcum audiat, nobiſcum ſonet: neq; ſolum nos circumfundat, ſed aſſidue a nobis viciſſim ducatur, ac reddatur. Multum ergo refert, qualis ſit, moderatus ne, & ſalubris, an immoderatus & grauis; quamobrem Ariſt.[b] præcipit, vt qui vrbes condunt, maximam rationem habeant aeris, & aquæ, quibus plurimũ vtimur; vtimur aqua ſæpe, aere continenter, ad temperandum innatum calorem, & vitam tuendam; reſidet hic in corde, vbi duplici nomine temperatur, hauſtu videlicet aeris frigidi & expulſione calidi. Sed quia cor in intimo thorace incluſum eſt, non poſſet externum aerem proxime haurire, aut ad eundem expellere eum, quem iam pertulit, niſi natura reſpirationem parasſet[c], quæ per os & nares, aſperam arteriam, & pulmonem externum aerem ad cor duceret, & eum, qui iam in ipſo calefactus expelleret. dicitur autem græce ἀναπνοὴ, vt perſpiratus, quem præbent foramina cutis διαπνοὴ, quamquam Hippocrates[d] reſpirationem, quæ per nares & os fit, πνεῦμα, hoc eſt, ſpiritum vocat. Exiſtimanda reſpiratio eſt aut opus, aut affectio; magis tamen opus, quod in duplici actione conſiſtit, vna, per quam ducitur aer, altera, per quam redditur;[f] illa græce dicitur εἰσπνοὴ, quaſi inſpiratio, hæc ἐκπνοὴ, quaſi expiratio. Cenſet autem Ariſtoteles[g] expiratione priorem eſſe inſpirationem, aerem enim, qui redditur, neceſſe eſt ante acceptum fuiſſe: & illi, qui moriuntur, poſtremum expirant. Sunt autem hæ duæ actiones, ex quibus reſpiratio conſtat, motus inter ſe contrarii, dilatatio videlicet & contractio, inter quos mediam quietem duplicem interiectam eſſe oportet, vnam proxime[h] ab inſpiratione, quæ breuior eſt, alteram ab expiratione, quæ longior, quod in pulſu quoq; vſuvenit: maxima n. ſimilitudo inter ipſum & reſpirationem, cum ambo conſtent ex duplici motu, & duplici quiete, cumq; vtrobiq; per dilatationem alliciatur aer, per contractionem expellatur: quamuis Archigenes[i] crediderit dilatatione aerem reddi, contractione duci, eo deceptus, quod iis, qui odorari magis aliquid volunt, tum iis, qui valde ſunt imbecilli,[k] cui tunc aut vehementer laborant, contrahi viderit os & nares, cum aerem hauriunt, quod perſpicuum naſo & ore nõ valet in leuibus aut aſperis arteriis, & idcirco neq; in pulſu, neq; in reſpiratione, in quibus dilatatione allici aerem, contractione expelli manifeſtum eſt; quod merito accidit, quia motus narium & oris, dum contrahuntur, fit à muſculis, & ideo à voluntate: nam contrahimus partes noſtri corporis, quibus aliquid prehendere volumus, ſicut & forcipes; quare cum aerem magis ducere cupimus, nares & os contrahimus, quemadmodum & equi anhelantes. At arteriæ vel a naturali facultate, huiuſmodi vitalis eſt, dilatantur, veluti leues, vel ab animali, quæ non inſita eſt ipſis, vt in aſperæ: vis [illegible] ſepto tranſuerſo & muſculis thoracis ineſt mouendi, vt dilatandi, & contrahendi, non ipſis, ſed corporis arteriis ab eo ortis. Reſpondet ergo vterq; motus reſpirationis vtriq; motui pulſus, quamuis neq; omnino finis ſit vtrioſq; neq; ab eadem facultate proficiſcantur: ſiquidem reſpiratio [illegible] tempe[illegible] calor cordis, pulſus ille, qui per arterias diffunditur in vniuerſum corpus. Præterea facultas, quæ [illegible]onem efficit, animalis eſt, &[m] lib[era] (vt in ſequentibus oſtendemus, qua de cauſa reſpi[illegible] [illegible]e) illa, quæ pulſum, vitalis, & neceſſaria; non licet, cum volumus, pulſum aut ſiſtere, aut maiorem motum[n] efficere, ſicut reſpirationem; alia etiam ſunt incrementa p[illegible] s. at etiam [illegible] [illegible]onis, quæ monſtrabimus, cum ad ipſius cauſas veniemus. at neque differentiæ, q[illegible] [illegible], quam reſpiratio diſtinguitur, omnino eædem ſunt, quamuis maxima ex parte [illegible]

[a] Mar. Tul. Cic. 2. de natura Deorũ.
[b] Ariſt. 7. lib. polit. c. 11.
[c] Gal. in lib. de vſu [illegible] [illegible]
[d] 1 lib. prognoſt. tex. 24. lib. de ratione vict. tex. 2. 4 lib. de ratione vict. tex. 4
[e] Gal. in ſ. com. [illegible]
[f] Tim. Pla.
[f] Gal. lib. de diſpnœa ca. 3.
[g] In lib. de re[ſp]ir.
[h] Gal. [illegible] de diſpnœa ca.
[i] Gal. in lib. de v[ſu] pul. ca. 4.
[k] Gal. [illegible] lib. de [illegible] [illegible] 6.

[illegible] au[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ulatur. a[illegible]
[illegible] n ca[illegible] cuius d[illegible]
[illegible] etur, a [illegible] ſtam[illegible], jinc qui [illegible] præp[illegible]
[illegible] pabulo, vna cum vita exha[illegible] peratur, cum [illegible] magis [illegible]
[illegible] maior eſt quæ ſanguine care[illegible], & pro c[illegible] habe[illegible]
[illegible] minus reſ[illegible] ra[illegible] bent; p[illegible] ſtiolæ, velut ve[illegible] gera[illegible]
[illegible] in ecta, q[illegible] lorem temp[illegible].
[illegible] nulla [illegible] num e[illegible] um apes, & cicadæ. [illegible] a-
[illegible] qua, & [illegible] Diogenes, & A[illegible]xagoras neq[illegible]
A[illegible]malia, quæ terram in[illegible] & [illegible] pulmonem habent, fere[illegible]
[illegible] per reſpirationem, neq. [illegible] animalia, vt veteres exiſtimarunt. [illegible]
[illegible] da ſunt, & pulmone carent [illegible] motu arteri[illegible] rum, que[illegible]
[illegible] nium, quæ pulmone prædita ſunt, [illegible] ex his reſpirati[illegible] ne egent, [illegible]
[illegible] ſanguine prædita [illegible] pulmo[illegible] laxum, quem [illegible]
[illegible] ita vt diutius [illegible] reſpirati[illegible] a, quæ pluri[illegible]
[illegible], & minus laxum pulmonem habent magis reſpirare [illegible], celerius [illegible]
[illegible] quemadmodum homo. [illegible] cum pulmo [illegible]
[illegible] eneret, minus idoneus ſit, qui [illegible] latetur, & contrahatur [illegible] x quo [illegible]
[illegible] calor, & hoc pacto animal [illegible] is igitur, ob quē tribuit [illegible]
[illegible] animalibus, teſte Ariſt. eſt ipſa ſalu[illegible] caloris, ac vitæ conſeruatio. [illegible]
[illegible] vulgatem [illegible] tem [illegible] nis docuit, eo argumento, qu[illegible]
[illegible] quod non a[illegible] dit, cum pr[illegible] neque en[illegible]
[illegible] quibus al[illegible] antur arteriæ, & pu[illegible] re prohibentur, ſed diutius ſeruantur. [illegible]
[illegible] atem reſpirationis maximam eſſe, conſeruationem videlicet vitæ & [illegible]
[illegible] pacto aer, qui per reſpirationem ducitur, atque re[illegible] latur, tueri calorem, ac vitam
[illegible] arias veterum Medicorum ſententias, veluti Eraſiſtrati, qui aere expleri arterias
[illegible] s, qui animam ex eo continenter generari; tum Praxagoræ, qui calorem innatum
[illegible], & Dio[illegible] lis, qui eundem refrigerari, & ventilari. adeo vt alii ſubſtantiam, alii
[illegible] ſariam eſſe ad vi[illegible] conſeruationem iudicauerint, ſubſtantiam quidem illi, qui aut
[illegible] generari, aut impleri arterias dicebant, qualitatem alii, qui confirmari cal[illegible]m,
[illegible] rari arbitrabantur. Neutris [illegible] aſſentitur Galen[illegible] ab vtriſque a[illegible], quod
[illegible] qualitatem, ab illis ſubſtantiam aeris neceſſariam eſſe ad conſeruationem vitæ,
[illegible] is eſſe, neque [illegible] cere alterutram [illegible] quod enim ſola ſubſtantia non ſatis ſit, ea
[illegible] aeris duxerunt, [illegible] reſpirent ſuffo[illegible] entur, quamuis non egerint
[illegible] nt, ſed qualitate frigida, qua cordi[illegible] moderentur: quod
[illegible] eris qualitas, [illegible] ſtrat ca ratione, quia in morbo [illegible] do, qualis eſt, qui græ[illegible]
[illegible] um aerem expirant non deſideretur qualitas aeris, & tamen int[illegible] eat
[illegible] ruetur, h[illegible] ut[illegible] m non aliunde proficiſcitur, quam [illegible] inopia ſubſta[illegible] aeris,
[illegible] eram c[illegible] iam. Laudat igitur Hippoc. ſententiam, qui nos per [illegible]
[illegible] qualitate, tum [illegible] antia. [illegible] ſpectat qualitas ad temperandum cal[illegible] b-
[illegible] ad [illegible] ſpiritum [illegible] m, tum [illegible] lens ſed cum reſpiratio ex duplici [illegible] tu con-
[illegible] & [illegible] & expirati[illegible] eamur, quam vtilitatem per ſe vtraque aff[illegible]. Per inſpira-
[illegible] & ita [illegible] r, quod eſt primum naturæ inſtitutum: deinde er
[illegible] corde, [illegible] fertur e[illegible] m aer p[illegible] tim ad [illegible] per aſperam
[illegible] rum ad [illegible] es, & hoc pacto ſua ſubſtantia re[illegible] ſpiritum [illegible] talem
[illegible] cerebro. N[illegible] en Auerr[illegible] es [illegible] ſpiritum [illegible] cu[illegible] mixtu[illegible]
[illegible] neque m[illegible] poſſit ex [illegible] ibus: ſed huic argumento facil[illegible] r;
[illegible] m q[illegible] perfectum eſt, [illegible] humor, ut ſu[illegible] ſtantia [illegible] da [illegible] m
[illegible] ra cont[illegible] ut q[illegible] non m[illegible] eſt, ſi ſpiritus alitur aere, qui etiam [illegible] net
[illegible] & [illegible] r, & miſcetur cum exhalatione, quam feruens [illegible] ordis, & a[illegible]
[illegible] pr[illegible] ratio, potius enim eſt regenerati[illegible] au
[illegible] cerebr[illegible] ſpirit[illegible] qui nobis inſpirantibus ducitur, confirmat [illegible] enus e[illegible] ar-
[illegible], quod vbi aſſligenti[illegible] æ, quas charotidas nominant, ani[illegible]al [illegible] a, vel
[illegible] em viuat, [illegible] ac m[illegible] ita vt magis [illegible] alatur ſpiritus animalis in cerebro [illegible] te per na-
[illegible] um [illegible] per arterias [illegible] de ema[illegible] pertin[illegible]
[illegible] ſur [illegible] cerebrum [illegible] m[illegible] a utitur enim eo natura, vt inquit Ar[illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] gratia [illegible] ta[illegible] oue non percipitur odor q[illegible] hæc a[illegible] m
[illegible] vt volunt A[illegible] q[illegible] od ma[illegible] is credendum eſt [illegible] iuna[illegible]
[illegible] nodi[illegible] nis ve[illegible] tas, maxima quidem ad te[illegible] pe an[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] em tem [illegible] & aere [illegible] em, altera pars, nempe [illegible] ipſa abutitur, tanquam materia voc [illegible] ea pars, quæ tenuior eſt & magis pura, alli [illegible] ditur, & voci materiam ſuppeditat: neque enim [illegible] um, & poculentorum, quæ per inferiores partes à natura [illegible] ita vt ſine difficultate ac moleſtia per ſuperiores partes detrudi poſſit, [illegible] ſtat igitur finem, ob quem inſtituta reſpiratio eſt, multiplicem eſſe, & [illegible] caloris, dein refectionem ſpirituum, perceptionem odorum, & tandem vocem [illegible]

Sequitur cauſa effectrix, quæ duplicem motum reſpirationis efficit, hoc eſt, quæ [illegible] nem, quo aer ducitur ac redditur. Eſt n. pulmo præcipuum reſpirationis inſ [illegible] ſt monſtrabimus, [illegible] Nam [illegible] nſio eſt inter veteres [illegible] Medico [illegible] Philoſoph [illegible] ſententias, [illegible] gat, & quod maximi eſt momenti, inueniatur cauſa, quę propter hanc [illegible] habet. pet [illegible] de [illegible] mus. Exiſtimauit Empedocles per venas quaſdam ampliores non ea [illegible] plenas [illegible] & deorſum ferri, & cum [illegible] trur deorſum, aerē duci, cum ſurſum, reddi, ponit autē e [illegible] dræ, qua olitores hortos irrigant: hæc n. [illegible] qua inferne [illegible] fluit, aere impletur ſup [illegible] ne, [illegible] foramina in eandem [illegible] ſuperius expe [illegible] tur aer. Idem euenire cenſet [illegible] per eas venas ſurſum ac deorſum mouetur ita, vt hinc motui attractionem, & expulſio [illegible] rep [illegible] ditur autem ab [g] Ariſtotele, quia h [illegible] m præterit, ob quem inſtituta fuit reſpira [illegible] tus de ea, quæ fit per nares, putauit ſe de præcipua agere, & illam omiſit, quæ ad aſp [illegible] monem pertinet, & maxime pręcipua eſt; quia denique cenſuit impleri venas aere, cum [illegible] dente contrahuntur, & eundem reddere, cum aſcendente dilatantur, quamuis contra ſe res ha [illegible] pleri n. aere folles videmus, cum dilatantur, eundemque reddere, cum contrahuntur. Plato [illegible] ſpirationem, quæ fit per os, & perſpiratum, qui per cutem, ſibi ipſis mutuo cauſas eſſe, he [illegible] plicem rotæ conuerſionē in hunc modum: aer, qui per os, & nares redditur, impellit a [illegible] & hic rurſus alium proximum, & ita deinceps, donec ad cutem veniatur, in cuius [illegible] ille, qui ipſum attingit, adeo vt inſpiratio, quæ per cutem fit, ab expiratione, quæ per os [illegible] ciſcatur. Aer ſimiliter, qui ex cute redditur, impellit proximum aerem, & hic ru [illegible] & ita deinceps, donec perueniatur ad os & nares, quo impellitur finitimus aer: atq [illegible] tio, quæ hac fit, oritur ab expiratione, quæ per cutem, ita vt vtraque expiratio [illegible] affectio, quam efficit aeris impulſus. Sed damnatur ab Ariſtot. [i] Plato, quod non me [illegible] tia reſpiremus, quod fecerit aerem primo reddi, cum tamen neceſſe ſit ductum f [illegible] rum neque magis expiratio cauſa ſit inſpirationis, quam hæc [illegible] us, quod ſic etiam aer, qui hau [illegible] deberet [illegible] ducatur calefactus [illegible] cum neceſſe ſit per eiu [illegible] modi impulſum, eum, q [illegible] [illegible] poſtea redditus erat, ſæpenumero hauriri. At damnatur [illegible] Gal. [k] qu [illegible] aeris impulſum, quem ab inſpiratione factum [illegible] cere expirati [illegible] nem credidit, cum [illegible] p [illegible] o adeo cedat, vt non poſſit impelli in corpus noſtrum aer externus ab eo, quem in [illegible] neceſſaria ſit attractio, pro qua Plato impulſum poſuit [illegible] in eo ſolo diſcrepa [illegible] [illegible] en. vbi extremum Timæum exponit, & Eraſiſtratum laudat, qui refellit [illegible] ſpiratione per impulſum. Damnat inſuper G [illegible]. Platonem, quod non fecerit inſpi [illegible] luntarium, quam tamen, vt volumus, minuimus, augemus, moderamur; quod it [illegible] quæ per nares & os fit, proxime ſequi expirationem ex cute, & ſimi [illegible] piratione m ex ore & naribus, cum tamen aliter accidat: aliquando [illegible] vt dum [illegible] nius, perſpiratus cutis & arteriarum ſæpius iteretur. [illegible] neque mi [illegible], cum h [illegible] a facultate natur [illegible] ciſcatur, quæ nobis non paret, reſpiratio in nobis ſit. Sententia Ariſtotelis [l] [illegible] fit præter voluntatem, quemadmodum motus cordis & genitalis, neque voluntarius vt mo [illegible] brorum, ſed non voluntaria, vt ſomnus, ac vigili [illegible] & ſiquidem ſanguis, qui in eo verſatur, ob [illegible] caloris [illegible] ipſum attol [illegible] [illegible] locus inanis ſit, aere impleatur, velut [illegible] um dilatantur, [illegible] ſanguis, ceſſat feruor, & pulmo a [illegible] Sed plura aduerſantur Ariſt [illegible] primis, quod reſpirationem ad arb [illegible] um noſtrum modera [illegible] [illegible] etur à feruore ſanguinis, qui naturalis, ac neceſſarius eſſe [illegible] bet. & non ex [illegible] [illegible] m. Præterea [illegible] feruent, [illegible] egent aere, qui inaniati oc [illegible] [illegible] feruente, ita vt [illegible] ferueat ſanguis in pulmone [illegible] us aer allicia [illegible] reli [illegible] Philoſophi [illegible] [illegible] Aſclepiadis & [illegible] opinionem [illegible] [illegible] uædam h [illegible] re voluntati noſtræ [illegible] autem eſt, quod po [illegible] luntariam, ſed [illegible] ſandus, qu [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] pulmo [illegible] racis [illegible] velut [illegible] q [illegible] atatio thoraci, ſed cum [illegible] ſp [illegible] a, & vna cum aere ex [illegible] præter [illegible] in a [illegible] cum pulmo thoracis dilata [illegible] the [illegible] na [illegible] e admittat, ſed vt eam vitet, cogat aquam [illegible] tura de [illegible] que [illegible] e ipſam patiatur, niſi aer ſubeat in vas, v [illegible] educitur [illegible] vt vi [illegible] as, dilatatur pulmo. at [b] vbi perutum ſit [illegible] rate [illegible] pulmo immobilis, cum non [illegible] ogatur amplius moueri [illegible] ueret [illegible] em thorax, vt placuit etiam [c] Eraſiſtrato. At motus thoracis cum [illegible] lept [illegible] [illegible] uls proficiſcatur, voluntarius eſt: voluntati enim paret, vt cæteri, ita qu [illegible] tac [illegible] atimque vt in lucem ſuſcepti ſumus, ſine præceptore [d] d [illegible] ſuum munus ex [illegible] tate. quoptam didicimus Ex his colli [illegible] ur reſ [illegible] ati [illegible] m [illegible] tum voluntar [illegible] qu [illegible] ate animali, quæ dilatando thoracem efficit, vt dilatetur pulm [illegible], & al [illegible] ur aer [illegible] do, vt cont [illegible] abatur, & ita expellatur calidus. Hanc [illegible] ntentiam confirma [illegible] d [illegible] mum argumentis; vnum [e] eſt, quod reſpiratio ad a [illegible] um augeri, ac [illegible] p [illegible], & propterea cum dolent partes, quæ in thorace ſunt, aut [illegible] ipſis mouentur, veluti [illegible] c [illegible] maiori motu exaſperetur dolor, reſpiratio min [illegible] quod [illegible] non accidit, qu [illegible] na- [illegible] quæ neceſſario agit, mouetur; neq; enim minui poteſt, vbi inflammata parte moleſtus eſt [illegible] argumentum ad [illegible] itur ad probandum vocis motum voluntarium eſſe [illegible] quod transfer [illegible] ad quemuis motum voluntarium. Cum ſectis aut alligatis neruis, per quos ſpiritus animalis [illegible] motus vim præbens à cerebro deſcendit, aliqua actio interit, illa voluntaria eſt; ſed ſectis, aut [illegible] n [illegible] tuis, qu [illegible] ptum tanſuerſum pertinent, interit motus ſepti tranſuerſi, & propterea [illegible] a- th [illegible] at [illegible] ergo voluntaria eſt.

[illegible] A [illegible] pi ali aduerſario Galeni depugnandum eſt, qui videns non po [illegible] omnino a b [illegible] itam ſententiam, quod reſpiration [illegible] motus voluntarius ſit, nouam aliam comm [illegible] ſcitur, [illegible] modi motus compoſitus ſit ex naturali, quē efficit pulmo, & voluntario, quem tho-
C rax, ita vt à duplici facultate oriatur, à naturali, quæ per pulmonem & ab animali, quæ per thoracem re [illegible] tat oni ſeruit; vtranq; tamen a corde emanare ait, & animali opus eſſe, quod non ſufficiat natural [illegible] [illegible] um, quod imbecillior ſit, interdum, quod maior neceſſitas vrgeat, & propterea adiunct [illegible] male n [illegible] quā efficiendi ſociam: addit eaſdem duas facultates ad nonnullas alias quoque partes [illegible] tiendas concurrere, vt ad palpebras, ad oculos, ad guttur in deglutiendo [illegible] nititur præterea refell [illegible] a- [illegible] tiones Galeno adductas, nam cum pulmonem per ſe non moueri [illegible] ed ſequi thoracis m [illegible] tum, n [illegible] [illegible] us inanis, probatum eſt ea rat [illegible] one; quia vbi vul [illegible] us in thorace perutum eſt & aer ingr [illegible] di pot [illegible], n [illegible] e amplius periculum eſt, ne ibi reſtet locus inanis, interit motus pulmonis [illegible] ſoluit Auerroes con- c [illegible] interi [illegible] e naturalem pulmonis motum, non quia ceſſet inanitatis periculum, ſed quia pulmo t [illegible] [illegible] atus a [illegible] xt [illegible] no aere per pl [illegible] gam ingreſſo n [illegible] n poteſt amplius moueri. Sed vrgere ipſum r [illegible] [illegible] mu [illegible] etiam in aere calido ſtatim illato vulnere interit motus pul [illegible] onis: ergo non pr [illegible] terea, qu [illegible] am [illegible] ſtr [illegible] ctionem contraxerit, ſed quod non vitanda fuerit amplius inanitas.

Illud vero argumentum, quod allatum eſt de reſ [illegible] at [illegible] one, quam ad arbi [illegible] trium n [illegible] ſtrum augemu [illegible] mi [illegible] uimus, [illegible] ellitur ab Auerr [illegible] e, eo q [illegible] d. velimus n [illegible] limus, reſpirare [illegible] gamur [illegible] mi [illegible] re [illegible] ſi eſſet in nobis. Sed falſum eſſe, quod aſſumit Auerroes [illegible] gi nos expirare, demonſtrat ſeruus [illegible] b [illegible] rbarus, qui cum domino ſui [illegible] non poſſ [illegible] iniurias, mori maluit, proſtratusque humi ſpiritum ex tota ſuppreſſit, & diutius immobilis manens, poſtea paululum reuolutus interiit: quod, ſi l [illegible] etum n [illegible] n [illegible] ui [illegible] e [illegible] pirationem cohibere, minime facere potuiſſet. [illegible] demum rationi, quæ acrius adſtr [illegible] g [illegible], & [illegible] rmare [illegible] debatur reſpirationem e [illegible] otum voluntari [illegible] m, quia ſectis neruis, qui ad ſeptum t [illegible] [illegible] uer [illegible] m feruntur, interit cum eius motu reſpirat [illegible], reſpondet male inſtitutam eſſe, formamque, ac [illegible] r [illegible] uam di [illegible] unt, argumenti [illegible] conſutare.

D [illegible] rma dicit doceri nos [illegible] Dialecticis, ſi ea, quæ rem aliquam conſequuntur, falſa ſu [illegible], [illegible] quuque [illegible] m [illegible] ſſe, quam ſequuntur; non tamen cum falſa hæc eſt, falſam eſſe, qu [illegible] con [illegible] ex [illegible] imauit Galenus, qui ſublato ant [illegible] edente cenſuit tolli, quod conſequitur in [illegible] unc m [illegible] d [illegible] ris, aut ſectis neruis ad ſeptum tranſuerſum pertinentibus reſpirati [illegible] ſeruaretur, non [illegible] ſe [illegible] non ſeruatur, ergo non eſt voluntaria. At non difficile eſt repellere quod [illegible] ontra [illegible] or [illegible] am a [illegible] ment [illegible] obiicitur; neq, enim [illegible] leuus ita illud expreſſit, vt non poſſit redi [illegible] ad [illegible] iale [illegible] ſu [illegible] blato conſequente id tollit, qu [illegible] d ant [illegible] edit, in hunc modu [illegible] reſ [illegible] iratio [illegible] m [illegible] n [illegible] [illegible] ius, ſeruaretur ſectis, aut alligat [illegible] neruis ſepto tranſuerſ [illegible] di [illegible] bu [illegible] e non [illegible] voluntarius.

[illegible] d attinet ad materiam, et am [illegible] ne [illegible] datur interire reſ [illegible] irati [illegible] nem ſi [illegible] cto, ant [illegible] ll [illegible] [illegible] cedit Auerr. eam ſimpliciter [illegible] concurrat facultas pulmonis, [illegible] a cum [illegible] acultate an [illegible] [illegible] deſit. Nos autem accipimus, quo Auerr [illegible] es dat concurr [illegible]

ga[illegible] neceſſa[illegible]italem, [illegible]
& augeri, ac mi[illegible]s mag[illegible] celeritate[illegible]
firmata ſunt Galeni argumenta [illegible]ſmatis ſis, quib[illegible]
quæ reſpirationem non eſſe mo[illegible] voluntarium[illegible]
niſi cognoſcens & cogitans: at reſpirant & qui dorm[illegible]
ciſcitur à voluntate. Soluitur hoc à Galeno [a] qui conce[illegible]
antecedat, monſtrat quædam cognoſci, ſed parum animaduerſ[illegible] anim[illegible]
rum nos facile capiat obliuio, & eiuſmodi à voluntate fieri ducta conſuetudine qu[illegible]
cogitantes mouemus palpebras, oculos, guttur in deglutiendo, & thoracem in reſ[illegible]
mientes reſpirant, non [illegible] adormiunt, vt animus aliqua ex parte non vigilet, & non [illegible]
luntas non imperet muſculis thoracis reſpirationem. Aliud argumentum, quod reſpirat[illegible]
tus voluntarius, quia cogimur interdum ſpirare, cum ſupprimere ſpiritum volumus, di[illegible]
ſtinctione motus voluntarii, quem conſtat vel omnino liberum eſſe, vel ſeruire alicui corpo[illegible]
rati: liber omnino motus eſt oris, manuum, pedum, neque enim cogimur loqui, ambulare, au[illegible]
dere aliquid à vi aliqua interna: ſed neceſſitati ſeruit motus muſculorum abdominis, quo reliquiæ ci-
bi depelluntur: eiuſmodi eſt etiam motus thoracis, qui reſpirationem efficit, ſeruit enim neceſſitati
temperandi caloris, & reficiendi ſpiritus animalis. Hi motus non ſunt omnino liberi, cum non poſſint
ſine moleſtia omitti, ſicut illi, quos ante diximus: neque enim ipſorum vſum deſiderat aliqua corporis
neceſſitas, ſed ſolum externa aliqua vis, ſicuti cum extorquentur crimina à ſacrilegis, & [illegible]leſtis homi-
nibus, qui tamen poſſunt ipſa reticere, neque fateri coguntur, ſi, vt nonulli faciunt, obſiſtere tormen-
tis fortiter malint. Reſpirare igitur nemo cogitur, modo velit moleſtiam ferre, vt ſeruus ille barbarus,
quem diximus.

Vtitur etiam Auerroes ratione hac: reſpiratio monſtrat, qualis ſit temperatio cordis; ergo non eſt voluntaria, ſed naturalis, cum à corde oriatur. Diluenda, reſpirationem monſtrare cordis temperationem, vbi bene affecta ſint inſtrumenta ad ſpirandum neceſſaria, eo quod voluntas neceſſitati reſpondet, & magis, aut minus mouet, prout maior, vel minor eſt cordis calor, ac propterea indicat, qualis ille in corde ſit, licet tamen ipſam & augere & minuere ad arbitrium noſtrum: id ſi fiat, non amplius denunciat cordis temperationem. Alia item ratione concluditur reſpirationem non eſſe motum voluntarium; quia eius aſſiduitatem ſequeretur labor, ſicuti aliorum motuum, qui tamen non ſequitur. Dic non ſequi; quoniam voluntas relictis aliis eo maxime incumbit, vt huic neceſſitati ſuccurrat, & id[illegible]o aſſidue ſpiritum animalem ad thoracem tranſmittit, ita vt non laboret. Poſtrema ratio concludit pulmonem non poſſe moueri à thorace; quia quod ab altero mouetur, violenter mouetur, quod autem huiuſmodi eſt, non poteſt aſſiduum eſſe: ergo pulmo non mouetur à thorace. Reſponde non omni[illegible] quæ ab altero mouentur, violenter moueri: nam ignis, qui à cælo circumfertur, non mouetur violenter, ſicuti neque orbes inferiores à ſuperioribus, ſed id tantum quod nullam confert vim ad eum motum, ſicuti lapis ſurſum impulſus. at pulmo vim confert; ita enim conſtitutus eſt à natura, vt ſine vlla moleſtia thoracis motum ſequatur. Sed de effectrice ſatis multa. Inſtrumenta ſuperſunt reſpirati[illegible]ni ſeruientia, quæ quamuis multa, pauciora tamen ſunt, quam quæ ſeruiunt facultati altrici. Numeran[illegible]r [b] in inſtrumentis reſpirationis, nares, os, fauces, vua, collum, guttur, aſpera arteria, pulmo, thorax v[illegible] cum ſepto tranſuerſo; alia autem aliorum vis eſt: quædam enim motum dilatationis, & contractio[illegible] conficiunt, quemadmodum thorax, & ſeptum tranſuerſum; quædam aditum præbent aeri, cum d[illegible]tur, aut redditur, veluti nares, os, guttur, aſpera arteria; quædam receptaculi officio funguntur, veluti pulmo; quædam temperant, quem accipit aerem, ne nimis frigidus ad ipſum feratur, veluti vua.

Quatuor [c] autem in vniuerſum colligimus vſus propoſitarum partium ex his, quæ dicta ſunt, cum aut moueant, aut ſint receptaculum, aut præbeant aditum aeri, aut eundem temperent. Ex iis tantum illæ, quæ mouent actionem, efficere dicuntur veluti thorax & ſeptum tranſuerſum cum aliis muſculis opem ferentibus, & hoc nomine præcipuum [d] inſtrumentum cenſeri poſſunt: reliquæ vſum præbent duntaxat, inter quas maxime præcipua iudicatur pulmo. [e] Vbi autem tantum duæ partes dicuntur reſpirationi ſeruire, thorax & pulmo, intelligere oportet principales, cumque apud Hipp[illegible]atem [g] legis [principium alimenti ſpiritus, os, nares, guttur] nil aliud ſibi vult principium, quam primam partem ordine, per quam aer ingreditur, non tamen præcipuam, [h] quamquam nares præcipuum ſunt inſtrumentum ſpiritus, ſi ad cerebrum conferantur, ſicuti pulmo, ſi ad cor. [i] Sanitas quidem ducitur ac redditur aer per nares, illis vero, quibus aut hæ aut aliæ partes reſpirationi inſeruientes male affectæ ſunt, ingreditur aer, & egreditur per os. [k] Inſtituit autem natura nares ad odoratum, quamuis iiſdem abutatur ad reſpirationem, ſicut ad ſermonem lingua, quæ alioquin ad guſtandum facta eſt. Os ſimiliter effinxit natura ad conficiendum cibum, quamuis eodem vtatur ad vocem, & reſpirationem. Dum cibum, aut potionem deglutimus, quieſcit actio reſpirationis; ne quid autem inter deglutiendum per guttur ad aſperam arteriam delabatur, quod animal ſtrangulet, prouidit natura [m] [illegible] animalibus adſtringens guttur, vt auibus, aliis degens per particulam, quam paruæ linguæ mo[illegible] ipſi affixit, ita vt tuto edere liceat, & bibere. Hæc igitur ſunt inſtrumenta reſpirationis, quorum conſeruatio nobis propoſita eſt; ad vnumquodque autem ſigillatim aggrediemur, ſi prius quæ reſtant de cauſis reſpirationis generatim præter continentes (de quibus iam dictum eſt) & quæ ſpeciatim expoſuerimus.

Cauſæ reſpirationis non continentes generatim, & ſpeciatim. CAP. IV.

SVnt igitur aliæ cauſæ præter continentes, quæ reſpirationem quamuis non efficiant, mutant tamen, & diuerſam reddunt: multas autem eiuſmodi inuenies, & naturales, & non naturales, & præter naturam, quæ vt pulſum, ita etiam reſpirationem differentem faciunt, quatenus m[illegible] vnam, vel plures ex cauſis continentibus, vt finem, facultatem, inſtrumenta: hæ deinde aliter aff[illegible]ctæ alium

b Gal. 6. lib. de vſu par. c. 2. & 8. lib. de vſu par. c. 1.
c Gal. in lib. de an. eſſ.
d Gal. in lib. de [illegible] reſpir. c. 5.
e Gal. 7. lib. de aggre. [illegible] 1. & 2.
f Gal. 4. [illegible] de [illegible] 2.
g In lib. de aliment. prope medium.
h Gal. in lib. de [illegible]
k Ar[illegible] lib. [illegible] de [illegible]
m Ari[illegible] 3. lib. de art. an.
n Ar[illegible] lib. de reſp.

[illegible]

[illegible] *tranſue* [illegible] CAP. V.

[illegible] es & par[illegible] genitales [illegible] autẽ terminatur [illegible] vnde cib[illegible] & [illegible] accipitur alimentum, & illam, qua [illegible] ſed [illegible] tum id, quod eſt inter iugulum, & ſeptum [illegible] pars vocatur [illegible], poſterior [illegible], quæ [illegible] dximus, eſt inter iugulum & ſeptum [illegible] appe[illegible] nunc nobis proponitur explican[illegible] vt vn[illegible] [illegible]tionis, quod [illegible]

[illegible], cum thoracem effinxit [illegible] ad viſcera [illegible] [illegible] enim pulmonem & cor quod eſt inter omnes pa[illegible] [illegible] Aphrodiſeus reliquas partes thoracis [illegible] ent[illegible] null[illegible] c[illegible] re[illegible] quamuis nonnulla ſint, quæ [illegible] finis [illegible] quem [illegible] eſt, ipſa [illegible] & [illegible] motui [illegible] pulmo, & aerem frigidum attrahit, & eo [illegible] contracto contrahitur, & [illegible]idum expel[illegible] [illegible]ime [illegible]ppoſitus eſt thorax, ſiue formam, ſiue materiam ſpectes. F[illegible] thora[illegible] [illegible] ta[illegible], & oculis percipitur, ſimiliter & magnitudo. Vtraque autem apta eſt [illegible] pulmonem, & ad aerem, quem multum neceſſe eſt haurire [illegible] maxime [illegible] latus [illegible]nam brachia [illegible] cum lateribus nectantur, nihil detrahunt de [illegible] ipſi[illegible] [illegible] crura quadrupedibus vnde anguſtior eſt his thorax proportione, quam homi[illegible] [illegible] eus ſit ad [illegible] latum ſed ne lædatur multa carne [illegible] [illegible] em [illegible] magnitud[illegible] thoracis magnitudini cordis, & pulmonis [illegible] [illegible] & paruitas [illegible], magnitudinem & paruitatem vertebrarum [illegible] [illegible] anime [illegible], [illegible] ſicuti ruſſus magnitudo [illegible] magnit[illegible] quamobrem vbi caput [illegible] habeat ma[illegible] [illegible] nem cordis & pulmonis [illegible] paruitas [illegible] qu[illegible] caput [illegible] medulla, & vertebra dorſi, thorax [illegible] magis ſequeret[illegible] [illegible] caliditatem cordis & pulmonis. At cauum quod [illegible] thoracem [illegible] [illegible] na fuerint [illegible] vbi [illegible] ne [illegible] ampſer[illegible] [illegible] anæ [illegible], & [illegible], quas [illegible] [illegible] ex muſculis, quæ natura [illegible] erunt [illegible] m[illegible] mu[illegible] eſt [illegible], neq[illegible] [illegible] cerebrum [illegible] vim m[illegible] he[illegible]. Abdomen [illegible] [illegible] ſuperant [illegible] [illegible] tur, vt [illegible] [illegible] ad munera [illegible] Marc[illegible] [illegible] partu[illegible] [illegible] emus exori[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vertebr[illegible] [illegible] quæ pr[illegible]

[illegible] cartilago [illegible] ex quo [illegible] uſlas [illegible] ura quædam [illegible]

[illegible] & ſene[illegible] [illegible] inter [illegible]

[illegible]æ de[illegible] [illegible] & hinc a [illegible] verſus anteriora decli[illegible]nt. [illegible] cartilaginem [illegible] obliquæ in orbem ſurſum in a[illegible] rectam. tunc e[illegible] [illegible] arcus, & in angulum quodammodo flectuntur, id [illegible] tunc eſt in [illegible] omnie[illegible]ibus coſtis [illegible], cum oſſe pectoris non committuntur, excepta duode[illegible] [illegible] cartilag[illegible] obſcu[illegible]e admodum ſurſum ſpectat. Illa vero in quam quinque inferiores deſinunt, in acutum mucronem ſi[illegible]nitur. Sed cartilago primæ anguſta incipit, & paulatim lateſcit; ſecundæ, tertiæ, quartæ, quintæ, & ſextæ extrema tuberculum acutum exigit, quod in oſſe pectoris recipitur. A poſteriori parte coſtarum oſſa in tuberculum finiuntur, quod cum corpore vertebræ committitur, & appendix eſt non ſecus, quam reliquorum articulorum capita, qua inter ſe committuntur. Omnes etiam vſque ad decimam non longe [illegible] iam dicto tuberculo, aliud exiguot, quod ſimiliter appendix eſt, & in ſinum inſeritur tranſuerſi proceſſus vertebræ: vbi à tranſuerſo procedunt verſus partem anteriorem in capitulum quoddam aſſurgunt, cum quo nectuntur chordæ ſexti muſculi mouentis dorſum, quæ nectuntur etiam cum extremo traſuerſi proceſſus vertebrarum, ſed paulo vlterius aſſurgunt coſtæ in aliud capitulum, cui quintus muſculus illigatur thoracem mouens. Externa coſtarum ſuperficies, quam thoracis membrana tegit, læuis eſt, niſi vbi cum vertebris committuntur, ibi enim aſpera eſt, vt melius ligamenta retineat; paulo etiam vlterius verſus anteriorem partem aſperias ſentitur propter muſculos & chordas, quæ ibi nectuntur: eadem ſeotitur ab inferiori, & ſuperiori parte, vbi recti debent muſculi inter coſtas collocati.

Quibuſdam etiam partibus coſtæ ſinuantur, vt cedant neruis, venis, & arteriis; id quod non accidit tribus ſuperioribus, ad quas non pertinent magna vaſa; neque tribus inferioribus, cum depreſſæ ſint, quantum ſatis eſt ad ea recipienda. Magnitudo non eſt eadem omnibus; ſuperiores, & inferiores breuiores ſunt; mediæ longiores, atque idcirco prima, & duodecima breuiſſimæ, dein ſecunda, & vndecima, tertia, & decima; ſexta autem, ſeptima, & octaua longiſſimæ ſunt. Reſpondet cartilaginis longitudo longitudini coſtarum; longioribus enim longior adiuncta eſt. Eadem ratio eſt latitudinis; nam prima coſta, quæ latiſſima eſt, terminatur in latitudinem latiſſimam, ſextæ, ſeptimæ, octauæ, & interdum nonæ, cartilago lateſcit, adeo vt nullum fere ſpacium relinquat inane; craſſitudo cartilaginis reſpondet craſſitudini coſtarum; vndecimæ enim & duodecimæ, quæ tenuiſſimæ ſunt, tenuiſſima adiecta eſt cartilago; mediæ medio modo ſe habent. Quod autem vtrinque duodecim ſint, ſatis patere poteſt ex duodecim vertebris thoracis, cum quibus committuntur; vt autem vertebræ raro tredecim ſunt, rarius vndecim, ita etiam coſtæ. Ex his ſeptem ſuperiores non ſolum cum vertebris à poſteriori parte, ſed etiã cum oſſibus pectoris à priori committuntur; quinq; inferiores appellantur ſpuriæ, quod à priori parte non perueniant ad os pectoris, ſed à latere eius cartilaginibus inter ſe alligatæ, excepta duodecima, quæ cum vndecima per cartilaginem non nectitur; ſicuti neque hæc interdum cum decima. Omnes autem cum vertebris committuntur, non tamen duplic articulo omnes, vt credidit Galenus, [a] ſed tantum
C nouem ſuperiores, quæ vno tuberculo in ſinu corporis vertebræ, altero in ſinu tranſuerſi proceſſus recipiuntur: decima rariſſime duobus articulis nectitur, vndecima, & duodecima vnico duntaxat capitulo corpori vertebræ inhæret. Capitulum extremum, per quod coſtæ cum corpore vertebræ committuntur, non recipitur in vna vertebra duntaxat, ſed in ſinu in duabus exculpto; tantum primæ coſtæ capitulum inſeritur in ſinum in prima vertebra inſculptum.

[a] Gal. lib. 8. de agg. anat. c. 1.

Sinus, qui recipit capitulum octo ſequentium coſtarum inſculpitur in duabus; tres vltimæ per parua capitula in ſinus parum deſidentes inſeruntur. Os pectoris partim defendit interna viſcera, partim muſculos fulcit, partim accommodatur ad motum, cum ſinus habeat, in quos coſtarum cartilagines coniiciuntur; ſubſtantia eius non admodum ſolida eſt, cum intus pumicis modo rara ſit, quamuis anteriori parte ſolidiori teſta regatur, poſteriori minus ſolida, vbi nonnulla foramina, qua craſſius eſt, ſe oſtendunt non peruia, per quæ penetrant venæ alimentum afferentes. Degenerat os pectoris in cartilaginem à parte tam inferiori, quam ſuperiori, & à ſuperiori, vbi coſtarum cartilaginem recipit. Figura totius oſſis pectoris enſem cum ſuo manubriolo repræſentat; vnde apud græcos ξιφοειδὴς, hoc eſt, enſiforme nominatur. Quod ad magnitudinem attinet, latius eſt in homine, quam in aliis animalibus, ſed breuius proportione ſui corporis; videtur autem vnicum, quamuis conſtet ex pluribus, quæ proceſſu ætatis inter ſe paulatim coaleſcunt, ita vt paulatim fiant pauciora & in vnitatem coeant. Galenus [b] credidit ipſũ conſtare ex ſeptem, quod totidem ſint coſtæ, quæ cum ipſo iunguntur; ſed his addendum eſt
D octauum, quod mucronatam ſubſtinet cartilaginem; quod ſi cadauer fœtus ſeces, inuenies primum duntaxat ex ipſis eſſe os; nam cætera nondum ſunt oſſa, ſed cartilagines adhuc. In his vero, qui in lucem editi ſunt, vſque ad ſeptem annos, cuiuslibet illorum octo ſubſtantiam eſſe os comperies & omnia diſtincta eſſe, ſed multa cartilagine inter ſe coniuncta; hæc proceſſu ætatis in os degenerat, ita vt inter ſe coaleſcant, & tandem in ſenectute ea octo vnum conficiatur: ætate firma, vbi membranam, quibus obducuntur, abraſeris, plerunque tria reperies, quorum tertium degenerat in mucronatam cartilaginem; quæ ad finem plerunque bipartita eſt in longitudinem, ab ea tamen facile ſeiungitur.

[b] Galen. lib. 8. de agg. anat. c.

Primum apparet ab externa parte gibbum, ab interna ſimũ, in medium aſſurgit in ſpeciem trianguli; à ſuperiori parte ſinum habet lunatum, vbi canum quoddam efficit, quod & ante ſectionem conſpicitur, vbi etiam craſſius eſt, quam ab inferiori, ſed craſſius item in medio ſecundum longitudinẽ, quam à lateribus: commiſſura huius cum ſecundo laxa adeo eſt, vt ſenſui euidens ſit, & in reſpirando manifeſtum motum præſeferat. Secundum os incipit, vbi ſecundæ coſtæ cartilago inhæreſcit primo: [illegible] autem latum eſt, quam craſſum anguſtius tamen eſt a ſuperiori parte, qua committitur cum primo, quam ab inferiori, ſed nullibi æquat latitudinem ſuperioris partis primi oſſis: huic vtrinque inhæret cartilago tertiæ, quartæ, quintæ & ſextæ coſtæ & aliqua ex parte ſecundæ, & ſeptimæ: nam tertium o[illegible]uum eſt, ibique incipit, vbi ſeptimæ coſtæ cartilago inhæreſcit ſecundo, paulo autem poſt degenerat in cartilaginem mucronatam.

Colloca-

Collocatum eſt os pectoris vniuerſum a priori parte, ... autem ... tur ad mucronatam cartilaginem, cui ſeptum tranſuerſum ... atur, ... ſtarum cartilagine capitulata. habet enim ſinus cartilagine obductos, vbi ... perne cum iugulo committitur cartilagine mollitum vtrumque ſinum habet ... gum ... tiora inſculptum, in quem iuguli caput inſeritur.

Sed tranſeamus ad muſculos illos, ex quibus componitur thorax, & ſimul ad eos, qui adeo ... gantur, vt eius dilatationem, vel contractionem adiuuent. Numerantur [a] fere ab omnibus muſculi ad thoracem pertinentes octagintanouem, quadraginta quatuor à parte dextra, totidem à ſiniſtra, & vnus communis, nempe ſeptum tranſuerſum, de quo agemus, vbi explicauerimus quadragintaquatuor vtriuſque lateris.

a ... de ... anatb. ... 2 lib. de mot. muſcul. ... 9 m lib. de cauſ reſpir.

Ex his quatuor vtrinque ad abdomen referuntur, qui ſpectant etiam ad motum thoracis: ſex præterea vtrinque ad thoracem, quos communes appellant, cum ad multas certas pertineant, trigintaquatuor ad ſpacia, quæ inter coſtas ſunt. Sed qui diligentius rem intuiti ſunt, diſſentiunt in numero illorum ſex, qui tanquam communes ad thoracem referuntur: dicunt enim eſſe nouem: diſſentiunt & de muſculis, qui inter coſtas ſunt, quos non triginta quatuor, ſed viginti quatuor ſe inuenire in ſectione humani cadaueris teſtantur. Tractemus primum communes, hoc eſt, eos, qui non ſunt proprii alicuius ex his ſpaciis, quæ inter coſtas ſunt, ſed communiter ad thoracem pertinent. Horum primus carnoſo initio oritur ab inferiori, atque ab interiori parte iuguli, quæ ad primam coſtam ſpectat, in quam carnoſo fine inſeritur; eſt autem valde breuis, tenuis, & ex toto carnoſus: ducuntur eius fibræ à iugulo, à cuius longitudine incipit, obliquæ, & quaſi tranſuerſæ antrorſum, dum inſerantur in ſuperiorem partem primæ coſtæ & in os pectoris, qua hoc cum eius cartilagine cõmittitur: attrahitur à primo muſculo prima coſta ſurſum verſus partem poſteriorem, atque idcirco dilatatur pectus. Secundus, qui nonnullis videtur ponendus in muſculis ſcapulæ, magnus eſt, & oritur carnoſo initio ab interna parte baſis ſcapulæ, vnde ſuper coſtas pergens lateſcit, & aliquando tenuior fit, dum inſeratur in tertiam, quartam, quintam, ſextam, ſeptimam, & octauam coſtam, & interdum in nonam ad medium longitudinis, priuſquam in cartilaginem degeneret, exigit, cum inſeritur, quoſdam proceſſus quaſi digitos, qui ab ſexta coſta cum ſimilibus proceſſibus primi muſculi abdominis in ſerræ ſpeciem committuntur. Reliqua pars muſculi præter hos proceſſus coſtis ſuperiicitur: trahit hic coſtas in partem poſteriorem, & hoc pacto thoracem dilatat. F

Tertius incipit à ſpina trium inferiorum vertebrarum ceruicis, & primæ thoracis, initio neruoſo, tenui, lato, deſcenditque in priorem partem ſuper primum par muſculorum mouentium caput, & ſuper aliquot alios mouentes dorſum, & pectus: vbique autem efficitur carnoſus & latus, poſtquam tranſiit primum par muſculorum mouentium caput. Sed cum primam coſtam attingit, nonnihil verſus latus conuertitur, in tres quaſi digitos partitus, qui feruntur ad ſpacia inter coſtas, quibus inhærent.

Quartus oritur principio lato, ac tenui à ſpina vndecimæ, & duodecimæ vertebræ thoracis, & ab aliis etiam lumborum, tranſuerſuſque procedit ſuper aliquot muſculos mouentes dorſum & ſuper quintum mouentem pectus, fereque progreditur antrorſum recta, ſed vt ex propoſitis muſculis exceſſit, cum coſtis nectitur, & craſſior fit, carnoſas quaſdam fibras accipiens, finitur tamen partim veluti in tres digitos, qui nonæ, decimæ & vndecimæ coſtæ illigantur, multo prius, quam cartilagineæ euadant; qui vero committuntur in ſerræ ſpeciem cum ſimilibus proceſſibus primi muſculi abdominis. Trahit hic coſtas, in quas inſeritur, & eatenus thoracem dilatat. G

Quintus naſcitur vna cum muſculo maxime lato ex his, qui dorſum mouent à poſteriore parte oſſis ſacri, & ab ea parte oſſis coxæ, quæ magis in exteriora prominet, quam os ſacrum. Inde aſcendit inhærens proceſſibus à latere vertebrarum lumborum, vna cum duodecimo muſculo mouente dorſum, cum quo ita valide nectitur, vt à quibuſdam eius pars exiſtimetur. Cum primum accedit ad duodecimam vertebram thoracis, adeo ab eo ſeiungitur, vt videatur inde initium ſumere; poſtea obliq; aſcendit aliquatenus verſus partem exteriorem, & quaſdam profert chordas rotundas: illigantur hæ tuberculis, quæ exigunt ſex coſtæ inferiores paulo prius, quam inſerantur in proceſſus tranſuerſos vertebrarum; ſed vſque ad harum chordarum initium procedit totus carnoſus, ita vt primas etiam duas chordas carnoſas exigat. At non perueniunt huius muſculi chordæ ad ſex ſuperiores coſtas, vt aliqui exiſtimant, ſed quædam veluti appendices tenuis muſculi ſpeciem referentes: qua enim duodecimam coſtam attingit hic muſculus, chorda oritur, quæ ſtatim carnem ſumit, cuius paulo poſt expers aſcendit ad ſextam coſtam. H

Eadem ratione alia chorda ab vndecima coſta incipiens fertur ad quintam; tum alia à decima ad quartam; alia à nona ad tertiam; alia ab octaua ad ſecundam; alia à ſeptima ad primam. Eiuſmodi chordarum appendices magis videntur eſſe muſculi per ſe, quam partes quinti nunc propoſiti, ſi quis tamen eas intuitus cum quinto muſculo confuſas velit eiuſdem eſſe partes, non errabit. Mouet quintus per ſuas chordas coſtas ſex inferiores, per appendices ſex ſuperiores, & ita thoracem contrahit. Sextus ſitus eſt in cauo thoracis, pertinetq; per totum internum latus oſſis pectoris ad longitudinem coſtarum integrarum, excepta prima, & interdum etiam ſecunda: inhæret autem reliquis quinque integris adeo lateſcens, vt externo latere fere pertineat ad os coſtarum. Habet idem tria latera trianguli modo, ſed inæqualia, duo admodum longa, vnum breue: quamuis autem tenuis ſit, plerunque carnoſus deprehenditur, eius fibræ tranſuerſæ procedunt ſuper os pectoris, quo nomine thoracem contrahit. Sed qui diligentius in ſectionem humani cadaueris incumbunt, his ſex muſculis communibus, vt paulo ante diximus, ternos alios adiiciunt thoracẽ dilatantes, quod primus & tertius ex propoſitis non ſatis ipſum attollere ac dilatare poſſint: primus quidem, quoniam oritur à iugulo, quod oſſi pectoris inhæret; tertius, quoniam paruus eſt, & obliquus, nec qua deſinit, valide illigatur.

Tertium

A Tr[illegible] vero muſ[illegible] tum, qu[illegible] adducunt, hæc ratio eſt: primus neruoſo initio incipit ab interiori ſuperficie tranſuerſorum proceſ[illegible] primæ, quartæ, quintæ, & ſextæ vertebris ceruicis, carnoſuſq; euadens inſeritur primæ coſtæ: hunc igitur ſeptimo loco numerant, omiſſumque ab aliis eſſe affirmant. Alterum octauum eſſe ſtatuunt, quem alii ad ceruicem referunt, quam circumduci ab ipſo credunt; eundemque [illegible] loco referunt inter muſculus dorſi, & proprie ceruicis, tanquam ortum à prima c[illegible]ſta, & in tranſuerſos proceſſus omnium vertebrarum ceruicis, excepta interdum prima & ſecunda, deſinentem neruoſo fine. Sed qui addunt, vt diximus, hunc octauo loco, muſculos thoracis non finiri ad vert[illegible], ſed magis incipere ab ipſis exiſtimant, & ad primam, ac aliquando etiam ad ſecundam co[illegible] def[illegible]nere. Tertium nono loco recenſent, qui ortus à tranſuerſis proceſſibus quartæ & quintæ vert[illegible] ſecundæ coſtæ & interdum etiam tertiæ alligatur.

Inter coſtas vtrinque diximus à pleriſque annotari muſculos triginta quatuor, ad quos iam ag[illegible]ur. Cum duo[illegible] coſtæ vndecim interualla conſtituant, ſex videlicet inter integras & quinq; [illegible], putant in quolibet interuallo quinque inferiorum coſtarum duos muſculos eſſe collocatos, [illegible] internum, alterum externum, & idcirco in omnibus decem in vniuerſum; Singula vero ex ſex interuallis ſuperioribus inter integras coſtas credunt contineri quatuor muſculis, ita vt omnes in vniuerſum ſint [illegible] quatuor, & ex quatuor muſculis in vnoquoque interuallo bini à vertebris inci-
B pientes anteriorem tendant vſq; ad eam partem, vbi coſtæ in cartilaginem degenerant, vnus externus, alter internus. At quem ductum ſingulorum fibræ obtineant, iidem addunt, vt declarent cui motui præſint exteriorum, qui ad ſpacia ſpuriarum coſtarum pertinent: fibræ (aiunt) ab ima parte ſuperioris coſtæ ad ſummam inferioris oblique deſcendunt à poſteriori parte verſus priorem, adeo vt incipiant à ſuperioribus, & deſinant in inferiores, quas ſurſum adducunt: internorum vero muſculorum, qui in iiſdem ſpacijs coſtarum ſpuriarum ſiti ſunt, fibræ à ſumma parte inferioris coſtæ ad imam ſuperioris oblique aſcendunt ſimiliter verſus partem priorem, ita vt externorum fibris ſubijciantur in figuram literæ X. quamobrem incipiunt interni muſculi ab inferioribus coſtis, & deſinunt in ſuperiores, quas deorſum trahunt, atque hoc pacto contrahunt thoracem. Eandem rationem eſſe dicunt externorum muſculorum in ſpacijs coſtarum integrarum a vertebris vſque ad eam ſedem, vbi in cartilaginem degenerant; ſed dum vſque ad thoracem, inquiunt, muſculi externi ab inferioribus coſtis incipiunt, & deſinunt ad ſuperiores: contra interni à ſuperioribus tendunt ad inferiores; qua ratione mutetur à natura fibrarum ductus in priori parte, vbi coſtæ in cartilaginem vertuntur, non ſatis explicant. Conſtat tamen eos, qui fibras habent deſcendentes ſurſum attrahere coſtas & eatenus dilatare pectus, ſiue externi ſint, ſiue interni: ex contrario illos, qui aſcendentes ducere deorſum coſtas, & pectus contrahere.

C Hoc, quod & rationi conſonum videtur, & à Galeno traditur, à recentioribus profeſſoribus anatomes non accipitur: exiſtimant enim ſiue deorſum, ſiue ſurſum coſtæ trahantur, ſiue ab internis, ſiue ab externis muſculis ad ſe mutuo accedere & eatenus reddere cauum thoracis anguſtius, quorum ſententiæ non ſubſcribo; ſiquidem cum adducuntur inferæ ad ſuperas, non contrahitur thorax, ſed dilatatur, vt quilibet ſenſu deprehendere poteſt, ſed cum ſuperiores ab inferioribus attrahuntur, pectus tunc redditur anguſtius, nam licet proxime etiam tunc ad ſe accedunt coſtæ, deorſum tamen deſcendunt.

Sed redeo ad eos, qui de triginta quatuor muſculis in ſpacijs inter coſtas duodecim auferunt: videntur enim illis tantum duo muſculi, vnus internus, alter externus: in ſingulis ſex ſpacijs inter coſtas ſuperiores: externus oritur à parte poſteriori, & proprie à proceſſu tranſuerſo illius vertebræ, cum quo coſta committitur, atque oblique aſcendit in anteriorem, ita vt eius fibræ pertineant proprie ad initium cartilaginis, per quam coſta cum oſſe pectoris coniungitur, atque ibi deſinant. Externo ſubijcitur internus, qui oritur etiam a parte poſteriori, non tamen à tranſuerſo proceſſu vertebræ, ſed ab ea ſede, qua coſta incipit curuari. huius fibræ in anteriorem partem oblique aſcendunt, dum perueniant ad os pectoris, & ſpacium quoque, quod in cartilagine eſt, impleant. Cæterum vt exterior incipiens à tranſuerſo proceſſu, quanto magis ad poſteriorem partem oritur, tanto minus fertur verſus partem priorem; interior tanto minus initium ſumit, quanto magis ad os pectoris fertur, ita vt ipſum finiatur. Cau-
D ſa vero, cur plerique poſuerint ſex muſculos in quolibet ex ſex ſpacijs inter coſtas ſuperiores, cum tantum duo ſint iam dicti, ea eſſe videtur, quod exterior muſculus in illis ſpacijs implet priorem partem vniuerſam, ſed deſinit ad cartilaginem coſtæ, à qua vſque ad os thoracis in ſpacio inter integras coſtas tantum fertur internus muſculus, quem peruenire diximus vſque ad os pectoris; hic cum fibras habeat oppoſitas illis, quas in externo cernebant, alter videtur muſculus externus; cum tamen ſit pars prior & finis interni, vt diximus, ſub qua, vbi detrahatur, adhuc carnoſæ fibræ inueniuntur contrarium ductum præſeferentes illis, quas internus muſculus in toto ſpacio à poſteriori parte vſque ad cartilaginem [illegible]tendit. Videntur hæ fibræ, alter muſculus internus, ſed decipiuntur incidentes, qui ſi accurate eas [illegible]actent, diſcernent partes eſſe ſexti muſculi thoracem mouentis, & non vnum internum: quamobrem in his ſpacijs duo tantum ſunt muſculi, vnus internus, alter externus; non bini externi, [illegible]demve interni: ſic habemus viginti duos muſculos, & non triginta quatuor in vndecim ſpacijs inter coſtas. ex iis vndecim externi cum habeant fibras deſcendentes, attrahunt coſtas ſurſum, & eatenus thoracem dilatant, contra vndecim interni fibras habent aſcendentes, ita vt deorſum trahant coſtas, & thoracem adſtringant.

Septum tranſuerſum communem eſſe muſculum diximus tam dextræ, quam ſiniſtræ partis thoracis, differt [a] autem a reliquis totius corporis, quod latus ſit, rotundus, & principium habeat à medio, vbi valde tenuis eſt: accipit autem [b] neruos à quarto, quinto, & ſexto pari neruorum ex medulla ſpinæ ad ceruicem prodeuntium: ab hoc initio tanquam à centro fibræ in orbem vndique ducuntur ad [illegible]nem ſepti, quod partim in mucronatam cartilaginem thoracis, partim in exteriorem partem ex-

[a] Gal. in lib. de can[illegible] [illegible] lib. de [illegible]
[b] [illegible] lib. de v[illegible] par. ca. 9.

Z

tremarum cartilaginum quatuor coſtarum,& in totam cartilaginem d[...] : E
ad finem vero vltimarum coſtarum iungitur cum ſecundo , & quarto muſculo abd[...] dæ
ſepti tranſuerſi,quæ recte ad vndecimam vertebram tendunt,non inſeruntur in ipſ[...] à
magna arteria & à ſexto muſculo mouente femur,ſed quaſi ligamentum vtrinque effi[...] a[...] latera
arteriæ paulatim robuſtiores redditæ , ſubter quam penetrant,dum longo fine innaſcantur aliquibus
vertebris lumborum detectis.Pars ſepti tranſuerſi,quæ neruoſa eſt, proceſſum exigit aſcendentem in
priora;contra quæ carnoſa eſt,deſcendit. Tegitur [a] ſeptum tranſuerſum duplici membrana, à ſuperiori parte ea,quæ coſtas ſuccingit : ab inferiori peritonæo. Habet & duo foramina , vnum in medio aliquantiſper verſus dextram partem , per quod tranſit truncus venæ cauæ, cum quo valide nectitur per duas membranas,a quibus tegitur;alterum foramen aliquanto magis deſcendit vltra dimidium ſiniſtrorſum:exit per hoc gula cum duobus ramis ex ſexto pari neruorum à cerebro prodeuntium; præter duo foramina apud vndecimam thoracis vertebram ſinum quemdam efficit ex fibris,quas ibi conuerti diximus in duo ligamenta,per quem ſinum deſcendit magna arteria.

[a] Gal 7. lib. de vſu par. c.21.

Attrahit ſeptum tranſuerſum mucronatam cartilaginem , & extrema ſpuriarum coſtarum ſurſum, & introrſum verſus ſuum initium,quod in medio eſſe diximus,& eo nomine claudit inferiorem partem thoracis,quam occupant coſtæ ſpuriæ,ſed dilatat reliquam partem ipſarum retrorſum , quas conſtat à poſteriori parte inter ſe diduci,non ſecus,quam ſextam,& ſeptimam thoracis, quarum cartilaginibus illigatur;quod ſi dum aerem attrahimus, ad latera manum admoneamus , percipiemus contra- F
ctionem a priori parte,dilatationem à poſteriori : gubernat igitur ſeptum tranſuerſum thoracis motum,præſertim [b] vbi ſine vi dilatatur , & contrahitur libere, neque tantum ſeparat viſcera thoracis à viſceribus ventris,vt voluit Ariſtot. [c] quem excuſat Auerroes, [d] quod Anatome eius ſeculo imperfectior eſſet. Sed ſatis perſecuti ſumus muſculos thoracem mouentes.

[b] Gal. 2. lib. de motu muſc c.9.& lib.7 de vſu part.c. 8.
[c] Ariſt. li.3. de Part. an. c 10.
[d] 2.Colliget. c.19.

Nunc ſupereſt,vt reſpirationis partes,à quibus proprie fiant,muſculis ſummatim colligamus.Conſtat reſpiratio,vt ante dictum eſt,ex attractione aeris,quam inſpirationem , & expulſione, quam expirationem vocamus. Inſpiratio fit,cum thorax dilatatur,expiratio,cum contrahitur: quamobrem quicunque muſculi thoracem dilatant,ad inſpirationem pertinent; quicunque contrahunt,ad expirationem. Dilatant autem omnes illi,qui coſtas ſurſum adducunt,ita vt ad ſe mutuo accedant; contrahunt quicunque eaſdem ducunt deorſum,ita vt inter ſe recedant,committuntur enim cum vertebris ſic , vt in ſuperiorem,& inferiorem partem adduci poſſint,& idcirco ad ſe accedere,vel inter ſe recedere.cum aſcendunt,ac propinquæ fiunt,ſimul etiam in exteriorem,& poſteriorē partem feruntur;cum deſcendunt,& à ſe recedunt,in priorem ſimul,& anteriorem tendunt; quamuis ex earum motu duplex tantum ſequatur affectio,dilatatio ſcilicet,per quam inſpiramus,& contractio,per quam expiramus. Sed cum tam expiratio, [e] quam inſpiratio & naturaliter fiat,& cum quadam vi, plures muſculi [f] concurrunt ad eam,quæ fit cum vi, quam ad eam , quæ naturaliter. In inſpiratione naturali dilatando tho- G
raci ſufficit ſolum ſeptum tranſuerſum;in ea,quæ fit cum vi,thorax neceſſe eſt dilatetur etiam à primo ex muſculis thoracis communibus;præterea ab illis , qui inter coſtas ſiti fibras habent , ſuperne deorſum tendentes;hi autem ſunt externi in omnibus ſpacijs inter coſtas. Expirationem naturalem ſatis præſtat per ſe grauitas thoracis,qui relaxato ſepto tranſuerſo deſcendit,& ita contrahitur; ſed vbi cum vi expiramus,concurrunt ad eum contrahendum muſculi,qui ſiti inter coſtas habent fibras ab inferiori parte ſurſum aſcendentes,huiuſmodi ſunt interni,tam inter ſpurias,quam inter integras coſtas, quo nonnulli alij opem conferunt,vt quartus,& ſextus ex communibus thoracis,tum illi,qui in abdomine ſunt:nam primum par premit inferiorem partem pectoris ; ſecundum , & tertium deorſum trahens coſtas valde pectus claudit; quartum contrahit coſtas in partem inferiorem,& aliquot premit : nonnihil etiam,obſcure tamen,ad expirationem conferre videntur muſculi ſcapulæ & humeri, quibus omnibus agentibus maxima cum vi contrahitur thorax , & expellitur aer,ſi quando autem contractio non redditur,ſed retinetur,prohibent exitum duo parui muſculi,qui tertiam [g] cartilaginem gutturis cum prima iungentes ipſum claudunt, & adeo validi ſunt,vt renitantur omnibus muſculis thoracem contrahentibus.

[e] Gal.in lib. de cauſ. reſpirat.
[f] Gal. 7. lib. de vſu part. c.20.
[g] Gal.2. lib. de motu muſc c 9.& in lib. de inſtrum. voc. diſſectione ca 5.

Membrana reſtat ex partibus thoracis,quæ græce, ὑπεζωκώς, quaſi ſuſcipiens dicitur, ſicut illa,quæ ventrem obuoluit, περιτόναιος,quod tendatur per omnes partes ibi collocatas:vtraque autem regit , alligat,inuoluit incluſa viſcera;ſed ſuccingens proprie muſculos,qui inter coſtas ſiti ſunt,veſtit, efficitque, H
ne [h] pulmo,qui mollis eſt,oſſa pectoris dura proxime attingat , quæ proprio quoque inuolucro circumdantur,ob eamdem cauſam;ſed interiecta ſuccingente membrana redditur contactus adhuc mitior. Subſtantia ſuccingentis eadem eſt, quæ aliarum membranarum,dura, tenuis , inæqualis,alba,validior, quam a priori,raro autem adnatam habet adipem , eamque magis prope vertebras, vbi magna vaſa diſcurrunt:accipit hæc venas à vena ſine coniuge,arterias ab arteria magna,quamquam nonnullæ tam venæ,quam arteriæ ad ipſam peruenientes deriuantur à vaſis, quæ ſub pectoris oſſe ad abdomen procedunt. Nerui,qui ad hanc pertinent,oriuntur à ſexto pari neruorum cerebri. Figura ſuccingentis membranæ eadē eſt,quæ thoracis,varia ſcilicet,ſuperne anguſta,inferne lata,latior adhuc à lateribus, breuior à priori parte,longior à poſteriori,foris gibba,intus caua,excepta poſteriori parte,quæ per vertebras & radices coſtarum foris deprimitur,intus aſſurgit. Superficies eius interna læuior eſt & quaſi aquoſo humore illita,præterquam vbi proceſſus quoſdam exigit ad inuoluendum & illigandum, vt ad longitudinem vertebrarum,vnde oritur ſeptum ſeparans dextram thoracis partem à ſiniſtra:præterea, vbi arteriam magnam, arteriam aſperam , gulam , venam ſine coniuge alligat, atque inuoluit,tum à priori parte,qua cum oſſe pectoris committitur ſeptum illud,quod thoracem in longitudinem diuidit. Habet eadem,qua ſeptum tranſuerſum regit,terna foramina , ſimiliter atque ipſum: tranſit per vnum vena caua,per alterum gula,per tertium, quem ſinum eſſe diximus, magna arteria; ad iugulum vero peruia eſt non vno foramine amplo,ſed pluribus,per quæ tranſeunt rami venæ cauæ & arteriæ magnæ, gula,

[h] Gal 7.lib. de aggreſſ. anat.c 2.& Gal. 7. de vſu par. c. 21.

[illegible] , & [illegible], qui [illegible] ad [illegible] parte [illegible] & arte[illegible] ibus ad [illegible] thorac[illegible] poſteriori parte pertinet [illegible] na v[illegible] priori [illegible] ad imam parte[illegible] pectoris [illegible] latere a prima coſta ad ſuperficiem ſepti tranſ[illegible] atque h[illegible] cauum thoracis [illegible] dat.

[illegible] iam deſcripta magni[illegible] ne colligitur ſitus: o[illegible] ligamen[illegible]s vertebrarum, coniungitur [illegible] priori parte cum vena ſine coniuge, & cum magna arteria, priori ſuperiecta habet vaſa, quæ ſub pe[illegible] deorſum ad abdomen deſcendunt. De numero dubitari poteſt, an vna ſit, an duplex [illegible] prout [illegible] etiam eſt membrana thoracem diuidens in longitudinem, cum qua iungitur, & ad quam iam [illegible] nus. Membranæ igitur, quæ thoracem in longitudinem [a] diuidunt, διαφράττοντα à græcis appel[illegible] nalis & ipſæ nominibus vtiles ſunt; nam & cor cum ſuo inuolucro continent ac tuentur, & vocis [illegible] an[illegible] er tutum, & thoracem in dexteram, & ſiniſtram partem diuidunt; [b] quo fit, vt vna læſa mo[illegible] pulmo poſſit in altera, quæ ſeruatur inuiolata: nam pars dextra pulmonis verſatur in dex[illegible] ſiniſtra in ſiniſtro ſinu, quem efficit hoc ſeptum in longitudinem. Subſtantia huius ſepti eſt membrana tenuis, plerunque expers pinguedinis; tantum enim pinguis cernitur ab exteriori parte, qua ſpectat ad cauum thoracis, præſertim in hominibus pinguioribus, in quibus omento ſimilis videtur; pro[illegible] iugulum vero glandula illi adnaſcitur, vbi vaſa diuiduntur. Venæ & arteriæ ad ipſum feruntur ab [illegible]s, quæ à iugulo deorſum per os pectoris deſcendunt ad ſeptum tranſuerſum, à quibus neruis ramos etiam accipit. Figura tam à dextro latere, quam a ſiniſtro inæqualium laterum triangulum repræſen[illegible], quorum quod breuiſſimum eſt, à iugulo per os pectoris, ac mucronatam cartilaginem ad ſeptum tranſuerſum finitur; alterum, quod longiſſimum eſt, à iugulo per dorſum ad vndecimam vertebram tendit; tertium medium inter hæc duo ab oſſe pectoris per longitudinem ſepti tranſuerſi ad dorſum progreditur. Superficies huius ſepti ab interiori parte aſpera eſt propter fibras, & membranas; ab exteriori, qua ad pulmonem ſpectat, læuis, & quaſi aqoo ſo humore illita; quibuſdam aliqua parte adnaſcitur pulmoni. Magnitudo pertinet à iugulo ad ſeptum tranſuerſum, & a vertebris ad os thoracis: [c] oritur autem a membrana ſuccingente, qua cum illa committitur ad os pectoris, ad ſeptum tranſuerſum, ad vertebras. Duæ autem membranæ, ex quibus in longitudinem conſtat, alibi coeunt inter ſe, veluti iuxta dorſi longitudinem, qua cum vertebris committuntur; alibi diſtant, veluti qua os pectoris attingunt tantum enim inter eas eſt interuallum, quantum os pectoris latum eſt, magnum quidem ſuperne, vbi os pectoris latiſſimum eſt, ſed deinde minus, cum id anguſtius redditur; hoc medium ſpacium inter ipſas interiectum multis fibris ac membranulis continetur. Quia vero cum ſepto tranſuerſo

C iunguntur, maxime inter ſe recedunt, vbi ſinum efficiunt, qui æquat eam partem omnem ſepti tranſuerſi, quæ carnis eſt expers; ſed latior eſt à priori parte, quam a poſteriori, complectiturque cor cum ſuo inuolucro, & vena caua, quorum amplitudini reſpondet amplitudo ſinus [d] huius tertii, qui medius eſt inter duos alios, quos diximus fieri ab hoc ſepto, vnum à dextra parte, alterum à ſiniſtra. Hactenus de partibus, quibus thorax continetur.

a Gal. 7. lib. de v. par. c. 1.
b Gal. 6. lib. de v. par. ca. 3.
c Gal. 7. lib. de aggreſſ. anat. c. 2.
d Gal. 6. lib. de plac. c. 7.

Quæ dicta ſunt de thorace, ad conſeruationem ſpectant rerum ſecundum naturam ad ipſum attinentium, ſanitatis videlicet, cauſarum, & effectorum. Sanitas thoracis, aut per conſenſum eſt, aut per eſſentiam; refertur ſanitas per conſenſum ad cerebrum, & neruos, vnde muſculi voluntarii motus vim accipiunt: ſanitas per eſſentiam vel ad materiam attinet thoracis, vel ad formam; materia tunc ſana eſt, cum temperationem obtinet moderatam; hæc ſi ad cutem reſpicias, omnino media eſt; ſi ad muſculos, calidior, & humidior; ſi ad oſſa & membranas, frigidior, & ſiccior, ſed cum in thorace partes frigidæ & ſiccæ ſuperare alias videantur, poteſt totius temperatio paulo frigidior, & ſiccior exiſtimari. Forma thoracis tunc ſana eſt, cum figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum retinet ſecundum naturam; his omnibus accedit vnitas, quam poſtulat tam materia, quam forma. Cauſæ ſanitatis in thorace ad principia referuntur, ad ſemen ſcilicet, & ſanguinem, & præterea ad inſtrumenta artis, vt in aliis partibus. Recognoſcitur in homine ſano ſanitas cum ſuis differentiis ſtatim nudato thorace, cadit enim ſub ſenſum, ſicut & reſpiratio, quæ eſt eius effectum, cauſæ coniectura inueſtigantur. De prognoſtico talem euentum expectare oportet, qualem pollicentur cauſæ, natura videlicet hominis, & victus, quo vtitur. Conſeruandi ratio ea eſt, quæ de oſſibus, membranis, muſculis in vniuerſum tradita eſt: illud tantum addere oportet, quod thorax maxime læditur à frigidis, [e] ab illis ſcilicet, quæ valde talia ſunt, cuiuſmodi eſt nix, & glacies, & propter illas partes, quæ in eo frigidæ ſunt, quemadmodum membranæ & oſſa, [f] quibus frigus inimicum eſt, & propter muſculos, qui refrigerati non poſſunt amplius expedite moueri, & dilatando & contrahendo facilem reſpirationem efficere.

D (margin letter beside "gnoſtico talem euentum")

e Hipp. 5. lib. aph. 24.
f Hipp. 5. lib. aph. 18.

De Pulmone. Cap. VI.

THoraci proxime ſubiiciendus eſt pulmo, quem omnes præcipuum ponunt in partibus ſeruientibus reſpirationi; [g] vnde apud græcos nomen ſumpſit πνεύμων, ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος, hoc eſt, à ſpiritu, ſic enim appellatur aer, qui per reſpirationem ducitur frigidus, & redditur calidus dilatato [h] & contracto pulmone: quamobrem natura ipſum [i] dedit illis animalibus, quæ quod multo ſanguine prædita ſint, calidiora ſunt, & aere indigent, à quo refrigerentur, veluti multa ex his, quæ terram incolunt, & nonnulla ex his, quæ aquam, vt Delphinus, [k] & vitulus marinus.

Temperatur igitur à pulmone calor, qui feruet in corde, vnde viæ [l] patent ad pulmonem, maximeque coniunctum eſt cor pulmoni, & per maxima oſtia ita vt ſimili qualitatis exceſſu ab ipſo afficiatur, & [illegible] citeo celerrime refrigeretur ab aere, quem ex ipſo haurit, ſicuti cerebrum ex naribus. Sed dicet fortaſſe quiſpiam, cur non allicit aerem cor proxime ex faucibus, & aſpera arteria ſine pulmone? videtur

g Ariſt. ca. li. de reſpir. c. [illegible]
h Gal. 2. lib. de plac. c. 4.
i Ariſt. 3. li. de part. an. ca. 6.
k [illegible] al. 6. lib. de vſu par. ca. 9.
l Ariſt. de reſpirat.
m [illegible] al. 4. de pra[illegible] [illegible]
n Galen. de vſu reſpira. ca. 5.

tar [illegible] ita factus: cum [illegible] dimus neceſſarium e[illegible]
autem [illegible] adipſum [illegible] quocirca effinxit [a] [illegible]
aerem conficiendum, ſicuti iecinori ad ſuc[illegible]m, quem ex [illegible]
Seruatur [b] etiam aer in pulmone, veluti aqua in ciſterna, & [illegible]
timus, vel vt diutius continuare ſermonem poſſimus, vel vt [illegible] gam[illegible]
rem, aut prauam aeris qualitatem, neque interea ſtrangulemur.

Sed cum vocis materia ſit aer, quem expirantes reddimus, pulmo [illegible] vt reſp[illegible] inſtrumentum cenſetur; præterquam [d] quod hanc quoque vitalem præbet, quo[illegible] defendit cor, cum palpitat, neque permittit ipſum offendi à duritie th[o]racis. [illegible]erum [illegible]mnes, pulmonem eſſe præcipuum reſpirationis inſtrumentum, ita diſcrepant de vi, qua [illegible] nonnulli ipſum naturaliter ac per ſe moueri exiſtiment, quorum ſententiam ante [illegible] dentes ipſum ſequi motum thoracis, ac cum eo ſimul dilatari, ac contrahi; quod ſi [illegible] caderet, ſicuti oculus, manus, & pes, nulla eſſet de eius actione controuerſia. [f] Explicato ſiu[illegible] factus eſt pulmo, materiam eius & formam exponere oportet; vtranque autem inueniemus [illegible] hoc eſt, ad reſpirandi munus maxime appoſitam.

Materia pulmonis ſunt partes illæ, ex quibus conſtat: eſt autem contextus [g] non ſecus ac [illegible] pluribus vaſis cum carne molli, quæ non patiatur illa ſcindi, cum diuiduntur, hanc extrinſ[illegible] membrana. [h] Vaſa quibus pulmo continetur, ad tria genera referuntur, ad arteriam aſperam, [illegible] venalem, & venam arterialem: vnaquæque autem bipartita eſt; diuiditur enim in dexteram, & [illegible] partem pulmonis validis membranis diſiuncta, & in vtraque parte in fibras eiuſdem binas à parte [illegible]tra, totidem à ſiniſtra; & rurſus in multos ramulos perinde ac [i] ſtirpes, donec tota abſumatur, [illegible] euaneſcat. Videbatur [k] autem ſufficere aſpera arteria, quæ propriè ad reſpirationem pertinet, [illegible] [l] eſt omnibus pulmonem habentibus, ſola etiam reſpirantibus nobis dilatatur & contrahitur; [illegible] enim pulmone, ſi guttur inſles tantum hanc diſtendi videbis, arteria venali, & vena arteriali eam [illegible] molem ſeruante, ita vt non videantur neceſſariæ, ſed tamen ſunt, arteria quidem venalis, vt aerem [illegible] hauritur, cordi ſuppeditet; vena vero arterialis, vt alimentum præbeat, ita vt oportuerit vtranque a[illegible] iunctam eſſe. Oritur [m] aſpera arteria à faucibus, vbi ſitum eſt guttur, quod eſt eius caput, arteria ven[a]lis à ſiniſtro ventriculo cordis, vena arterialis à dextro. In pulmone vero ſitæ ſunt in hunc modum: aſpera arteria media eſt inter arteriam venalem, & venam arterialem; ſic enim proxima eſt vtrique, per [illegible] impertit aerem cordi, per hanc allicit alimentum. Reſidet [n] à priori parte arteria venalis, vt pr[o]pinquior ſit cordi & breuius, atque idcirco tutius iter faciat; conſtat enim ex ſimplici ac tenui tunica [illegible] paulo poſt monſtrabimus) quæ facile offenderetur: à poſteriori vena arterialis, quæ cum duplici ac valida tunica contineatur, minus offendi poteſt longitudine itineris. Huiuſmodi ſunt partes, e[x] quibus pulmo componitur; earum naturam ſigillatim exponere oportet; differemus aſperam art[e]riam ad proximum librum, vbi de voce agemus, quam hæc vna cum gutture effingit. perſequen[illegible] nunc reliquas, & primo venam, & arteriam, deinde carnem vna cum membrana, Inde autem [illegible] initium, quod [o] arteriæ, quæ per vniuerſum corpus diuiſæ ſpiritum ac tenuem ſanguinem impertiun[t] duplici tunica continentur, quarum altera ſexduplo craſſior eſt (vt voluit Herophilus [illegible] quam tun[ic]a venarum, per quas fertur ſanguis ad ſingulas partes alendas. Arteriarũ tunica ſi tenuis, a[c] ſimplex e[illegible], permitteret ſpiritum, ac tenuem ſanguinem exire intempeſtiue: venæ ſi duplicem ac de[n]ſam non [illegible]am haberent, non ſinerent craſſiorem ſanguinem exire, quem alunt ſingulæ partes vt alantur. At in pulmone natura tunicam commutauit, ſiquidem tenuem, raram, ac ſimplicem dedit arteriæ, quemadmodum venis, vnde venalis dicta eſt: duplicem craſſam ac denſam venæ quemadmodum arteriis, vnde arterialis dicta eſt; id, quod miro artificio machinata eſt, cum vena in eo debeat tenuem ſanguinem ſeru[a]re, quem à corde accipit; tali enim alitur pulmonis [p] caro & non craſſo; quod ſi ex ſimplici, rara, ac [te]nui tunica conſtaret, non poſſet tenuem ſanguinem retinere. Præterea cum debeat immobilis [illegible]nere & nullo modo agitari, vbi pulmo dilatatur & contrahitur, maxime idonea fuit ex craſſa, [illegible] denſa tunica, qualem habent arteriæ aliarum partium. Arteria, quæ temperare cordis feruorem deb[et] celeriter aerem præbendo atque [q] excipiendo, appoſite facta fuit ex ſimplici ac tenui tunica, [illegible] dite dilatari, & contrahi poſſit, cum cor contrahitur & dilatatur; neque [r] enim pulmoni ſeruit, [illegible] ra arteria, quæ cum eo dilatatur, & contrahitur, ſed cordi. [illegible] autem tantum peruia aeri accipiendo, [illegible] que enim ſanguinem fundit, niſi vbi præter naturam rara ſit, ſed tunc accidit ſanguinis [illegible]putum; [illegible] enim ſolum aerem continet ac ſpiritum (vt voluit Eraſiſtatus) ſed etiam ſanguinem, vt & dexter ven[tri]culus cordis, & reliquæ arteriæ totius corporis.

Propriè autem in pulmone, ſi arteria venalis non contineret ſanguinem, acciperet ramos ex ve[illegible] ſine aſpera, à quibus aleretur; quos tamen non accipit, cum alatur eo ſanguine, quem ſuo cauo [illegible] adde quod affixa fuiſſet fruſtra: potuiſſet. n. aſpera cordi proxime aerem impertire; neque obſtaret d[u]rities cartilaginis, quo minus per membranas cum corde committeretur. [t] Verum his, qui vtero [illegible]tur, arteria venalis non præbet adhuc aerem cordi, cui etiam vena arterialis pro ſanguine aerem [illegible] fœtus enim nondum per os reſpirat, ſed vt alimentum, ita etiam perſpiratum obtinet ab vm[illegible] de arteriæ ad magnam arteriam tendunt, & per hanc aerem cordi ſuppeditant, atque ho[illegible] dem pulmoni: accipit enim pulmo in his, qui vtero geruntur, aerem à [c]orde, & non præbet, [illegible] cem editi ſunt; quamobrem coniunxit [x] natura arteriam magnam cum vena arteriali per [illegible]lem; penetrat per hunc aer in arteriam venalem, & pulmonẽ, qui cum omni motu careat, ſatis eo re[illegible]getatur arteria venalis, qua venam cauam attingit, foramine in ipſam peruia eſt, vnde ſanguinem ac[c]ipit, quem præbet pulmoni, vt alatur; tegitur illud foramen operculo quodam ita conſti[tu]to, vt permittat ex re ſan[g]uinem ex vena caua in arteriam venalem non tamen reuerti ad eamdem. Alitur [y] pulmo eorum qui vtero geruntur, non ſecus, atque aliæ partes ſanguine venarum, & propterea eſt ruber, non [illegible]

b[illegible]

a Gal. [illegible] de v[ſu] par. c. 3.
b Gal. 6. lib. de vſu par. c. 2.
c [G]al. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. 2. & c. [illegible]
d Gal. 6. lib. de vſu par. c. 2.
e Sup. c. 3.
f Gale. 2. lib. de vſu par. c. 8.
g Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. [illegible] & 8.
h Gal. in lib. de plenitu. c. 4.
i Gal. 2. lib. de plac. c. 4.
k Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. 3. & c. 9.
l Ariſt. 1. de hiſt. an. c. 16.
m Gal. 7. li. de vſu par. c. 3.
n Gal. 7. lib. de par. c. 3.
o Gal. 6. li. de vſu par. c. 10.
p Gal. lib. 6. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
q Gal. in li. de differ. ven. & art. c. 9.
s Gal. 7. li. de vſu par. c. 9.
r Gal. 7. li. de vſu par. c. 8.
t Gal. 15. l. de vſu par. c. 6. & lib. 6 de vſu par. c. vlt.
u Gal. 6. lib. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
x Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. [illegible]
y [G]al. [illegible] lib. de vſu par. c. [illegible]

A ... etiam ... quibus & aſſidue agitatur & alitur ſanguine tenui, ac minus rubro, quem ... à corde ... canali, quem ab arteria magna ad venam arterialem pertinere diximus, eadem, & quæ ... redditur, quemadmodum vaſa, quæ ſolebant ... fœtui ſanguinem, & ſpiritum afferre ... excatur ... iam foramen illud per quod à vena caua ſanguis penetrabat in arteriam venalem, ... que ex toto operculum, quamuis ex neruoſa membrana conſtet, & aſſidue agitetur; adeo prouidit natura, ne quid fruſtra ſit in corpore noſtro. Omittamus dicere de vaſis, videamus carnem pulmonis. [a] Conſtat hæc ex ſubſtantia ſimplici adiuncta vaſis, quemadmodum caro iecinoris, neque permixta eſt cum fibris, veluti caro cordis; refert autem [b] fungi ſubſtantiam laxam ſimilisq; eſt ſpumæ, [c] quæ ea amplo tumore in exiguum deſinit, neque vllam partem reperias ita leuem, & plenam ſpiritus, id quod non ſolum ad dilatationem & contractionē ſpectat, ſed ad aeris [d] confectionem, nec quæ ſanguine [e] ita tenui, puro, & cum ſpiritibus admixto alatur adeo, vt merito ſubalba ſit, & non rubra, niſi in pulmone fœtus, in quo nutriri eam monſtrauimus non ſanguine tenui, qui à corde ſuppeditetur, ſed craſſo, qui à iecinore per venas; quo fit, vt pulmo tunc ruber ſit, & non ſubalbus, vt poſtquam in lucem editi ſumus: cor. n. gratiam refert pulmoni, pro aere ſanguinem illi impertiens tenuem & ex flauo rubrum, non tenuem & atrum, cuiuſmodi eſt, qui lienem [f] alit, non craſſum, & rubrum, cuiuſmodi qui iecur; multus autem eſt ſanguis, [g] qui à corde ſuppeditatur ad alendum pulmonem per venam arterialem, quoniam & multum eſt, quod ab ipſo conſumitur, tum ob calorem (quem

B habet plurimum, partim ex vicinia cordis, partim ea motu) tum ex ſubſtantia molli compenſatur magnitudine venæ id alimenti, quod ob tunicæ craſſitudinem detrahitur, facile autem alitur pulmo ob calorem & motum, a quibus diuiditur alimentum, & ob tenuitatem ſanguinis, quem accipit a corde. Reſtat membrana, quæ pulmonē extrinſecus cum omnib. ſuis fibris inuoluit, eadē [h] aūt eſt, atq; illa, quæ & coſtas, & cæteras partes, quæ in thorace ſunt; craſſior tamen eſt, quæ ſuccingit coſtas, & magis denſa propterea nō facile admittit humores craſſos, vt pituitam, ſed tenues, vt flauā bilem, [i] ſed pulmonis tunica excipit etiā craſſos, veluti pus, quod eſt inter thoracē, & pulmonē, [k] accipit autem ... ramulos ex illis neruis, qui ad ventriculum feruntur; ſunt. n. [l] ex ſexta coniugatione illorū neruorum, qui è cerebro deſcendunt; at non penetrant [m] illi ramuli per ſubſtantiā pulmonis; ſed tantum per membranas diſtribuūtur; quo fit, vt non doleant illis, quibus ex pulmone ſanguis erumpit, neq; vehementer ... tentur illi, quibus pulmo inflammatur; tantū enim ſentiunt [n] grauitatē cum ſenſu quodā tendentem ad ſpinam vſq; & ad os pectoris. Propter membranam igitur ſentit pulmo; neque. n. omnino debuit eſſe ſenſus expers, ſed congruere cum cerebro, præſertim cum ſit inſtrumentum [o] vocis, cuius facultas à cerebro proficiſcitur.

Forma pulmonis, ſi figuram ſpectes, nulla propria eſt, ſicuti nec iecinoris, ſed talem accipit, qualem permittunt corpora, cum quibus iungitur; cauus enim eſt, qua cum gibbis partibus cōmittitur, vt a poſterioribus, & a lateribus, repræſentatque priorem vnguis partem; ab anterioribus vero gibbus, vbi

C refert partem vnguis poſteriorem. Superficies externa pulmonis leuis eſt, & quaſi glutinoſo humore illita: quibus vero partibus ad latera alligatur, propter fibras aſperitatem præſefert. Caua, quæ ad pulmonem attinent, ad tria vaſa referuntur, quibus continetur. [p] Magnitudo pulmonis præ aliis viſceribus inſignis eſt, vt ſua amplitudine excipere multum aerem poſſit, maior autem eſt viuiparis, quæ plus ſanguinis habent, quam alii: in omnibus autem tantus, [q] vt cum dilatatur, impleat vtrumque ſinum thoracis, Reſpondet [r] ergo magnitudini thoracis, & magnitudini aſperæ arteriæ, ſicut huic magnitudo vocis. Licet autem vnus ſit pulmo, poſſunt tamen duo [s] videri; vnus in dextro latere thoracis; alter in ſiniſtro, quæ duæ partes dirimuntur ſepto medio in longitudinem, iunguntur tamen per aſperam arteriam, per venam arterialem, per arteriam venalem, quæ tanquā trunci bipertiti ſunt in dextrā, & ſiniſtram partem: vtraque vero duas habet fibras, vnam ſuperiorem, quæ breuior eſt, alteram inferiorem ad coſtas ſpurias, quæ longior, nec repetitur in homine tertia fibra a latere dextro, quam poſuit Gal. [t] ſed in ſimiis, & canibus, in quibus ſubſternitur venæ cauæ: cum excedit ea ſepto tranſuerſo, cordis inuolucro excipitur, neque eget fibra à parte dextra, cui inhæreat. Diuiditur ergo pulmo in fibras aliis animalibus plures, aliis pauciores; quod ſi ſolidus eſſet ſine [u] vlla diuiſione magis laboraret, neque ita facile dilatari, aut contrahi poſſet: amplectitur [x] etiam per fibras cor quaſi per digitos, vt iecur ventriculum; quamobrem ita ſitus eſt, vt poſſit cor circumdare: neque par fuit iuxta [y] os ipſum collocari, tum vt foueat cor, quod in medio thorace reſidet, tum vt per aſperam arteriam interiectam poſſit vocē

D edere. Continetur igitur pulmo in thorace, vbi dorſo colligatur per aſperam arteriam, cordi per venam arterialem & arteriam venalem, oſſi thoracis per ſeptum.

Eorum, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt in pulmone & conſeruari debent, hæc ratio eſt. Sanitas per conſenſum ad guttur, & aſperam arteriam, vnde aerem accipit, ad cor, à quo alitur, ad cerebrum, neruos, & muſculos, a quibus mouetur: tunc autem ſanus per conſenſum dicitur, cum aerem, ſanguinem, & motum ab ipſis habet, qualem oportet, neque aliquid præter naturam accipit, veluti pituitam a cerebro deſtillantem. Sanitas per eſſentiam vel ad materiam attinet, vel ad formam; in materia, hoc eſt, in ſubſtantia, ex qua conſtat, attenditur temperatio, quæ naturaliter calidior eſt; alitur enim ſanguine calidiore, [z] quem ex corde accipit, præter quam quod aſſidue calefit ob viciniam cordis, & motum, quo fit, vt plurimo ... egeat alimento. Eſt etiam pulmonis temperatio humida, [b] non tamen adeo vt adeps, propterea nec calore liquatur, nec frigore concreſcit: paulo etiam minus humida eſt, quam cerebri ſubſtantia; adde, quod redditur humidior pulmo ex humore, quem à cerebro accipit. Erit pulmonis materia ſana, cum naturalem temperationem retinebit ſine magno exceſſu vnius, vel alterius qualitatis. Forma vero tunc ſana cenſetur, cum moderationem ſeruat in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu. Deſiderat tam materiæ, quam formæ ſanitas communiter vnitatem. Poteſt pulmonis ſanitas, ſiue per conſenſum, ſiue per eſſentiam, tum ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam referatur, perfectiſſima eſſe, perfecta, & imperfecta, ſicut & aliarum partium. Cauſæ ſanitatis pulmonis aut ad ... la ... præ-

a Gal. lib. de temp. 3. b Ar ... lib. de ... c Ari ... lib. de par. ani. cap. 6. d ... li. de v. n par. c. 9. e ... al 6 lib. de ... par. ... f ... li. de v. n par. c. 15. g ... al 16. l. de v. n par. 14. & ... l. de v. n p... h Gal ... lib. de aggreſſ. anat. c. 2. i Gal. 6. lib. aphor. com. 33. & 4. lib. de cauſ. pul. 12. k Gal. ... lib. de v. n par. cap. 2. l Gal. in lib. de neruorū ... m Gal. 4. lib. de loc. affe. ... al 4. lib. de loc. affect. c. 8. ... al 16 de v. n par. 3. p Ariſt 3. li. de part. an. cap. 6. q Gal. ... lib. de v. n par. cap. 4. & ... li. de v. n pa. cap ... s Galen. 4. 6. de morb. vulg. com. 24. & 13. li. de v. n part. cap. 6. t Ari ... lib. de hiſt. animal. cap. 16. u 6. lib. de v. n part. c. 4. & 2. libr. de placit. c. 4. u Gal ... li. de v. n par. c. 1. x Gal ... lib. de pla ... c. 4. & 6 li. de v. n par. c. 7. y Ariſt. 3. l. de par. ani. c. 3. z ... ... l. ... a ... c. de complex. membr. a ... al. ... lib. de ... n par. ... lib. de temper. ... lib. de tempera. c. 3.

procreationis referendæ ſunt, aut ad auxilia artis, quæ talem ſanitatis differentiam eff[illegible] ipſa E
ſunt, magis, vel minus perfecta.

Effecta ſanitatis ſunt primo actiones ſecundũ naturam, vt reſpiratio, & vox, deinde quæ expelluntur, veluti aer, qui debet reddi moderate calidus: nihil autem perfecte ſanis per tuſſim expuitur, quod ſpectat ad effectus; nequit attingi pulmo, ſed tamen ſentiri intus calor poteſt, & mag[illegible]us & patuus: ſanitatis effectus eſt ille potiſſimum, qui moderatus eſt.

In homine ſano recognoſcere ex præſentibus hæc omnia oportet, & primo ſanitatem, quæ ſi per conſenſum fuerit, colligetur ex ſanitate per eſſentiam illarum partium, quibus congruit, vt gutturis, aſperæ arteriæ, cordis, thoracis: colligetur etiam ex effectis ſecundum naturam; neque enim talia eſſe poſſent, niſi frueretur pulmo ſanitate per conſenſum. Sanitas per eſſentiam, ſi materiam ſpectes, ad temperationem refertur: hæc ſi moderata ſit, denunciatur à cauſis ſimilibus, ab vtilitate, quæ ſequitur ex vſu moderatorum, & noxa, quam afferunt immoderata, ex effectis ſecundum naturam, quæ commemorauimus, moderatis. Sed quia poteſt cum ſanitate excedere calor, frigus, humor, ſiccitas in pulmone, ſi excedat calor, deprehendetur ex cauſis calidis, ex eo, quod gaudet ſim[illegible]bus, læditur
a Gal. in lib. de arte me. c. 64.
b Gal. de ar. med. c. 67.
contrariis; quanquam vbi aucto nimium calore accedit [a] ſitis, ſedatur inſpiratione aeris frigidi. Deprehenditur etiam exceſſus caloris ex affectis, vt ex [b] magnitudine, celeritate, & frequentia reſpirationis, ac vocis; licet vox proxime ſequatur magnitudinem aſperæ arteriæ, hæc tamen pro magnitudine pulmonis & cordis, & idcirco pro magnitudine caloris maior, vel minor efficitur. Denunciatur etiam caloris exceſſus ex affectu, qui percipitur intus, hoc eſt, ex ſenſu caloris, tum aere, qui per reſpirationem redditur calidior; ſi quid autem humoris ad pulmonem tranſmiſſum per tuſſim reddatur, id coctum F
eſt. Vbi excedat frigus, ex contrariis indiciis conicitur, nempe ex cauſis frigidis, ex eo, quod homo
c Gal. de art. med. ca. 65.
gaudet frigidis, modo non nimis talia ſint, nam talia moleſta [c] ſunt; læditur calidis, deeſt ſitis; reſpiratio & vox parua eſt, tarda, & rara, non ſentitur intus calor, ſed magis frigus; aer, qui per expirationem redditur, minus calidus eſt, quod cum tuſſi expuitur, pituitoſum eſt: temperatio pulmonis humidior ſignificatur à cauſis ſimilibus, ab vtilitate, quæ ex vſu humidorum ſequitur, & noxa, quæ ex vſu ſiccorum,
d Gal. de ar. med. c. 66.
modo illa humida non ſint validiora: tum ex effectis & proprie ex voce [d] rauca. Si pulmo ſiccior fuerit, indicatur à cauſis ſiccis, à iuuantibus, quæ ſimilia ſunt, & nocentibus, quæ contraria; ab effectis, quia vox pura eſt & nõ rauca. Sanitas ad formam attinens in vniuerſum colligitur ex cauſis ſalubribus, quæ præceſſerunt, ſed maxime ex effectis ſecundum naturam, quæ non eſſent talia, niſi bene [illegible]
e Gale. de ar. me. c. 70.
f Gal. 4. 6. de morb. vulg. cõ. 24.
forma pulmonis; proprie autem [e] qualia ſint, quæ ad formam referuntur, in partibus internis [illegible]cile eſt conicere, neque poſſunt omnia deprehendi: de [f] magnitudine tamen thoracis poteſt aliquo pacto fieri coniectura magnitudinis pulmonis, quam ſequitur. Differentiæ ſanitatis perfectiſſimæ, perfectæ, vel imperfectæ ex ſimilibus indiciis deprehenduntur. Cauſæ, quæ præſentes ſunt, [illegible] ſenſum cadunt, quæ antegreſſæ, aut coniiciuntur ex effectis præſentibus, aut quæruntur de homine, & eius familiaribus. Effecta, quæ præſentia ad pulmonem attinent, ſub ſenſum cadunt, ex futuris expectare potest, vel conſeruationem in eodem ſtatu, vel mutationem in meliorem aut deteriorem, prout [illegible]centur cauſæ & externæ, vt victus, quo homo vtitur, & internæ, vt virium robur, & affectus non [illegible]m pulmonis ſed etiam partium illi congruentium. Si qua vero ſecutura ſit mutatio, celerius aut tar[illegible]s expectanda eſt, prout cauſæ validiores vel imbecilliores ſunt, tum ea via, qua eædem oſtendunt [illegible] poſſe mutationem in meliorem, vel deteriorem ſtatum afferre.

Ratio conſeruandi, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt in pulmone, poſtulat præcepta quædam cõmunia, quædam propria, ſpectant communia ad naturã pulmonis, quæ communiter attendenda eſt, q[illegible]que ſpecies, ac differentia in eo ſecundum naturam ſeruari debeat. Sed cum fine contineatur & materia, & forma ad ipſum obtinendum idonea, intueamur ſigillatim, quid requirant. Reſpiratio, & vox, ob
g Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu part. cap. 9.
h Gal. [illegible] lib. de medic. met. c. 17.
quas factus eſt pulmo, motu fiunt dilatationis & contractionis, quem ipſe non efficit per ſe, ſed vt motus à thorace, qui eius miniſterio [g] vtitur: quare munus pulmonis quamuis neceſſarium ſit, non tamen eſt præcipuum; neque habenda [h] eſt ratio eius dignitatis, velut ventriculi, qui cum ſeruit iecinori, cibũ conficiens agit. Quanto magis autem à muſculis thoracis dilatatur & contrahitur pulmo, tanto magis exercetur: ex quo colligitur, vbi quieſcere ipſum oporteat neceſſarium eſſe ſilentium; & quia non poteſt reſpiratio omnino quieſcere, minuendam eſſe, id quod in nobis eſt, cum ſit motus voluntarius; augemus enim & minuimus reſpirationem, vt volumus, ſed ne minuentes moleſtiam percipiamus, H
i Gal. 1. lib. de tu. vale. c. 11.
k Hip. 5. lib. aphor. 24.
l Gal. 3. aph. co. 23.
m Galen. 2. 6. epid. com. 24.
n Gal. 4. lib. apho. cõ. 54.
præſtat alias quoq; partes quieſcere, nam cum mouentur, augetur calor, & maiorem reſpirationem deſiderat. Contra vbi exercere [i] pulmonem oporteat, conuenit magna reſpiratio, & magna vox. Senſus pulmonis hebes eſt, & propterea tolerat acria, quibus tamen vix vnquam vtendum erit in homine ſano. Materia pulmonis gaudet ſimilibus, hoc eſt, calidis, & humidis, quę vehementer refrigerant, pectori [k] inimica ſunt, & propterea pulmoni; tuſſes enim mouent, & ſanguinem, & deſtillationes: vitandus præter cætera eſt aer valde frigidus; eamdem enim affert noxam, cũ non liceat veſtibus vt exter[illegible]as [l] partes, ita pulmonẽ ab eo defendere, ſed omnino penetret per os, & nares: ſolent [m] tamen, qui iter faciunt per loca admodũ frigida linteolũ geſtare prope nares, vt antequã aer frigidus penetret, aliquo pacto remittatur. Reddit frigus [n] muſculos thoracis difficile mobiles, quam noxã aff[illegible]ẽ pulmoni; quãobrem poſtulat temperatio eius calida, vt vitemus frigida; humida vero, vt vtamur ſimilibus, non tamẽ
o Gale. 5. lib. de med. met.
valde talibus; pulmo enim quatenus accipit humorem aliunde influentem, deſiderat ſiccantia, quæ eodem nomine conueniunt etiam partibus genitalibus. [o] Sequuntur, quæ in pulmonis forma attenduntur, quorum aliqua monent, quæ communiter ſeruanda ſint, cum conſeruatur pulmo. Caua viã oſtendunt, per quam & exhauriri debet pulmo, ſi quid præter naturam contineat, & accipere, quod iuue

ea eſt

[illegible] per guttur, [a] & aſperam arteriam, quæ canali illi reſpondent. Penetrat in primis ad pulmonem [illegible], quem inſpirantes ducimus: qui ob pulmonis calorem ſitiunt, [b] magis à ſiti vindicantur haurientes frigidum aerem, quam frigidam aquam bibentes; prodeſt tamen pulmoni nonnihil etiam, quod bibitur, cum aliquid ex potione per guttur, & tunicam aſperæ arteriæ ad ipſum permeet; quod ſi bel luam [c] aperias, quæ paulo ante aquam biberit colore aliquo infectam, cernes pulmonem aliqua ex parte ſimiliter coloratum: nõ tamen penetrat tota potio ad pulmonem, & cibus ſolus ad ventriculum, vt Plato [d] deceptus exiſtimauit, magis autem deſtillat liquor ad pulmonem, cum reſupinato homine ac demiſſa lingua relaxatur guttur, quemadmodum Gnidii [e] Medici docuerunt. Præſtat tamen pro liquidis in ore diutius habere, quæ liquari poſſint, vt paulatim per guttur, & aſperam arteriam ad pulmonem deſtillent. Nonnulla etiam monſtrat ſitus, & potiſſimum, qua parte adhiberi debeant, quæ pulmoni proſint; quæ extrinſecus dantur, ſuperimponi debent thoraci: quæ deuorãtur, debent eſſe validiora, ne ob longitudinem itineris [f] nimium remiſſa ad pulmonem perueniant. debent [g] & miſceri cum melle, vt facilius permeare poſſint. Docet etiam ſitus, quæ pars contraria ſit, per quam auertere, quæ propinqua, per quam deriuare poſſimus: ſi ſecetur interna vena [h] cubiti, auertit ſimul, & deriuat à pulmone. Reſtant præcepta propria [i] ſi conſeruandus ſit pulmo in eodem ſtatu, ſpeciatim ſimilibus vtendum eſt, ſi corrigendus, contrariis. Sed cum maxime exponatur deſtillationi, quod maxime laxus

B [l] ſit, & excipiat, quæ aliunde influunt, prohibendum eſt, ne quid à capite ad ipſum deſtillet, quemadmodum Galen. [k] facit: quamobrem occurrendũ eſt deſtillationi, quod quo pacto fiat docuimus, qua de cerebro. Hactenus de pulmone. Superſunt aſpera arteria, guttur, & vna ex partib. reſpirationi inſeruientibus: quas cum vocẽ effingant perſequemur proximo libro, qui erit de voce, & eius inſtrumentis.

[a] Galen. [illegible] lib. de med. met. [illegible] 13. [b] Gal. de arte med. c. [illegible] 4. [c] [illegible] al. 8. de plac. [illegible] 9. [d] In Tim. [e] [illegible] al. in lib. de opt. ſec. [illegible] [f] [illegible] al. 2. lib. ad Glauc. ca. 2. [g] Galen. [illegible] lib. de med. met. c. [illegible] [i] Galen. 13. lib. de med. met. c. 11. [l] Gal. in lib. de vena ſecta. [illegible] 8. [k] 5. libr. de med. meth. c. 13. & c. 14.

Finis Octaui libri de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM
C Liber Nonus:

Qui eſt de Voce, & partibus ei ſeruientibus.

Quid ſit Vox. CAP. I.

VOx aliis animalibus animi affectus duntaxat, hominibus [l] conſilia quoque mentis ſignificat, qui duobus præcipue diſtinguuntur à feris, ratione, & oratione: græci vtranq; λόγον dixerunt, quod ambas ſimul concurrere, & vnam nunquam ab altera ſeparari intellexerint. Rationem exprimit oratio, & idcirco videntur homines maxime belluis præſtare, quod colloqui inter ſe, quod exponere dicendo ſenſa poſſint; hoc autem ſine voce non licuiſſet: Orationis enim materia vox eſt. Conſtat oratio ex certis, ac definitis vocibus, quibus conuenit inter multos res ſignificare, iiſdemque quaſi lumen adhibere. Quantum igitur prodeſt ratio, tantum & oratio, & idcirco etiam vox; [n] ſurdi cum hanc non percipiant, nequeunt ad Philoſophiam & bonas artes erudiri: quod ſi exemeris ab homi

D num genere orationem, nec domus vlla, nec vrbs ſtare poterit: ratio vi ſermonis, & orationis, vocumque communio diſſipatos homines in ſocietatem conuocauit, eoſque inter ſe primum domiciliis, deinde coniugiis tum litteris iunxit, & ad vitæ ſocietatem conciliauit, vnde profecta eſt Philoſophia inuentrix legum, & magiſtra morum ac diſciplinæ, laudandarumque omnium actionum procreatrix & quaſi parens, à qua docemur iudicium veri, & finem bonorum, tum probi & fortes efficimur, & ad Deum Optim. Max. contemplandum excitamur. Quare ſi nunquam ſatis laudari philoſophia poteſt, quæ ſine voce inuenta non fuiſſet, magna habenda eſt gratia voci, quæ animi atque rationis index eſt, exiſtimandumque, hoc bono, (vna ratione excepta) nullum maius, aut melius Deorum munere datum eſſe mortalium generi. Ea nunc vna cum partibus, à quibus editur, proxime ſubiicienda eſt reſpirationi, cuius inſtrumenta ad vocem quoque pertinere demonſtrauimus. Agemus igitur de conſeruatione vocis, ac partium, à quibus effingitur; Ordiemur à definitione.

[l] Ariſtot. in Proœm. 1. lib. de interpret. [m] Ariſt. 5. li. de gen. ani. c. 7. & lib. 7. diuinorum tex. 43. [n] Ariſt. in l. de ſen. [illegible] c. [illegible] & in proœm [illegible] meta-phy. lib. primi.

Definitio Vocis. CAP. II.

DEfinitur vox ab [o] Ariſtotele, Ictus aeris ab anima arteriam vocalem percutientis cum imaginum comprehenſione. Genus in hac definitione eſt, ictus aeris, quibus duobus verbis ſignificatur ſonus: eſt enim vox [p] ſpecies ſoni, ita vt nihil referat, ſiue ſonum dicas, ſiue ſoni definitionem, hoc eſt,

[o] 2. l. de an. tex. 9[illegible] [p] Ariſt. 2. de anim. tex. 87.

ictum ae[illegible], aut [a] aerem ictum: ſon[illegible] ſiue ictus [b] aer, ſiue ictus aeris, [illegible] diffinitione vocis: aer eſt, qui ſonum reddit; monetur autem ab anima in edenda v[illegible] ma [c] corpora, veluti cythara, ac tibiæ minus proprie dicuntur vocem reddere, [illegible] igitur ponitur in definitione particula hæc ab anima: at neque omnium animal[illegible] tantum, quæ in aere degunt, non piſcium, qui in aqua. nam qui in Acheloo ſunt, [illegible] tum reddunt, non vocem: non tamen omnia animalia, quæ in aere degunt, vo[illegible] quæ pulmonem habent, & aſperam arteriam: non inſecta, vt cicadæ, quæ motu [illegible] quemdam reddunt: idcirco additur in definitione vocis altera particula, ſcilicet, aſpe[illegible] cutientis; cum coniuncta labra diſiunguntur, editur ſtrepitus, & cum manus ſe elid[illegible] tam non eſt vox, cum non percutiatur aſpera arteria, ſicuti cum redditur aer, qui ſpirantibus ducitur d[illegible] autem cum ductu retineri, vt vocem poſtea efficiat: cum ductus ſimpliciter expellitur, non fac[illegible] cem, niſi retineatur: quo autem magis ductus fuerit, eo magis vocem edit. Præcones cum magna [illegible] cem editori ſunt, ante plurimum aeris alliciunt [d] vt materiam vocis comparent. Primum igitur [illegible] hitur aer, ac retinetur, vt vocem efficiat: deinde redditur, non tamen ſimpliciter [e] reſlatur, ſed [illegible] vehementer, ita vt [f] ſonet: quamobrem vox eſt ictus aeris ab anima ad aſperam arteriam, & non [illegible] pliciter emiſſio aeris; quia hæc niſi vehemens ſit, non percutit aſperam arteriam, nec ſonat, [illegible] definitione ponitur, ictus aeris, notat ita reddi debere, vt ſonum faciat. Verum non ſuff[illegible]it genus ictus aeris, cum duabus differentiis ſcilicet, ab anima ad arteriam vocalem hoc eſt, ad aſperam arteriam, cum [g] tuſſis eiuſmodi ſit, in qua ſonus redditur anima detrudente aerem ad aſperam arteriam ad expellenda, quæ infeſta ſunt, nec tamen dicitur vox; ſed neceſſaria eſt tertia differentia, quam poſuit Ariſt. cum imaginum apprehenſione, hoc eſt, ad ſignificandum aliquid: ſignificat enim vox in aliis animalib. animi affectiones, quod non facit tuſſis; in homine vero etiam ſenſa mentis, quod non erat commun[illegible] cuiuslibet vocis, ſed eius tantum, quæ diſtincta, ac formata eſt, & appellatur oratio, ſeu ſermo, à quo diſtinguere vocem oportet, cum ille ſit ſpecies, hæc genus, quemadmodum [h] Ariſt. etiam teſtatur. Veru hæc differentia, vt ictus aeris ſit definitus, adiicitur ſermoni, per quem differat à voce; non tamen voci, cum comprehendere debeat ſermonem, tanquam ſpeciem. Eſt igitur perfecta definitio vocis, Ictus aeris ab anima ad arteriam vocalem ad ſignificandum; continetur hæc omnibus cauſis, primum forma, hæc eſt, ictus, deinde materia, quæ eſt, aer, & aſpera arteria, ad quam impellitur; tum effectrice, quæ eſt, anima, & tandem fine, qui eſt, ad ſignificandum: quæ quatuor cauſæ ſigillatim exponendæ ſunt, vt intelligatur natura vocis, & quo pacto conſeruari debeat, vna cum partibus illi ſeruientibus, quod nunc nobis propoſitum eſt.

a Gal. 5. lib. de vſu par. ca. 2.
b Galen. de [illegible] inſtru. voc c. [illegible]
c Ariſt. 2. li. de ani. tex. 8[illegible].
d Gal. 8 lib. de aggreſſi. anato c. 5.
e Gal. [illegible] de aggre[illegible].
f [illegible] 4. lib. de loc. affect. ca 6.
g Gal. 2. lib. de ſympto. cauſ. c. 4.
h 4. li. de hiſto. an. c. 9.

De Cauſis vocis. Cap. III.

FOrma igitur vocis eſt ipſe ſonus, ſiue aeris ictus: qui tanquam genus in definitione ponitur, quandoquidem vox accidens eſt, & in accidentium definitione genus ſuppeditatur à forma; explicauimus ſonum, cum de ſenſu audiendi ageremus, ſub quem cadit: oſtendimus reddi ſonum, cum aer percutitur ſiue à duobus corporibus ſolidis, ſiue ab vno, ſiue ipſe etiam percutiat corpus ſolidum, quemadmodum ventus cum percutit & arbores, & ædes, adeo vt ſatis explicata ſit forma.

Materia vocis duplex eſt, vna, ex qua; altera, in qua, proponitur Medico in vniuerſa arte vtraque, Gal. [i] auctore, materia in qua, ſunt partes corporis humani; materia ex qua, ſiue per quam, ſunt medicamenta: eadem eſt nunc ratio vocis; materia ex qua, ſiue per quam, eſt aer, materia in qua, ſunt partes corporis, in quibus editur, hoc eſt, aſpera materia; loquamur primo de materia ex qua, ſiue per quam; hæc autem eſt [k] aer, quem ſpirantes ducimus, cum ad aſperam arteriam detruditur; ſpectat [l] hic ad duo, primum ad refrigerandum calorem innatum, quod neceſſarium eſt: deinde ad vocem edendam quod commodum. Cum aer ductus in pulmone retinetur, pars illa, quæ tenuiſſima eſt, vt magis [m] lucera temperat calorem cordis ab ipſo attracta; altera, quæ ſuperflua eſt, redditur per aſperam arteriam, & vocem efficit; neque enim grauis eſt, aut fœdus eiuſmodi aer, ſicuti reliquiæ cibi, quæ deorſum detruduntur, & ideo ſine moleſtia ſurſum fertur. Admirari autem [n] oportet naturæ prouidentiam, quæ nihil perdit eorum, quæ aliquo pacto vtilia eſſe poſſunt, & ea, [o] quæ ſuperant, & alioquin inutilia ſunt conuertit in aliquam vtilitatem, propterea aerem in pulmone ſuperantem conuertit ad vſum voc[illegible] ſed ſatis de materia ex qua: Pergamus ad materiam in qua, hoc eſt, ad partes noſtri corporis, quæ ſeruiunt voci; habent autem non tantum vim materiæ, ſed etiam inſtrumenti, & cauſæ effectricis.

Inſtrumenta voci ſeruientia, alia materiam ſuppeditant, alia formam effingunt: tam hæc, quam illa reſpirationi quoque ſeruiunt, cuius varia eſſe inſtrumenta ſuperiori libro [p] monſtrauimus, cum quædam vim habeant mouendi, veluti ſeptum tranſuerſum & muſculi thoracis, qui hunc dilatãdo, & contrahendo, ſimul dilatant & contrahunt pulmonem; quędã ſint receptaculum aeris, veluti pulmo, quædam canales, & viæ, vt aſpera arteria, guttur, nares, os, quædam aerem temperent, vt vua. Hæc eadem omnia ad vocem quoq; pertinent, cum quædam ſuppeditent materiam, quædam formam effingant ſed quæ materiam ſuppeditant, magis ad reſpirationem [q] referri videntur, atque hæc à nobis tractata ſunt: huiuſmodi eſt thorax cum muſculis præcipue ipſum contrahentib. quales [r] ſunt interni int[illegible] coſtas ſiti, prætęrea muſculi [ſ] abdominis: his n. læſis læditur vox, quod non ſuppetat illi materia, ſcilicet, aer reflatus, hanc maxime ſuppeditat pulmo, in quo tanquam in receptaculo ſeruatur aer [illegible] propterea [t] ſeruit non tantum reſpirationi, ſed etiam voci. Reliqua inſtrumenta reſpirationis, quæ canalis vſum atque aditum præbent, veluti aſpera arteria, & guttur, aut aerem temperant, veluti vua, aut vocis formã effingunt, in quib. numerari debet collũ, [u] quod non, quo proprie vocem formet, ſed quo contineat formantia veluti guttur, & aſperã arteriam, inſtrumentum vocis cenſetur; numerantur etiam fauces in inſtrumentis vocẽ formantibus, tum vua, [x] palatũ, & nares. Incipit effingi vox in aſpera arteria, quæ facta eſt ex membranis, & cartilaginibus: per illas [y] reſpirationi ſeruit, per has voci; præparat ergo aerem

gutturi.

i 2. li. de craſib. c. 9.
k Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu p. c. 1.
l Ariſt. 2. li. de ani tex. 88 & 89.
m Gal. in li. de ſeſt inſtr. vocu. c. 3.
n Gal 8. lib. de vſu p. c. 1.
o Ariſt. 3. li. de p an. c. [illegible]
p Sup. li. 8 c. 3 & c. 4
q Gal. 2 1. de morbu. vulg. com. 75.
r Gal 8 lib. de anatom. admin. c. 5. & lib. 2. de Decretu. c. [illegible] ſum. 4. lib de loc. af[illegible] & 4. [illegible] p. ca. 9.
ſ Gal. [illegible] lib. de vſu par c. [illegible]
t Gal [illegible] lib. de [illegible] par c. [illegible] 9.
u Gal [illegible] lib de v[illegible]
x [illegible] lib de loc a[illegible] ca
y Gal [illegible] lib. de [illegible] par. ca. 5.

[illegible] ſi an[illegible]utur [a] prin[illegible] [illegible]ur ex [illegible]ibus [illegible]ar,& ex mu[illegible]culis, a quibus illæ clau[illegible] [illegible]ur, & ap[illegible] ad v[illegible]tia[illegible]m ef[illegible]ngendam: accip[illegible] hi muſculi ramos a ſexto pari neruorum à cerebro [illegible]endentium, qui ex thorace ſurſum recurrunt ad guttur, [illegible]dcirco recurrentes appellantur. Pala[illegible] [illegible]ng[illegible] [illegible] vocis, vt concionius reſon[illegible]. vna [c] eſt velut vocis plectrum [illegible] reſonat etiam vox in naribus, quare v[illegible]iatur, [b] hæ læduntur, veluti cum obſtructæ, aut compreſſæ. Lingua vero non eſt inſtrumentum v[illegible] [illegible] ſed [illegible]monis. Tereus [d] autem, quem dicunt philomelæ abſcidiſſe linguam, vt vocem adimeret, non vocis, [illegible]d ſermonis inſtrumentum abſcidit: facta [e] enim fuit lingua à natura primo ad guſtandum, deinde e[illegible] in ad loquendum. hæc vocem immoderate fuſam fingit, & ſonos preſſos efficit, cum ad dentes & ad alias partes pellit oris, & ſonos vocis, qui infiniti erant, paucis literarum notis terminat. Concurrunt [f] ergo cum lingua, & plurimum conferunt labra, & dentes; ſimiliter palatum, & nares; præterea ligamentum moderatum, quo lingua ab inferiori parte nectitur; quas omnes partes perſecuti ſumus, cum ageremus de partib. guſtui, & odoratui ſeruientibus, ſupereſt, vt agamus de collo, de aſpera arteria, de gutture, de vna, quas omnes partes tractabimus, vbi abſoluerimus cauſas vocis, tum differentias eiuſdem, ac differentiarum cauſas. Effectrix cauſa vocis ponitur ab Ariſt. [g] anima; ſed cum hæc comprehendat animales, vitales, & naturales facultates, conſtat vocem, quæ voluntaria eſt, non p[illegible]ſſe fieri à facultate naturali, aut vitali, quæ neceſſariæ ſunt; reſtat igitur, vt fiat ab animali. Probat Galenus [h] aduerſus Diogenem Babylonium, & Chryſippum, vocem non proficiſci à corde, ſed à cerebro; & idcirco non à facultate vitali, ſed ab animali, cum ſit in noſtra poteſtate: ſiquidem materia vocis à muſculis contrahentibus ſuppeditatur, forma vero ab illis, qui guttur dilatant, & contrahunt, ad quos perueniunt nerui [i] a ſexto pari neruorum cerebri deriuati: ex quo conficitur cauſam vocum effectricem eſſe animam, hoc eſt, animalem facultatem, fertur [k] hæc facultas merito per neruos a cerebro deſcendentes, cum debeat eſſe interpres mentis. Reſtat finis, ob quem natura vocem molitur: ante oſtenſum eſt in definitione vocis, finem eſſe, vt ſignificet animi affectus, & potiſſimum quod ſuaue, aut moleſtum eſt; [l] quale autem id ſi[illegible], ſermone aperitur; per vocem ergo non habemus, vt ſimus, ſed vt commodiorem vitam degamus, ita vt non ſit neceſſaria veluti reſpiratio ad vitam, ſed ad commodiorem [m] vitam. Ac de cauſis vocis in vniuerſum ſatis multa, tranſeamus ad differentias.

B

De differentiis vocis. Cap. IV.

C

SVnt autem differentiæ vocis aliæ naturales, aliæ præter naturam; vocu naturales illas, quæ eduntur [illegible] hominibus ſanis, & ſecundum naturam affectis; præter naturam illas, quæ ab ægrotantibus: naturalium differentiarum recenſet Ariſt. [n] quinq; oppoſitiones, videlicet acutam, & grauem, magnam, & paruam, raucam, & canoram, aſperam, & lenem, flexibilem, & duram; acuta appellatur illa, quæ celeris eſt, per tranſlationem à corporibus ſolidis, quæ cum celeriter penetrant, acuta dicuntur, grauis, quæ tarda; magnam & paruam dicimus illam, quæ multum, vel parum audiendi ſenſum pellit, quæve ex longinquiori loco, aut facile exauditur, aut vix, ſeu ne vix quidem, neq; enim magnam intelligimus illam, quæ plenior redditur, aut paruam illam, quæ ſubmiſſa de induſtria, ſed quæ homini talis eſt, cum neque pleniorem reddere, neque ſubmiſſam contendit, ſed ita vt fert natura ipſam edit. Canora illa eſt, quæ bene reſonat, rauca, quæ obſcure, lenis illa, quæ cum redditur, lenire aures videtur, aſpera, quæ exaſperare. Flexibilis faciles habet flexionis curſus per omnes ſonos; dura, quæ non facile ſonum mutat, neque facile variari poteſt. His quinque oppoſitionibus Galenus [o] ſextam addit, quod alia firma eſt, ali[illegible] infirma; quibuſdam enim diu permanet, ita vt fortitudinem habeat: quibuſdam non poteſt diu continuari, ſed infirma eſt: vt autem in ſingulis oppoſitionibus duæ ſunt differentiæ extremæ; ita ponenda eſt vna media, quæ ſimiliter aliquibus ſecundum naturam eſt, vt inter acutam & grauem, inter magnam & paruam, inter raucam & canoram, inter aſperam & lenem, inter flexibilem & duram, inter firmam & infirmam: omnes autem ſiue mediæ, ſiue extremæ, ſimplices extimari poſſunt, & animo concipi: in homine tamen neceſſe eſt copulentur omnium oppoſitionum differentiæ aliquæ ſiue extremæ, ſiue mediæ: id quod accidit etiam differentiis pulſus: quæ licet vt ſimplices perpendi poſſint in homine, ſemper reperiuntur compoſitæ, & cum aliis coniugatæ.

Differentiæ vocis præter naturam, aut ſunt hæ, quas naturales poſuimus, quæ in quibuſdam præter naturam deprehenduntur, quamuis aliis ſint naturales, aut ita ſunt præter naturam, vt nulli ſint naturales. Poſſunt differentiæ ſecundum naturam quibuſdam effici præter naturam, non tamen æqualiter

D omnes; nam vox naturaliter canora, magis vertetur in raucam præter naturam, quam hæc in canoram, ſicuti magna in paruam, acuta in grauem, mollis in duram, firma in infirmam, quam contra; quamquam omnes poſſunt aliquibus præter naturam accidere. Inter illas, quæ nulli ſunt naturales referunt κλαγγώδης, [p] qualis eſt auium habentium longam ceruicem, veluti gruum: eorum enim vox clangorem quendam præſefert: præterea κλαυτμώδης, [q] id eſt, flexibilis, qualem edunt plorantes, tum tremula, [r] qualis a ſenibus & trementibus editur, eiuſmodi etiam eſt palpitans [s] concuſſa & quaſi conuulſa: abſona etiam & præter naturam fit vox cum depreſſis vel obſtructis naribus premitur. Spectant hæ differentiæ, quæ omnino præter naturam ſunt ad vocem deprauatam, cui ſubiicitur etiam acuta, rauca, aſpera, dura, præter naturam: nam parua, grauis, & infirma magis attinet ad debilitatam & imminutam, quam ad deprauatam: ſed tam deprauatio, quam imminutio vocis ſymptoma eſt, ſicut & interceptio, [t] quam græci ἀφωνίαν, dicunt. Verum de ſymptomatibus agemus, qua de curatione membrorum: nunc enim c[illegible]ſeruationem ſanitatis tractamus, & ideo differentias vocis ſecundum naturam, quarum cauſas exp[illegible]nere iam tempus eſt.

De cauſis differentiarum vocis naturalis. Cap. V.

A[illegible] vocem igitur conſeruandam, vel reſtituendam oportet [u] cauſas intelligere, à quibus proficiſ[illegible]tur, non tantum generatim, quas ante docuimus, ſed etiam ſpeciatim, quas nunc exponemus. E[illegible]dem autem cauſæ, quas in vniuerſum efficere vocem oſtendimus, efficiunt vnamquamque eius differentiam,

[Margin notes:] [b] Gal. 4. de loc. affec. c. 6. & lib. de vſu par. — [g] Ariſt. 2. lib. de anima — Gal. 4. lib. de loc. affect. ca. 6. — [g] 2. lib. de anima tex. — [h] lib. de plac. c. 4. & 5. — [l] Gal. 4. lib. de loc. affect. ca. — [k] Gal. 16. li. de vſu par. ca. 3. — [l] Ariſt. 1. lib. polit. c. 1. — [n] Ariſt. 2. lib. de anima tex. 88. — [m] 5. lib. de gen. an. c. 7 — [o] 4. 6. de morb. vulg. 24. — [p] Gal. lib. de vſu par. — [q] Gal. lib. p addit. 6. ment. 2. — [r] Ariſt. lib. probl. 6. — [t] 4. lib. de loc. affect. ca. 6 — [t] Gal. lib. de ratione [illegible]

rentiam [illegible] ue [illegible]
ca ſis, ſiue in [illegible] caufis [illegible]
a 1. [illegible] commen. [illegible] prim. etian vocis, & [illegible] autem [illegible]
e [illegible] niem, & [illegible] us [illegible] menta, [illegible]
Nunc om[illegible] emus formam, cutis [illegible] iatim cauſas [illegible] qui [illegible] m [illegible]
qui teſtatur, cum hic reſpondeat cæteris cauſis, fini, efficienti [illegible]
redditur, quantum hæ cauſæ ſuppeditant. [I]ntuebimur ergo [illegible] cem [illegible]
ta, qualia eſſe oporteat ad vnamquamque vocis differentiam [illegible]
b 2. lib. de anim. tex. 90. vox à natura, vt ſupra oſtendimus eſt Ariſt. [b] eſt ad ſignificandum; edimus tam[illegible]
quod ſignificare quidquam velimus, ſed quod ita libeat, veluti cum cantmus; quam[illegible]
vnaquaque differentia vocis accipiemus non propric ſignificationem, ſed communit[illegible]
ius, vel illius vocis, vt magnæ paruæ, acutæ, grauis, ſiue ad ſignificandum ſpectet, ſiue ad a[illegible]
cauſa vt generatim, ita etiam ſpeciatim eſt animalis facultas mouens muſculos, quæ prout val[illegible]
becilla eſt, ita fingere hanc, vel illam vocem poteſt, vt magnam, paruam, acutam, grauem, h[illegible]
mam. Inſtrumenta partim ſuppeditant materiam, veluti thorax, & pulmo cum ſuis mu[illegible]
formam fingunt, veluti aſpera arteria, guttur vna cum muſculis, à quibus mouetur, vua, pala[illegible]
Alio autem modo affecta inſtrumenta aliam vocem reddunt, vt magnam, paruam, acutam, graue[illegible]
nem, aſperam, canoram, raucam, flexibilem, durã, firmam, infirmam; itaq; plurimum valent ad [illegible]
libet voci differentiam efficiendam: generatim autem quæuis differentia vocis fit [illegible] ſimili [illegible]
in fine, in cauſa effectrice, in inſtrumentis propoſitis, ſiue ſimilitudo abdita ſit, ſiue aperta: no[illegible]
neceſſe eſt reperiatur in omnib. ad quamlibet differentiam vocis fingendam, ſed ad pleraſque [illegible]
ſi in vna aut altera reperiatur; tantum illæ vocis differentiæ, quæ efficaciores ſunt, requirunt ſi[illegible]
differẽtiam, ſiue actu, ſiue potentia in omnibus cauſis, veluti magnitudo, & firmitas, hæ ſiquidem
c 2. lib. de beſtiis. [illegible] 6. tuti reſpondent, ad quam vt docuit Ariſtot. [c] neceſſe eſt, multa concurrant, ſi vnum deſideretu[illegible]
tam vertitur in vitium. Sed iam tempus eſt ſingulas vocis differentias ſeorſum perpendere.

Cum ſex poſuerimus oppoſitionum differentias ad vocem attinentes, & in vnaquaq; oppo[illegible] duas differentias extremas, & vnam mediam, de mediis primo agemus. Fiunt pleræq; à ſimil[illegible] tia in cauſis omnibus, & primo in fine, qui eſt editio mediæ vocis inter acutam, & grauem [illegible] gnam, & paruam, inter canoram, & raucam, inter aſperam, & lenem, inter flexibilem & dura[illegible] firmam, & infirmam; ſunt tamen quædam ex his differentiis, quæ non ſequuntur finem, & [illegible] noſtram, ſed tales neceſſario fiunt, quales eduntur ab inſtrumentis, veluti aſpera, & lenis, rauca, & [illegible] nora, cuiuſmodi eſt etiam media inter has, quibus differentiis exceptis in aliis omnibus ad m[illegible] cem efficiendam concurrit finis edendi, ſcilicet, vocem mediam. Facultas animalis ad mediam vo[illegible] efficiendam valet, media inter validam & imbecillam, quamquam poteſt etiam valida mediam v[illegible] reddere; maxime autem attenditur in reddenda media inter acutam & grauem, magnam, & paru[illegible] mam, & infirmam, neque n. poteſt imbecilla mediam vocẽ edere inter propoſitas differ[en]tias. Inſt[ru]menta teſtant, quæ fere media eſſe oportet ad mediam vocem reddendam: quæ anguſta ſunt, no[n] ſunt ine[pta] illam vocem reddere inter acutam, & grauem; quæ parua, mediam inter magnam, & par[uam] aut inter firmam, & infirmam, quæ dura mediam inter flexibilem, & non flexibilem. Maxime [illegible] aptantur ad mediam vocem media inſtrumenta, quamuis poſſint, quæ non media ſunt, aliqua med[ia]m vocis differentiam efficere, quod ita iubeat voluntas, veluti magna mediam inter magnam & parua[m] inter firmam & infirmam. Hactenus de differentiis mediis: accedamus ad extremas.

d Ariſt. 2. lib. [de] anim. tex. 86.
e Gal. 1. lib. de diſpnœa ca. 5.

Vocem [d] acutam diximus eſſe illam, quæ celeriter redditur, ſicuti grauem, quæ tarde; vtraque au[tem] efficitur à ſimilibus cauſis, celeris à celeribus, tarda à tardis, hoc eſt, habentibus in ſe vim edendi aut [ce]lerem, & acutã, aut tardam, & grauẽ; celeritas [e] motus ſequitur vrgentẽ neceſſitatẽ, vim validam, & [in]ſtrumenta, quæ non reluctẽtur; hoc, quod cõmune eſt aliarum actionũ, valet ẽt in voce. Finis prout [illegible] edendi vocẽ acutam, vel grauẽ, ita hanc vel illã efficit; eſt n. in nobis vtraq; id, quod muſici pateſacio[nt] cum canũt, qui modo grauẽ vocem, modo acutã effingunt, quamuis alii ad hanc, alii ad illam [illegible] dam magis ſint habiles pro ſtructura inſtrumentorum varia. Effectrix cauſa, hoc eſt, facultas anim[alis] quo validior eſt, eo celerius aerem mouet, & ideo vocem edit acutiorẽ, quo imbecillior, eo tardiu[s] ideo grauiorem; mouent autem omnia, quo validiora ſunt, eo celerius mouent, quẽadmodum Ariſt. &

f 6. lib. Phyſic. tex. 14.
g 5. lib. de gen. ani. c. [illegible]
h Ariſt. 5. lib. de gen. ani. 7. & [illegible] de art. med. ca. [illegible]
i [illegible] prouer[illegible] rum.

vniuerſũ, [f] & proprie [g] de voce teſtatur. Sed plurimũ poſſunt inſtrumenta, aſpera arteria, ſcil. [illegible] tur, quæ nõ ſecus ac muſicorũ tibiæ, cũ anguſtiora ſunt, celerius aerẽ mouent, quod pauciorẽ c[ap]iũt & ideo anguſtã vocẽ reddunt, cum ampliora ſunt [illegible], quod moltũ capiant, qui tarde mouetur, vnde [ef]ficitur vox grauis. calor aũt [h] grauẽ reddit vocẽ non per ſe, ſed vt qui reddat inſtrumenta ampliora [illegible] tra frigus acutã ſimiliter non per ſe, ſed vt quod anguſtiã efficiat inſtrumentorũ, quamquã poteſt [illegible] exic[c]ando anguſta reddere inſtrumenta, vbi præter naturam fit, ita vt vocem acutam efficiat, quem modum [i] febricitantibus; frigus contra grauem, quod muſculos ad mouendum tardiores effi[ciat] [illegible] [e]unuchi, mulieres ob anguſtiam gutturis, & aſperæ arteriæ acutam vocem reddunt. Ma[gna] [illegible] quitur magnas cauſas, vt parua paruas; ſed ad magnam neceſſe eſt concurrant omnes magnæ, ad [par]uam ſatis eſt, ſi vna ſit parua: redditur ergo vox magna, cum finis, & inſtitutum eſt [illegible] cis, cum facultas animalis valida eſt ita, vt dilatare & contrahere thoracem plurimum p[illegible] ho[c] pacto multum aerem expellere, cum inſtrumenta validiora ſunt, & non tantum aſpera [illegible], & gut[tur], ſed thorax etiam & pulmo; ſi vnum deſit ex his, vox reddetur parua, veluti cum i[illegible] eſt pa[r]nam reddere; huiuſmodi reddetur etiam, ſi facultas animalis valida ſit, & inſtrumenta [illegible] oterit e[illegible] ſubmiſſa reddi. Si quis contra reddere magnam vocem nitatur, ſed aut facul[tas] d[illegible], aut in[ſtru]menta parua, fruſtra laborabit; paruam enim neceſſario reddet, etiamſi quantum poteſt, plenam [illegible]

Muſ[illegible]

A Maſculorum [a] facultas cum debilitatur, vocem exiguam facit: quod ſi magnam vocem edunt illi qui calidiores ſunt, teſte Hippoc. [b] id tribuendum eſt magnitudini inſtrumentorum, quæ, vbi plurimum fuerit innati calidi, ampliora fiunt, & propterea [c] multum aerem ducunt atque expellunt, non tamen fit magna vox a ſolis inſtrumentis magnis, vt diximus, ſed neceſſe eſt, accedat & robur facultatis animalis, & inſtitutum tale, hoc eſt, editio magnæ vocis. At canora, & rauca a ſolis inſtrumentis proficiſcitur, nec quicquam poteſt aut facultas, aut inſtitutus finis. Inſtrumenta,[d] veluti aſpera arteria, guttur, fauces, vua, vbi moderationem quandam temperationis obtineant, neque nimis ſicca ſint, aut humida, canoram vocem reddunt; vbi humidiora ſunt etiam ſecundum naturam, quemadmodum & in muſica inſtrumenta; ſed maxime deſtillationem ſequitur raucitas, quod tunica aſperæ arteriæ nimis madefiat humore à capite deſcendente; ex potione etiam ob eandem cauſam redditur vox rauca, quod nimis madeant fauces, & arteriæ tunica, quemadmodum ebriis. [e] Eadem ratio eſt vocis aſperæ, & lenis, quæ ſimiliter ſequitur inſtrumenta, [f] aſperam arteriam, guttur, fauces, vuam; hæc enim perinde ac tibiæ, cum aſpera ſunt aſperam vocem edunt, lenem, cum lenia: eſt autem aſperitas inſtrumentorum inæqualitas, [g] quam afferunt paruæ puſtulæ, vel ſiccitas [h] nimia; nihil autem inſtitutus finis, aut facultas ad aſperitatem, & lenitatem vocis conducunt. Flexibilis vox [i] oritur à mollitie inſtrumentorum; quæ enim mollia ſunt, quomodocunque volumus, flectimus; [k] mollities vero temperationem
B ſequitur humidiorem, ſed ad flexum vocis per omnem curſum neceſſe eſt concurrat finis inſtitutus; nam vbi non ſit propoſitum flectere vocem, non flectitur, quamuis inſtrumenta mollia ſint, & ad flexibilem efficiendam habilia: illa vero vox, quæ minime flexibilis eſt, inſtrumenta ſequitur minime flexibilia; talia vero dura ſunt, neque poſſunt, etiam ſi velimus, flexibilem vocem efficere; poteſt volũtas non flectere illa, quæ dura ſunt, & minime cedunt: animalis vero facultas nihil ad dulciem, vel flexum vocis conducit. Supereſt firmitas, & infirmitas vocis: vox firma diu permanet, eiuſmodi ſtabilitatẽ affert multitudo aeris in pulmone hauſti, qui cum expellitur, diutius ſuppeditat materiam voci; non poteſt autem fieri, niſi amplus [l] ſit & thorax & pulmo, at non ſufficit amplitudo inſtrumentorum, niſi adſit robur facultatis animalis, quæ multum dilatare, & contrahere thoracem poſſit, & niſi propoſitum nobis ſit diuturniorem vocem reddere: ſi quid horum trium deſit, vox non poterit diu permanere, ſed erit infirma, ſiue finis ſit, vocem infirmam reddere, hoc eſt, quæ diu non conſtet, ſiue facultas imbecilla ſit, quæ non poſſit thoracem multum dilatare, aut contrahere; ſiue inſtrumenta minus pateant. Sed linquamus differentias, & cauſas vocis, pergamus ad inſtrumentorum conſeruationem, & proprie ad eorum, quæ formam effingunt; hæc enim ſuperſunt explicanda, aſpera arteria, guttur, fauces, vua, ſed quoniam collum guttur continet, vnde oritur aſpera arteria tendens ad pulmonem, de collo primum agemus.

De collo. Cap. VI.

C EA pars, quæ inter fauces & thoracem ſita eſt, αὐχὴν [m] græce nominatur, latine collum, ſeu ceruix; facta eſt autem à natura vt guttur, & aſperam arteriam contineat; neque enim opportunum fuit pulmonem proxime coniungi cum gutture, ſed debuit interiecta eſſe aſpera arteria, per quam aer cum ducitur, prius temperetur, quam ad pulmonem perueniat, & cum expellitur, vocis materiam præbens, incipiat effingi: affixum ergo eſt [n] collum animalibus propter guttur, & aſperam arteriam, quæ partes cum reſpirationi, & voci ſeruiant, [o] ipſum quoque reſpirationi, & voci ſeruire dicendum eſt; quod ſi gulam quoque continet, non idcirco [p] factum eſt propter ipſam, cum quibuſdam animalibus ventriculus iungatur cum ore, neque neceſſaria illa fuerit, quemadmodum aſpera arteria habentibus pulmonem; quamobrem quæ hoc habent, & cum ipſo aſperam arteriam, habent etiam pulmonem: quæ pulmone [q] carent, carent etiam collo: piſcibus [r] vt deeſt pulmo & aſpera arteria, ita etiam collum: huiuſmodi ergo eſt præcipuus finis, ob quem factum eſt. Compoſitio eius, ſiue materiam, ſiue formam intueatis, maxime accommodatur & ad hos, & ad alium vſum, quem præbet mouendi caput, vt nũc ſubiiciemus. Conſtat [ſ] igitur collũ ex ſeptem vertebris, vt moueri poſſit, & vna ſecũ caput ducere: quod ſi cõſtaſſet homini ex vno oſſe, vt de leone, & lupo tradidit [t] Ariſt. robuſtius fuiſſet: ſed in homine natura magis ſpectauit ad vtilitatẽ motus, quã ad robur. Tria n. genera motus in capite ſe oſtendunt: vnus cũ mouetur in priorẽ & poſteriorẽ partem; alter, cum in latera flectitur; tertius, cum
D circumagitur. Primus fit per cõmiſſuram ipſius capitis cũ prima vertebra; nã prima cũ ſecunda adeo arcte illigata cõmittitur, vt nequeat caput per ipſã tantũ moueri, quantũ ipſum inclinare in priorẽ & poſteriorẽ partem videmus: quamobrẽ propoſitus motus per ipſius capitis cum prima vertebra cõmiſſuram perficitur; per alteram vero, qua prima nectitur cum ſecunda, caput circumducitur, cum innitatur primæ, quæ ſupra ſecundam circa proceſſum dentiformem, quaſi circa axẽ conuertitur. Reſtat motus capitis in dextrum & ſiniſtrum latus, hic per vnam tantũ cõmiſſurã fieret, nimis ſubito ac vehementer torqueretur medulla in vertebris contenta; quamobrẽ efficitur hic motus per commiſſuram omnium vertebrarum colli; ſic n. paulatim inclinatur medulla & non læditur: diuiſio igitur colli in plures vertebras ad capitis motum dirigitur. Structura autem omnium ſeptem tractabitur, qua de anatome oſſiũ; ſed cum opus ſit muſculis ad propoſitos capitis motus, hos quoque perſequemur cum anatomẽ muſculorum tractabimus, vbi, quales, & [u] a Gal. & ab aliis ponantur, & quos ſectio doceat, vberrime demonſtrabimus. Forma ceruicis maxime idonea eſt, quæ tam ad ſitum gutturis, & aſperæ arteriæ, quam ad motum capitis accommodetur. De longitudine ſcire licet, illis animalibus quæ cibum capere è terra debuerant, factum [x] eſſe collum longum, ſiquidem præbet vſum manus, homini vero breuius ſufficit, debetque eius longitudo craſſitudini reſpondere: vbi longum [y] ſit & gracile, vitioſum eſt, non ſecus, quam thorax longior, & anguſtior.

[a] Gal. 4 lib. de loc. affe. c. 6.
[b] 4. 6. de morb. vulg. tex. 24.
[c] Gal. 4. 6. de morb. vulg. com. 24. & Ariſt. 11 pro. 15.
[d] Gal. 4 lib. de loc. affe. c. 6.
[e] Ariſt. 11 li. probl. 46.
[f] Ariſt. 5. li. de gen. an. & Gal. 2. 1. de mor. vulg. cõ. 78.
[g] Gal. 2. 6 li. de morb. vulg. cõ. 4.
[h] Gal. de aer. med ca 69.
[i] Ariſt. 5. li. de gen. ant. c. 7.
[k] Gal. 2 lib. de temp. c. 3.
[l] Gal. 4. 6. de morb. vulg. cõ. 4.
[m] Ariſt. 1 li. de hiſt. ani. c. 12. & Gal. li. 7. de vſu. part. c. 1.
[n] Ariſt 4 li. de part an. c. 11 & Gal. lib. 8. de vſu part c. 1.
[o] Gal 8 lib. de vſu part. c. 1.
[p] Ariſt. 3. li. de part ani. c 3
[q] Ariſt 4. lib. de part an. c. 1.
[r] Gal. 8 lib. de vſu par. c. 1.
[ſ] Gal. 12. de vſu par. c. 12. & lib. de oſſib. c 7. & c 8.
[t] 2 li. de hiſt. an c 1. & 4 libr de par. an c. 10.
[u] In lib. de ſect. muſc. c. 1.
[x] Gal. 8 lib. de vſu par. cap 1
[y] Gal 1 6. de morbis. vulg. cõ. 3.

Sanitas

Sanitas colli conſiſtit partim in temperatione mo[illegible] partium [illegible] in forma idonea, ſiue figuram, ſiue magnitudinem, ſiue ſitum vertebrarum [illegible] ſenſu deprehenditur ita, vt non opus ſit ſignis, à quibus patebat. Ratio, qua co[illegible], ea eſt, quam in vniuerſum & de oſſibus enarrauimus.

De aſpera arteria. Cap. VII.

Sed quoniam collum factum eſſe diximus propter aſperā arteriam, & guttur [illegible] maxime [illegible] gitur vox, de his potiſſimum agendum eſt. Latini aſperam arteriam appe[illegible], quia gutture ad pulmonem fertur; ſequuntur autem iuniores græco[illegible], qui eundem [illegible] nant; quod idem ſibi vult; nam veteres ſimpliciter arteriam dicebant, [illegible] teſt ex A[illegible] nunc vocatam arteriam, nunc [b] arteriam dici, ſed recentiores addide[illegible] aſperam, vt [illegible] à venis pulſantibus quæ leuiores ſunt, & quas vocarunt arterias, cum an[illegible] carentur [illegible], [illegible] venæ, non ſecus atque illæ, quæ non pulſant. Appellarunt [c] & eundem canalem græci [illegible], quod conſtet ex circulis cartilaginoſis, quos [illegible] nominabant. Tribuit natura aſperam arteriam illis a[illegible] malibus quibus & pulmonem. nam piſces [d] qui carent hoc, carent etiam illa. F[illegible]it autem neceſſaria, ne ſtatim aer exciperetur à pulmone, ſed prius per ipſam ductus temperaretur; neque enim debuit pulmo cum gutture proxime iungi, ſicuti ventriculus animalib. pulmone carentib. cum ore coniungitur, ne- F
que enim neceſſaria fuit gula [e] ſicuti aſpera arteria: ſed quibus hæc data eſt, neceſſarium fuit collum. & propterea etiam gula, per quam ab ore ad ventriculum deſcenderent, quæ ſumuntur. Pertinet [f] aſpera arteria non modo ad temperandum aerem, qui ducitur, ſed etiam ad effingendum illum, qui redditur, & idcirco ad vocem, ita vt ſit tam vocis, quam reſpirationis inſtrumentum, quanquam vocis for[illegible] perficit guttur; in arteria tantum incipit effingi, id quod perſpicuum fiet, ſi belluam incidas, & aperias aſperam arteriam; [g] redderet enim ſibilum, non vocem: ſola [h] autem impletur, cum aerem ducimus, neque enim in pulmone tunc implentur, aut dilatantur venæ, atque arteriæ læues, quæ ſeruiunt cordi, [illegible] tantum aſpera, quæ dupliciter mouetur, [i] cum dilatetur, & contrahatur, & præterea longior ac breuior fiat; dilatatur autem, & contrahitur vna cum pulmone dilatato & contracto thorace, quo ſpectant ligamenta, à quibus compleri paulo poſt docebimus circulos cartilaginoſos, qui imperfecti ſunt: ſed longior & breuior fit per alia ligamenta, quæ cartilaginoſi circuli ſuperiores cum inferioribus ne[illegible]. Eodem ſpectant fibræ in longitudinem ſitæ in tunica interna, quæ circundat totum canalem intus monſtrabimus: nam cum deglutimus, rurſum per muſculos trahitur guttur, & ſimul aſpera arteria longior fit, quo ſpectant ligamenta circulos inter ſe nectentia, & fibræ, quas diximus. Verum præ[illegible] et aſpera arteria alium vſum, quod per ipſam tanquam per canalem expelluntur, quæcunque pulmoni aut thoraci moleſta ſunt.

a 3. lib. de anim. tex 90. b 1. lib. de diſſec. an c. 12. c Gal. [illegible] lib. de aggr. a nat. c. 1. d Gal. 7. li. de v. p. c. 5. e Ariſt. 3. lib. de par. c. 3. f Ga. 7. li. de vſu p. c. 3. g Gal. 2. lib. de plac. [illegible] 4. h Ga. 7. li. de vſu p. ca. 9. i Gal. 7. lib. de vſu par. ca 4. & 5.

Ad propoſitos vſus obtinuit aſpera arteria compoſitionem à natura maxime opportunam, ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam reſpicias: materia eſt partim cartilago, partim membrana, hæc ad [k] reſpirationem, illa ad vocem maxime aptatur. ex membrana conſtant ligamenta, per quæ dilatari vna [illegible] thorace, & pulmone, ac contrahi poteſt, quod non eueniſſet, ſi fuiſſet tota cartilaginoſa; neque en[illegible] accōmodaretur ad dilatationem & contractionem, & idcirco ad reſpirationem, plurimumque v[illegible] ſonum effingendum, leniter enim aerem verberantem repellit, neque ſubito ipſum diiicit, ſicut [illegible] ſet os; quo fit, vt vocem præparet, quæ deinde à cartilagine gutturis perficiatur. Componit ergo aſpera arteria ex circulis cartilaginoſis, inter quos interiecta ſunt ligamenta, quibus nectuntur; ſunt aut[illegible] eiuſmodi circuli veluti anuli, non tamen integri, vnicuique enim eſt quarta pars retro, qua cum [illegible] iunguntur. neceſſaria enim ibi fuit membrana, quæ cederet, cum deglutimus, cartilago enim ibi pro[illegible] buiſſet, ne cibus poſſet ad ventriculum penetrare: vbi ergo deeſt cartilago, natura molita eſt membranam.

k Gal. 7. lib. de v. u. p. c. 4.

Reliquum [l] circuli, quod cartilaginoſum eſt, C literam repræſentat, vnde nominatur [illegible], id quod euenit omnibus circulis per vniuerſam aſperam arteriam, quamquam vbi hæc iugulum prætergreſſa in pulmonis fibras diuiditur, illi variam figuram repræſentant, vt quadratam, triangulam, rhomboidem, quod neceſſarium fuit, ne comprimerentur, aut conniuerent, dum mouetur pulmo; membrana autem, quæ a poſteriori parte circulum complet, ligamenti vim habet, & ad dilatandam, & contrahendam in reſpiratione, vt iam diximus, aſperam arteriam pertinet, ſicuti illa, qua ſuperiores cir- H
culos cum inferioribus necti diximus ad longitudinem eiuſdem augendam vel minuendam. Teguntur [m] tam cartilaginoſi anuli, quā membranæ, quæ in longitudinem, vel latitudinē ſitæ ligamenti vim habent, alia membrana, quæ veluti tunica eſt, ab interna parte continuata [n] cum ea, quæ gulam, & os ambit; eſt autem hæc tenuis, moderate ſicca, denſa: tenuis quidem, nam craſſa nimis occuparet int[illegible] num ſpacium; moderate ſicca; nam ſiccior vocem efficeret aſperam, ſicuti humidior raucam; den[illegible], nam ſi rara eſſet, non ſatis defenderet cartilaginem à deſtillatione ab aere prauo, à fumo, à ſanie, quæ à pulmone & thorace inde expellitur, ab acriori humore, qui cum bibimus, aliqua ex parte eodem illabitur; nam vix etiam huiuſmodi cum ſit interna tunica, defenduntur ſubiectæ cartilagines, ne erodantur, ſed interdum exulcerantur, quod cum accidit, difficulter poſtea ſanantur; diſtinguitur Interna hæc tunica rectis fibris, quæ ad motum in longitudinem ſpectant, vbi cum deglutimus, ſurſum aſcendit aſpera arteria ſimul cum gutture, continuatur enim tunica hæc aſperæ arteriæ, & gutturis cum illa, quæ gulam, fauces, & os ambit. Extrinſecus vero circumdat aſperam arteriam alia membrana, quæ [illegible] ſuccingente coſtas proficiſcitur, eadem enim obuoluuntur omnia, quæ in thorace continentur. Materia ig[illegible] [illegible]eræ arteriæ conſiſtit in anulis cartilaginoſis non integris, in ligamentis, per quæ & [illegible] longitudi[illegible] ne[illegible]untur inter ſe, & in altitudinem complentur, tum externa, & interna [illegible], [illegible] accedunt [illegible] venulæ [o] tenuiores per ipſam diſtributæ, à quibus alitur; neque enim continet intus ſanguinem, [illegible]

l Ga. 7. li. de vſu par. c. 3. m Gal. [illegible] li. de [illegible] par. c. [illegible] n Ga. li. [illegible] de v. u. par. c. 3. o [illegible]

uti arte-

A [illegible] leues, quæ [illegible] , [illegible]ram aſperæ
arte[illegible]eretem eſſe, pr[illegible]ſteriori pa[illegible]eſt; [illegible]o autem
ſpectat eiuſmodi figura[illegible] plus aeris cape[illegible] & magis [illegible] quæ poſſint ipſam [a] Gal. 7. de vſu par. c. 7.
offendere; cumq; canalis[illegible][b] eſt, extra pro[illegible]fert autem [illegible]nem trunci, cuius
quaſi radix ſit guttur, & quat[illegible] partes illæ, quæ in pu[illegible]nis fibras di[illegible], primo binæ, de- [b] Gal. 7. li. de vſu par.
inde plures. Superficies externa aſperæ arteriæ inæqualis [illegible] præſertim à late[illegible]s, & à parte anteriori;
nam à poſteriori cum diſtenditur membrana, magis prominet, quam cartilago, contra cum relaxatur.
Interior verò ſuperficies, licet inæqualis ſit ob cartilagines concedentes, leuis tamen deprehenditur,
& quaſi humore pinguì illita; neque enim fibris vllis aſpera efficitur. Quod ſpectat ad ca[illegible], pars inter-
na tota a[illegible]peræ arteriæ canal[illegible]s eſt: duo tamen oſtia habet [illegible] vnum à ſuperiori parte, quod ſimplex eſt; al-
terum ab inferiori, quod multiplex, & obſcurum; ſuperius oſtium cum gutture coniungitur, ſitumque [c] Ariſt. 1. li. de hiſt. an. c. 16
eſt è [illegible]egione foraminum à palato ad nares pertinentium.
Oſtium inferius, vt diximus, multiplex eſt, & mucronatum, cum diuidatur aſpera arteria per
pulmonem in paruos canales, vnde aer in leues arterias translatus à corde allicitur. Magnitudo aſperæ
arteriæ ea eſt, vt pertineat à gutture ad quartam vertebram thoracis, ibique bipertita tendat ad pul-
monem, & in ipſum totum diuidatur, adeo vt reſpondeat inferne magnitudo aſperæ arteriæ magni-
dini pulmonis. collocata [d] autem eſt aſpera arteria à priori parte; nam à poſteriori gula eſt, cui inhæ- [d] Ariſt. 1. li. de hiſt. ani. c. 16.
B ren[illegible]: pars cartilaginoſa extra prominet: membrana, quæ circulos complet, à poſteriori parte ſita eſt, vt
quemadmodum antea diximus, ad degluriendum accommodetur: cedit enim his, quæ per gulam de-
ſcendunt, quo fit, vt cum deglutimus, [e] reſpirare nequeamus: ſed vbi per pulmonem diſtribuitur, me- [e] Gal. 7. lib. de vſu par.
dia eſt inter venas & leues arterias: nam à billis nutritur, [f] per has impertit aerem cordi: à lateribus ha-
bet aſpera arteria ſupra pulmonem adiunctos neruos recurrentes, à priori cutem, à poſteriori gulam. [f] Gal. [illegible] li. de vſu par. c. 8.
At de materia ſatis & forma monſtraſſe videmur, quo pacto vtraque ad inſtitutum à natura finem ac-
commodetur. Sanitas aſperæ arteriæ, quod ſpectat ad ſubſtantiam ſimplicem, conſiſtit in temperatio-
ne, quæ non debet omnino media eſſe, ſiquidem cartilago & membrana, ex qua conſtat, frigida & ſic-
ca eſt: debet tamen moderationem quandam in frigore, & ſiccitate retinere: exceſſus ſiccitatis reddit
vocem aſperam, ſicuti humoris raucam. Quod ſi nimis frigus ſupereſt, vocem paruam facit, cum par-
nam efficiat aſperam arteriam, ſicuti calor magnam, cum magnam ſimiliter arteriam efficiat: frigus ve-
ro, & calor non conducunt ad vocem per ſe, ſed per magnitudinem, quæ ſequitur calorem: per paruı-
tatem, quæ frigus. Deſiderat ſanitas ſimplicis ſubſtantiæ non ſecus ac multiformis vnitatem, quæ vbi
in aſpera arteria non ſeruetur, lædi vocem neceſſe eſt. Ex his verò, quæ ad multiformem compoſitio-
nem referuntur, maximè pertinet ad ſanitatem aſperæ arteriæ propter canalem patentem lenitas ſu-
perficiei, & moderatio magnitudinis: nam licet aſpera nominetur: non tamen aſpera eſt, ſed inæqualis;
ob cartilagines extantes, quibus continetur: dicta eſt igitur aſpera, quod inæqualis ſit, vt diſtingua-
C tur à venis pulſantibus, quæ ſimiliter arteriæ nominantur.
Interna igitur ſuperficies debet eſſe lauis ſecundum naturam, vt lenem vocem efficiat: quæ aſpe-
ra eſt, vocem reddit aſperam, id quod facit etiam, quæ ſicca, quatenus aſperitas ſequitur ſiccitatem: ne-
ceſſaria etiam eſt moderatio inter magnitudinem: & paruitatem, vt vox moderate edatur: ſecundum
naturam, quæ magna eſt, magnam vocem efficit, ſicuti quæ parua, paruam: proprie autem latitudo
reddit vocem grauem, ſicuti anguſtia acutam. Verum vt aliarum partium, ita etiam aſperæ arteriæ ſa-
nitas ſecundum naturam non eſt eadem omnibus: quidam enim hac perfectiſſima fruuntur, quidam
perfecta, quidam imperfecta: proficiſcitur, qualiſcunque ſit, à ſimilibus cauſis, vt à principiis noſtræ
procreationis, & à victu, quo vtimur: effecta potiſſimum ſpectant ad vocem, & ad reſpirationem, quæ
actiones pro perfectiori vel minus perfecta ſanitate, magis vel minus perfectæ redduntur. Latet au-
tem ſenſum ſanitas aſperæ arteriæ, quæ abdita eſt, ſed conicitur ex cauſis, vt temperatio, ex ſimili vi-
ctu, ac ſimilibus principiis, præterea ex vtilitate, quam afferunt ſimilia, & noxa, quam contraria; ex ef-
fectis, vt ex voce moderata. At poteſt etiam compoſitio multiſformis colligi ex voce, quemadmodum
facit Gal. ſiquidem magna vox magnam monſtrat aſperam arteriam, parua paruam, acuta anguſtam;
grauis latam, aſpera aſperam, leuis leuem. Cauſæ, quæ antegreſſæ ſunt, colliguntur ex effectis præſen-
tibus; hæc autem ſub ſenſum cadunt, veluti vocis differentiæ: quæ futura ſunt, conici poſſunt perſpe-
cta naturali compoſitione & ratione victus, qua homo vtetur: hinc enim coniiciemus, ſeruandus ne
D homo ſit in eodem ſtatu, an in meliorem vel deteriorem tranſiturus.
Ratio conſeruandæ ſanitatis in aſpera arteria quędam communia poſtulat, quædam propria; ſpe-
ctant communia ad naturam ipſius, quæ communiter eadem eſt, qualiſcunque ſit ſanitas, quam in ea
tuemur. Ad naturam referunt primum actio ipſa, ob quam facta eſt aſpera arteria, nempe vox, dein
compoſitio idonea ex materia & forma, quæ illam exequatur: videamus, quid actio, quid materia,
quid forma nobis indicet, cum tractamus aſperam arteriam. Actio cuiuſque partis motus eſt: exerce-
tur enim vnaquęque, cum propriam efficit actionem: exercetur aſpera [g] arteria, cum vox editur, quare [g] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. 4. &
tunc vox reddenda eſt, cum eius exercitatio ac motus requiritur: ex contrario ſilendum eſt, cum ne-
ceſſaria eſt quies. eſſet etiam aſperæ arteriæ actio ipſa reſpiratio, quam licet augere & minuere, augen-
do vel minuendo neceſſitatem per motum vel quietem totius corporis; non tamen licet omnin[illegible] ab
ea abſtinere, ſicut à voce, in qua edenda maior aut minor, tum magis vel minus acuta, magis aut minus
exercetur aſpera arteria: cauendum tamen eſt, ne magna, vehemens, & acuta ſubito reddatur [h] ſine vl- [h] [illegible]
lo apparatu, ſiquidem maximam interdum affert noxam & affectum inflammationi ſimilem: ſequitur [illegible]
en[illegible] primo laſſitudo, [i] dein etiam inflammatio, ſicuti laborem in membris, ita vehementem vocem [illegible]
[illegible] arteria; quamobrem leniter dimouere membra oportet, aut fricare vt molliantur, & aſperam [illegible]
arte[illegible] leui voce exercere, antequam aut membra vehementer laborent, aut hæc clamorem edat: ſi [illegible]
enim & [illegible]ſitudine, & ab inflammatione defendatur. Mater[illegible] aſperæ arteriæ cartilago eſt vn[illegible]um [illegible]

 lig men-

[illegible] & hum[illegible] mum [illegible] quæ à cerebro per palatum [illegible] humidius eſt lædit autem [b] [illegible] partes, cal[illegible] efficit raucam, aut vbi diutius [illegible], adimit. Duo autem tunc neceſſaria ſunt [illegible] ra, ne à capite humor ad ſubiectas partes deſtillet; (hoc quo pacto fiat declarauimus [illegible] geremus.) alterum, vt prouideatur, ne aſpera arteria facile admittat, quæ influunt [illegible] tium & vſus eorum, quæ moderate repellendi vim habent: ſic igitur propulſare iniuria[illegible] teris aſperæ arteriæ. Sequitur forma, ad quam pertinent figura, ſuperficies, caua, magn[illegible] ſitus: intuebimur potiſſimum ſuperficiem & caua, à quibus aliquid indicatur in tractan[illegible] xime opportunum: debet arteria, quamuis aſpera dicatur, habere internam ſuperficiem læ[illegible] facile exaſperetur, maxima cura habenda eſt, vt vitentur ea, à quibus violari poteſt. omitto [illegible] uem aerem, de qua proxime locutus ſum; vitare in primis [c] puluerem & fumum oportet [illegible] ſpera arteria non modo validius ſiccatur, ſed aſperior etiam redditur; quid quod oleum, [d] [illegible] partes leniuntur, exaſperat oculos & fauces, & ſimul etiam aſperã arteriam? inhæreſcit eni[illegible] partibus, quæ molliores ſunt, & calidius redditum aliquid liquefacit, quod acrius fit; quare [illegible] ab olei vſu interno abſtinere, ne ſuperficies exaſperetur. Quod attinet ad caua, oſtium [illegible] eſt ad ipſum guttur, per quod neceſſario tranſeunt, quæcunque ad ipſam perueniunt, vt au[illegible] perueniant, quæ adhibentur, liquida eſſe debent; ſiquidem ex [e] potione aliquid deſcendere ad arteriam ſentimus, cũ bibimus, non quo potio per ipſam feratur, vt voluit Plat[illegible]: ſtultum eſt affirmare inquit [f] Ariſt. fertur enim per gulam, quoniam nihil ſincerum eſt, ſed teſte Hipp[illegible] omnibus reperiuntur; penetrat, cum inſpiramus aliquid aeris per gulam, cum bibimus aſ[illegible]d per aſperam [h] arteriam, adeo tamen [i] parum eſt, vt ipſam non lædat, ſtatim enim diſtribuit[illegible] mone: quod ſi multum ſit, [k] excitat tuſſim expelliturque per nares, ex quarum regione ſitum e[illegible] rius oſtium aſperæ arteriæ, ita vt per ipſas detrudatur: ſi plus potionis forte fortuna per aſp[illegible]ram riam delabitur: quamquam defenditur [l] à lingula, quam dicunt ἐπιγλωττίδα; per hanc enim [illegible] per pontem tranſit ſuper guttur & aſperam arteriam cibus & potio ad gulam; non tame[illegible] non penetrent aliqua ex parte ad aſperam arteriam, quæ ſi opportuna ſint, illi ſuccurrere po[illegible]ſunt, [illegible] non tantum euenit liquidis, ſed illis etiam, quæ cum ſub lingua tenentur, liquantur, [m] [illegible] græci nominant: ſed ſiue liquida ſumantur, ſiue ea, quæ liquari poſſint, bonum [n] ſupinus iacens re[illegible] ea diutius in ore debet, & relaxatis muſculis faucium paulatim permittere, vt ad aſperam art[illegible] ſcendant. Sed mittamus communia; pergamus ad propria: pertinent hæc ad aſperam arteriam vari[illegible] fectam, ita tamen vt ſana adhuc ſeruetur, ſi non perfecte, ſaltem imperfecte, nam cum euidente[illegible] tar, tunc curationem poſtulat, non conſeruationem, quam nunc tractamus. Quod attinet ad m[illegible] riam & proprie ad temperationem, ſi moderata ſit, ſimilibus conſeruanda eſt, vtendumque vi[illegible] derato in omnibus ſex rebus non naturalibus, potiſſimum in aere & vo[illegible]e, ſiquidem aer a[illegible] ipſam ducitur, ac reflatur, vox vero, quod ad ipſam pertinet frequenter vſu venit. Aer igitur moderatu[illegible] ſit, & nulla qualitate excedat, ille euidenter arteriam lædit, qui aut nimis humi[illegible]us eſt, [illegible]ut nimis ſi[illegible] moderatio etiam in voce adhibenda eſt ad temperationis moderationem con[illegible]ruandam, nocet autem & ſilentium & diuturna collocutio. Cætera, vt cibus & potio, ſomnus & vigilia, animi per[illegible]urbat[illegible] tranquillitas, quæ retinentur, aut expelluntur, ſi temperatio moderata ſit, m[illegible]derata quoque ſeruan[illegible] ſunt, ſiquidem exceſſus in illis omnibus temperationem aſperæ arteriæ mutare poteſt; minus ta[illegible] quàm exceſſus in aere, aut in motu, vel quiete: temperatio immoderata & ſeruari poteſt ſimi[illegible] corrigi [illegible]ontrariis. Quod ſpectat ad moderationem formæ, maxime conſeruanda eſt leuitas ſu[illegible] ciei, quæ paruo momento læditur: ita que [illegible]auere illa imprimis oportet, quibus exaſperari ipſ[illegible] dimus; quod ſi iam reddita ſit paulo aſperior, antequam ex ſanitate incidat in morbum, ſu[illegible] porter lenibus tum cibis & potionibus, tum medicamentis, valent autem lac, [o] butyrum coct[illegible] ſorbilia elixa, dum calef[illegible]cta ſint, amylum, alica, nucl[illegible] pinei, vinum dulce; ſed vtendum eſt [illegible] dicamentis, quæ planum [illegible] faciant, vt inquit Hippocrates. [p] huiuſm[illegible]di ſunt lenia, veluti ſuccus d[illegible] d[illegible]is gummi, tragacanthum, terraſamia, ſtyrax, quæ ex vino dulci temperanda ſunt non ſolum [illegible] exa[illegible]rari [illegible]ollet aſpera [illegible]rteri[illegible] ſed etiam ſordida reddi: quod vbi accidat, detergenda eſt lenib[illegible] non h[illegible]beant vim exaſperandi, ad quod maxime accommodatur mel deſpumatum, ptiſana, f[illegible] elixa. nuces amaræ; vtilis eſt etiam gargari[illegible]tio ex aqua, in qua decoctæ fuerint ficus aridæ p[illegible] iuiubæ, palmarum fructus. Vbi ex ni[illegible]io clamore in laſſi[illegible]dinem incidat aſpera arteria, p[illegible] ægrotet, ſoluere laſſitudinem oportet, non ole[illegible] quo inunguntur membra, quæ laborat[illegible] neo aquæ dulcis, quo veteres vt præcones, & comœdi poſt clamorem & effuſam vocem, vb[illegible] t[illegible]dinem ſentirent, vtebantur.

De gutture. CAP. VIII.

I[illegible] quod à priori parte in[illegible]llo extat. durum tangentibus ſentitur, ſurſum degl[illegible] que veluti caput aſperæ arteriæ; atque guttur dicitur, græcè λάρυγξ, affixum aut[illegible]a, vt inſtrumentum & r[illegible]ſp[illegible]ationis & v[illegible]s, r[illegible]rationis quidem, quod aer, qui hauritur [illegible]um ad [illegible]monem & aſperam arteriam fertur, & [illegible] reddatur per idem; vocis vero, quod [illegible] eo pe[illegible] tur, cum [illegible] aſpera [illegible] perit eſſi[illegible] q[illegible] fit, vt præcipuum vocis inſtrum[illegible] [illegible] cu[illegible]lmon[illegible] inferne in[illegible]s, guttur ſonum reddet ſimilem [illegible] ius an[illegible]alis [illegible] cuul[illegible]us eſt, [illegible]tam [illegible] & aperi[illegible]ur ad ſp[illegible]itum ducendum ac reddendum, & clauditur a[illegible]

A cohibendum, … & … contrahitur ad vocem moderandam. At … motus propriè ipſius, præterquam quod mouetur muſculis oſſis hyoides, cum ſurſum aſcendit in deglutiendo, & poſtea deſcendit; pertinet igitur ad reſpirationem, quatenus præbet aditum aeri, qui hauritur ac redditur, & vbi opus ſit, ſpiritū cohibet; pertinet ad vocem, quatenus aer, qui per ipſum redditur, vehementer emiſſus ibi ſonat, vnde perficitur vox, & per eius contractionem ac dilatationem variè effingitur. Aptiſſime autem conſtitutum fuiſſe à natura ad vtrunq; munus intelliges, ſiue materiam ſpectes, ſiue formam; materia eius ad cartilagines & muſculos refertur ac tunicam, qua intus tegitur: agamus primo de cartilaginibus, tum de muſculis; quod ſi earum ſtructuram explicauerimus, ſimul & forma gutturis apparebit ad inſtitutum finem maximè opportuna; merito igitur natura adhibuit cartilaginem ad guttur ſtruendum, quæ non premat,[a] non oneret, reſonet, non concidat, ſed aperta maneat, cum opus eſt, ſi adhibuiſſet carnem, non ſeruaretur aperta ad reſpirationem, neque benè reſonaret, ſed peruerteretur ita ab aere. Si adhibuiſſet os, partim gulam premeret, partim eſſet oneri, & linguam deorſum traheret, præterquam quod muſculis, à quibus moueret, egeretur adeò craſſis, vt in ceruice deformitatem efferrent, neque inflecti poſſet & moueri ad vocem, quam abſonam quoque redderet; nulla igitur ſubſtantia magis idonea accipi potuit ad gutturis ſtructuram, quàm cartilago, quæ & maximè habilis eſt ad propoſita munera, & adiunctas partes minimè lædit: ætatis tamen proceſſu indureſcit ita, vt os videatur, præſertim prima & ſecunda; nam conſtat ex tribus, & non ex vna, ob duas[b] commiſſuras

B & ad propoſitos motus neceſſarias. Per commiſſuram primæ cartilaginis cum ſecunda guttur dilatatur & contrahitur; per commiſſuram ſecundæ cum tertia clauditur & aperitur. Prima & maxima[c] cartilago ab anteriori parte ſita eſt foris gibba, intus ſima, ſcuto oblongo ſimilis, vnde θυρεοειδὴς, quaſi ſcutiformis dicitur; exigit autem binos proceſſus à ſuperiori parte, vtrinque vnum & totidem ab inferiori, ſimiliter vtrinq; vnum: ſuperiores longiores ſunt, alligantùrque per membranas cum oſſe hyoide; inferiores vero breuiores, atque hi cum lateribus ſecundæ cartilaginis à poſteriori parte coaleſcunt; maximè autem oportuna fuit hæc forma primæ cartilaginis, quæ in exteriorē partem vergit, vt minus iniuriis exponatur. Secunda cartilago minor eſt, quam prima, ſed maior, quam tertia: maxima autē ex parte vergit ad poſteriora verſus gulam, vbi addit, quod deeſt primę ad circulum efficiendum: iungitur anterior eius pars cum radice ſcutiformis; ſuperficies eius anterior leuis eſt, ſed poſterior iuxta gulam linea quadam aſſurgit, quæ duos ſinus cōficit, ſuperne verſus poſteriorem partem duo exigit tubercula oblonga, vtrinque vnum, quæ recipiuntur in ſinibus tertiæ cartilaginis: nam cum prima committitur, quatenus inferiores eius proceſſus innatos habet & coaleſcentes in ſinibus, quos ſecunda, in quadam eminentia impreſſos profert. Inferior pars ſecundæ cartilaginis tenuis deprehenditur verſus gulam, qua magis deorſum deſcendit ad originem eorum muſculorum, qui in tertiam inſeruntur. Figura ſecundæ eadem eſt, quæ anuli, quem Thraces ſagittarii dextro pollice geſtant; habet enim eiuſmodi anulus proceſſum latiorem, qui prohibet, quo minus prior pars pollicis in attrahenda chorda arcus vio-

C letur; ab hac ſimilitudine dicta eſt[d] κρικοειδὴς: Tertia cartilago à ſimilitudine, quā refert, oris, vrcei, appellatur à græcis ἀρυταινοειδὴς: hæc cum membranis tecta eſt, ſimplex apparet, cum nudata duplex, ita vt tenera guttur ex quatuor cartilaginibus potius conſtet, quàm ex tribus. Vltimæ duæ, quibus tertia continetur, iunguntur ſimul per ligamenta & ſuccingentem membranam; vna à dextro latere, altera à ſiniſtro iuncta eſt. in medio apparet ſinus leuis, & rotundus vbi ſecundæ cartilaginis tuberculum recipitur. baſis huius tertiæ cartilaginis ex duabus conſtantis ampla eſt, & ab anteriori parte in longum proceſſum deſinit, ad baſim rimam quandam efficit, tenuiorque ac mollior & pinguior reddita[e] vrcei vas refert, quod ita clauditur in vomitu, vt non ſinat aliquid in aſperam arteriam delabi; facile autem flectitur, eſtq; veluti γλωττὶς, hoc eſt, lingula caput tibiæ; nam aſpera arteria eſt quaſi tibia; lingula[f] hæc cum moderate clauditur, & aperitur, propriè vocem effingit; alia verò particula, quæ ipſi affixa eſt, vocatur[g] græcè ἐπιγλωττὶς, quaſi ſuperlingula; prohibet autem, ne cibus & potus decidat in aſperam arteriam: Animalibus, quæ non habent epiglottida, vt auibus,[h] conſtringitur guttur: ſubſtantia eius ſimilis ſuperiori parti cartilaginis, eſt etiam pinguis & ligamenti modo flectitur ac membrana inuoluitur; conducit eiuſmodi ſubſtantia ad facilem tranſitum aeris, & ſimul prohibet, ne ex frequentiori motu exiccetur. Naſcitur operculum hoc ab anteriori parte primæ cartilaginis, baſi deorſum curuata; inde procedens triangulum imitatur, cuius vertex ad gulam introrſum porrigitur; qua ſpectat ad palatum, gibbum eſt, & mollius, qua ad guttur, cauum & multo durius, deprimitur, à cibo & potione per ipſum

D tranſeunte ad gulam, ſed ruſſus attollitur vel per ſe, vt in homine, vel à muſculis, qui à medio oſſe hyoide, ad ipſum feruntur, quemadmodum in boue. Huiuſmodi ergo ſunt cartilagines, quibus guttur continetur: huiuſmodi etiam eſt materia & forma operculi annexi; Sequuntur muſculi, à quibus mouentur vna cum neruis, qui motus facultatem ipſis impertiunt.

Pertinent ad guttur[i] complures muſculi partim cōmunes, partim proprii. illi appellantur communes, qui ab alia parte orti, vt ab oſſe thoracis, ab oſſe hyoide, à gula, illigantur gutturi; proprii vero illi, qui non oriuntur ab alia parte; ſed ab aliqua ex cartilaginibus gutturis incipientes, in aliam ſimiliter cartilaginem gutturis finiuntur. Communes ſunt ſex, quorum duo primi, qui incipiunt ab inferiori parte oſſis hyoidis, lati, carnoſi inter ſe iuncti deſcendunt, dein aliquantulum diducuntur, donec vterque à ſuo latere lato & carnoſo fine perinde ac principio ad inferiorem partem primæ cartilaginis per fibras illigetur; conſtituti autem ſunt à natura, vt anteriorem gutturis cartilaginem à poſterioribus ſeparent, & ſurſum attrahant, atq; hoc pacto gutturis foramen dilatent. Ad horum finem duo alii eiuſdem fere latitudinis in primam cartilaginem inſeruntur: incipiunt autem ab inferiori parte oſſis thoracis prope iugulum carnoſo & anguſto initio: inde per guttur paulatim lateſcentes aſcendunt, dum in primam cartilaginem finiantur, cuius inferiores partes comprimunt, & deorſum trahunt, atq; hoc pacto adſtringunt aſperam arteriam, nec patiuntur quicquam reduplicari, aut plurimum dilatari. Accedunt duo alii tranſuerſi, vtrinque vnus, qui orti à poſteriori parte gulæ ſecundum longi … tem,

[a] Gal. de vocal. inſtr. diſſect. c. 6.
[b] Gal. 7. de vſu par. 12.
[c] Gal. de vocal. inſtr. diſſect. c. 4.
[d] Galen. de vocal. inſtr. ſect. c. 4.
[e] Gal. 7. de vſu par. 13.
[f] Gal. 1. de loc. aff. c. 6.
[g] Gal. li. 7. de vſu par. 16.
[h] Ariſt. in li. de reſpirat.
[i] Gal. li. de vocal. inſt. ſect. c. 5. & … de vſu part. c. … & 11

 quæ

[illegible] & [illegible] ta ad [illegible] dun [illegible] in radicem [illegible] oppreſſa fu[illegible].

Sed pergamus a [illegible] tilagineo [illegible] adducunt ad [illegible] dunt ad primam, quam a[illegible] nt verſus ſecun[illegible]m: ſunt [illegible] cet videantur bini ob varium fibrarum ductum, quarum [illegible] in [illegible] teræ X. alii vero quatuor tertiam cartilaginem ad ſecundam [illegible]nt. ex qui[illegible] ad poſteriorem partem pertinent ſecundæ cartilaginis, qua gulam a[illegible] initio, & rectà aſcendentes lattores fiunt, dum neruoſo fine nectau[illegible] quæ cum ſecunda coniungitur: ſinuatur enim ſe[illegible]unda cartilago vtrinque [illegible] muſculo propoſito ab eo ſitu incipienti: reliqui duo, vtrinque vnus, proximè [illegible] ſcuntur autem carnoſo principio ab ea parte ſecundæ cartilaginis, quæ ad primam ſp[illegible] miliores recipit proceſſus. inde deſcendunt oblique, dum inſeratur in vniuerſam part[illegible] laginis, quam priores muſculi nudam reliquerunt. Tertia cartilago ab vtroque latere [illegible] poſteriora ducitur, rectà quidem a primis duobus, obliquè ab aliis, atque ita aperitu[r].

Duo item alii tertiam cartilaginem cum prima coarctant, vtrinque vnus, [illegible]atus, ca[illegible] medio primæ cartilaginis in longitudine ab anteriori parte naſcitur triplici principio ita [illegible] quamuis ſimplex ſit, triplex videatur; aſcendit deinde oblique, dum inſeratur in [illegible]nteri[illegible] cartilaginis, cuius latera deduc[i]t, & idcirco lingulā mediam ad[illegible] ar[illegible]at, vt non pe[illegible]mit[illegible] re; tantam autem vim habet, vt cum cohibere ſpiritum volumus, re[illegible]tatur omnibu[illegible] racem contrahentes conantur ipſum expellere. Apparent hi duo mu[illegible]u[illegible] euidenter in g[illegible] no, quamuis aliqui negent ſe vnquam potuiſſe ipſos perſpicere; poſtrem[i] duo ad baſin [t]ertiæ [cartila]ginis ſiti ſunt, qua guttur cum gula & tertia cartilag[o] [c]um ſecunda committ[un]tur: ori[illegible] pe primam cartilaginem ad radicem tertiæ, per quam ſurſum feruntur vſ[q]u[e] ad med[illegible]am, [illegible] tes ipſius inter ſe nectuntur; ibi ergo d[illegible] ſinunt ſe mutu[illegible] [illegible] ng[illegible]s, latiore[illegible] qnàm initio. Sunt item breues, ab externa parte rotund[illegible] ſed ita, vt p[illegible] tentur: ab interna tertiæ cartilagini alligantur, quam in v[illegible] c[illegible]unt marſup[illegible] nod[illegible] ſtringentes, quo nomine lingulam claudunt, [illegible] [illegible] eminaeſt: id quod mi[illegible]ime f[illegible] et e p[illegible]ſſ[illegible]t, [illegible] plex eſſet; quamuis nonnullis videatur non eſſe du[o], ſed vnus duntaxat, dilatans l[in]g[illegible] tem [a] ſunt illis, qui anum & ceruicem veſicæ [c]laudunt, cum retinere de[illegible] ne[illegible] ant v[illegible] mus. Huiuſmodi ergo ſunt muſculi gutturis, tam communes, qua[m] pr[o]p[rii], acc[i]p[i]un[t] [illegible] m[illegible] cerebro, idque merito; quoniam [b] actio vocis, cuius facult[a]tem præben[t], exprimit mentem, q[uæ] [illegible] cerebro deriuantur [c] ergo à ſexto pari neruorū cerebri rami ad mu[ſcu]los gutturis. excipe tam[en] [mu]ſculos illos, qui ab oſſe pectoris ad primam cartilaginem procedunt, ac[ci]piunt enim neruos [illegible] [ce]rebro, ſe[d] à prima vel ſecunda coniugatione eorum, q[ui] à medulla [th]oracis oriu[nt]ur; interd[illegible] obtinet aliquot ramulos à ſexto pari neruorum cerebri. Reliqui omnes gu[tt]uris muſcu[li] [illegible] ramis, qui à ſexto pari neruorum cerebri deſcendunt. Verum i[sti] muſculi, q[illegible] rum ap[illegible] [illegible]ntur, ita vt deorſum tendant, ramos accipiunt a ſexto pari neruorum cereb[ri], pri[u]ſquam re[illegible] neruos proferant. illi verò, qui inferne incipiunt & ſurſum tendunt, veluti qui primam [c]art[ilaginem] ad ſecundam, & qui tertiam ad ſecundam addu[c]unt, & duo, qui a prima [illegible] aſcendunt a [illegible] quam cum magno connixu claudunt, ramulos obtinent ab illis ramis, qui a ſexto pari neru[orum] [ce]rebri deriuati partim circa arteriam magnam, quæ ex corde educit[u]r, partim [c]irca eam [illegible] dextri brachii fertur progredientes ſurſum reu[e]rtuntur, ita vt art[i]ficioſè per dup[illegible]m mo[illegible] ſum trahendi vim præbeant, quamuis origo eorum ſupernè ſit [à] cerebro: hi ergo [illegible] mi cu[illegible] dant recurrentes nominati maxima ex parte vim vocis impertiunt: quo fit, vt cum refri[gera]ntur [illegible] intereat, neque recuperetur, priuſquam illi calefacti ad naturalem temperationem r[illegible] vero præcidantur, vox deperditur reuerſura iam nunquam. Munus propoſitorum mu[ſculorum] [illegible] rium eſt, ſiquidem alii aperiunt guttur magis, quam ob ſoliditatem [c]artilaginis patere [illegible] [mu]ſculi oc[illegible] ſunt, id quod [illegible] ondu[illegible] ad m[a]gnitudinem tam reſpirati[o]nis. qu[illegible] m v[illegible] ad h[illegible] heli[t]um, & ſimul e[tia]m vocem, [c]um muſculi th[o]racem contrahentes contendunt [illegible] alii guttur dil[a]tant [illegible]a[illegible] ſtringunt ad vocis modulationem.

[illegible] men [illegible] actionem ſuam perfi[c]iunt, eos, qui aperiunt dilatand[illegible] eo[s], q[ui] [illegible]udunt: aperiunt autem quatuor illi, qui tertiam c[a]rt[ila]ginem adducunt ad ſ[illegible] [illegible] in poſteriorem; incipiunt enim a ſecunda verſus gul[a]m & tendunt ad ter[ti]am: [illegible] [illegible] al[illegible] [in]terna ac media parte primæ [c]artil[ag]inis ad ter[ti]am aſcendunt, adeo autem [illegible], quemadm[odum] [illegible] us omnibus [illegible] thoracem contrahentibus, ad[illegible] [illegible] em [illegible] pri[illegible] du[illegible] te[r]tiam [illegible] em [illegible] [illegible] n[illegible] pec[illegible] untur [illegible] ſimile eſſe monſtrauimus mu[illegible] eri[illegible] m [illegible] vefi[illegible] [illegible] ſpatant primam [c]artilaginem à [illegible] [illegible] tral[illegible] dilat[illegible] ab ipſis gut[turis] [illegible] inde ac thorax [illegible] ſurſum a[illegible] [illegible] p[illegible] [illegible] de[illegible] endunt ad [illegible] inem ſeu [illegible] [illegible] muſculis communibus ac propriis; ex his [illegible]

[illegible] quæ gutturi detrahunt & adſtringunt, cum ipſam [illegible], qui [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] pertinent ad vocem, [illegible] guttur [illegible] [illegible] quare hos [illegible] que vo[illegible] Galenus maxime a[illegible]. Præ-[illegible] cartilaginis [illegible] umdatur internum guttur tunica eadem, quæ circumdat aſperam ar-teriam [illegible] ab ipſa etiam regitur [b] os & gula. Hactenus de compoſitione gutturis. [illegible] a-lia ad muſculos, alia ad cartilaginem & tunicam ſpectat, illa, quæ ad muſculos, partim per [illegible] eſt, partim per eſſentiam: vt muſculi gutturis ſani ſint, neceſſe eſt accipiant à cerebro per neruos [illegible] animalem, qui vim motus impertiat, atque hæc ſanitas per conſenſum eſt. Per eſſentiam ſanitas [illegible] culorum, aut ad materiam ſpectat, aut ad formam: poſtulat materia debitam temperationem, quæ [illegible] muſculis calidior eſt & humidior; poſtulat & moderationem formæ: non eſt autem par in omnibus ſanis ſed magis vel minus perfecta. Cauſæ, à quibus oritur, ſunt partim initia procreationis, partim quę ad victum referuntur. Effecta conſiſtunt potiſſimum in motu, quem citra noxam præbent. At ſanitas cartilaginum & tunicæ gutturis non diſſimilis eſt ſanitati illi, quam in aſpera arteria declarauimus, ſiue materiam, ſiue formam intuearis. Materia poſtulat temperationem, quæ licet frigidior ac ſiccior ſit, moderate tamen talis eſſe debet; nimius enim exceſſus cuiuſque qualitatis officii propoſitis muneri-bus, præſertim voci, & tanto magis, quam idem exceſſus in aſpera arteria, quanto guttur magis effingit vocem, quam illa; vnitas autem communiter & à materia & à forma requiritur, ſed propriè forma gut-

B turis deſiderat figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum, ſecundum naturam: ſi peruertatur figura gutturis, minus belle ſuo officio fungetur; ſi ſuperficies, quæ leuis eſſe debet, exaſpe-retur, fiet vox aſpera; ſi cauum claudatur, quod patere debet, non ſolum non poterit vox reddi, ſed et-iam ſtrangulabitur homo, id quod eueniet, etiam ſi magnitudo augeatur, & fiat tumor præter natu-ram, quemadmodum in angina; ſi quid redundet, veluti glutinoſus humor aut ſanguis concretus, im-pediet vocem ac reſpirationem, id quod ſimiliter accidet, vbi peruertatur ſitus; adeo vt neceſſaria ſit moderatio tàm materiæ, quàm formæ ad ſanitatem gutturis; quæ tamen non eſt æqualis omnibus, ſed aliis perfectior, aliis imperfectior; qualiſcumque autem ſit, proficiſcitur à ſimilibus cauſis. Effecta ad vocem & reſpirationem referuntur, quæ pro perfectiori, vel minus perfecta ſanitate magis vel minus perficiuntur: neutra autem ſanitas, neque illa, quæ ad muſculos, neque illa, quæ ad cartilaginem atti-net, ſub ſenſum cadit, ſed ſignificatur à cauſis, à iuuantibus & lædentibus, maxime vero ab effectis: qualis autem ſit ſanitas ad gutturis formam ſpectans, ex voce intelligi poteſt, quæ vt aſperam arteriam, ita etiam guttur ſimile denunciat, vt magna magnum, parua paruum, lenis lene, aſpera aſperum. Cauſæ deprehenduntur ex effectis, hæc autem ſenſu accipiuntur: de futuris præſagire licet, vel conſeruandum hominem in eodem ſtatu, vel tranſiturum in meliorem ſeu deteriorem pro natura & victu.

Pręcepta communia, quæ ad conſeruandam gutturis ſanitatem pertinent, qualiſcunque ſit, non diſſimilia ſunt his, quæ in conſeruatione aſperæ arteriæ tradidimus: nam quod attinet ad finem, ſeu a-

C ctionem, quæ vox eſt & reſpiratio, demonſtrat nobis, quæ debeat eſſe exercitatio, cum opus eſt motu; quæ quies, cum hæc neceſſaria eſt: conſiſtit enim exercitatio in voce & reſpiratione aucta; quies in ſi-lentio & reſpiratione imminuta. Vt autem aſperæ arteriæ, ita etiam gutturi nocet magna & acuta vox ſine vllo apparatu lenioris præcedentis: ſequitur enim laſſitudo & interdū etiam inflammatio. Quod ſpectat ad materiam gutturis & propriè ad cartilaginem & tunicam, vitare oportet, quæ naturalem ipſius temperationem mutant, potiſſimum quæ valde ſiccant aut madefaciunt; nam illa veluti fumus aut puluis vocem aſperam reddunt, hæc raucam, [c] veluti deſtillatio quæ à capite facile ad guttur de-ſcendit, & ſi acrior ſit, ipſum exulcerat: quamobrem dare operam oportet primum, ne deſtillet, dein-de ne facile admittatur; quare prouidebimus capiti & ad guttur vtemur modice repellentibus. De for-ma verò maxima habenda cura eſt, ne gutturis ſuperficies exaſperetur; propterea vitare oportet quæ-cunque exaſperandi vim habent, veluti deſtillationem acrem, fumum, puluerem: præterea [d] oleum, quod vt oculos, ita guttur & aſperam arteriam exaſperat, cauum verò ſeruati in primis apertum debet, clauditur potiſſimum, cum muſculi inflammant: quare prius, quam oriatur inflammatio, ſi guttur de-bilius fuerit ex victu tenuiori & detractione ſanguinis propulſanda eſt. Auxilia verò, quæ ad guttur pe-netrare debent, eodem modo adhibenda ſunt, quo in aſpera arteria diximus: tenenda ſunt in ore ho-mine reſupinato & relaxatis muſculis faucium, ſiue liquida, ſiue quæ liquari poſſint. hæc communia ſunt. Ex propriis verò ſi temperatio moderata fuerit, ſimilibus vtendum eſt, vt victu moderato in o-

D mnibus ſex rebus non naturalibus, & potiſſimum in aere, qui aſſidue per guttur tranſit, & in voce, quæ propria eſt actio gutturis: immoderata verò temperatio poteſt & ſeruari ſimilibus & corrigi contrariis. De forma ſi ſuperficies paulo aſperior reddatur, priuſquam in morbum incurrat, leniri debet lacte, o-uis ſorbilibus, amilo, alica, vino dulci, ſucco dulcis radicis, gummi tragacantho, quæ ex vino dulci tem-perentur. ſi quid humoris gutturi inhæreſcat, detergi debet, quo ſpectat mel deſpumatum, ptiſana, gargarizatio ex aqua, in qua bullierint ficus aridæ pingues, vbi in gutture ſenſus quidam veluti laſſitu-dinis ſentiatur, vtendum eſt balneo aquæ dulcis. Sed ſatis de gutture.

De faucibus. CAP. IX.

LOcum, vbi oſtium reſidet gulæ, & aſperæ arteriæ caput, hoc eſt, guttur, latini fauces, græci [e] [illegible] vocant, vbi etiam eſt iſthmus, [f] hoc eſt, anguſtia quædam oblonga; numerantur [g] fauces in parti-bus voci ſeruientibus; ſunt enim vocis inſtrumenta omnia illa, per quæ ſpiritus redditus efficitur vox, & aſpera arteria, guttur, & fauces, quæ ſunt veluti plectrum [h] ſpiritus per ipſas tranſeuntis; moderan-tur enim & ipſæ aliquo pacto vocem, cum dilatantur ac contrahuntur: quod ſi [i] muſculi, quibus con-tentur, intendi nequeant: læditur vox, quare conſtat eos merito in inſtrumentis vocis numerari. At numerari etiam poſſunt in inſtrumentis reſpirationis, cum dilatentur, vbi [k] aer ducitur, & ipſum ali-quo pacto temperent, priuſquam per guttur ad aſperam arteriam & pulmonem feratur. At præbent etiam

[c] Gal. de tu. val. c. 9.
[d] al. simpl.
[e] Gal. li. de v[illegible] par. 9. & 3. pr[illegible]
[k] [illegible] de vsu respir.

lam[illegible]
[illegible] deglutimu[illegible]
[illegible] fauces his, qu[illegible]

Sed cum ob vo[illegible] dit, à quo madefiat, ſicut [illegible] partibus, qu[illegible] quidem ex genere earum [illegible] ſunt ea de cauſa [illegible], quæ [illegible] rum, ᶠ quæ humorem aliquem præparant, veluti mammæ [illegible] ſemen; pr[illegible] ad fauces ſitæ ſunt, ſaliuam parant, quæ guttur & linguam irrig[illegible] propterea tegum[illegible] uoſa, quæ perforata eſt manifeſtis foraminibus; vnde eiuſmodi humor exire facile p[illegible] tem ſunt duæ glandulæ ad finem aſperæ arteriæ & radicem linguæ vtrinque vna, duæ [illegible] oblongæ à ſuperiori parte deorſum tendentes laxiori ſubſtantia præditæ; vocantur hæ a[illegible] læ, præſertim cum ſunt inflammatæ, à ᵈ græcis *ἀντιάδες*, & *παρίσθμια*, quaſi iuxta iſthmum. In [illegible] tem medio conſpicitur vua, quam paulo poſt ſubiiciemus. Conſtant fauces ex muſculis, q[illegible] na teguntur eadem, qua os, guttur, & gula, teguntur & ab eadem glandulæ, quas diximus. M[illegible], qui & ad vocem & ad deglutiendum in faucibus accommodantur, duo proponuntur à Gal[illegible] plura paria reperiuntur; neque tantum conferunt ad vocem & ad deglutiendum, ſed in vo[illegible] trahuntur, neque ſinunt, quod euomitur per guttur & aſperam arteriam permeare, qua[illegible] q[illegible] dubium videri poteſt; quia muſculi voluntate mouentur, hæc verò cognitionem ſequitur at[illegible] muntur, neque cognoſcunt, neque imperant huiuſmodi motum, mouentur tamen ab an[illegible] ſcente moleſtiam vomitus: primum itaque par initio neruoſo ac tenui oritur ab oſſe ſpheu[illegible] ptic ab imo eius proceſſus, qui tendit ad tempora, atq; ab huius parte acuta, quæ proxi[illegible] e ſup[illegible] habet ſinum illum in oſſe temporum, in quo recipitur maxillæ caput; inde autem proced[illegible] p[illegible] illius proceſſus oſſis ſphenoidis, qui veſpertilionis alas imitatur, cuius interno lateri inhær[illegible] dit degenerans in neruoſam, tenuem ac latiorem chordam, quæ per imum dicti lateris int[illegible] excipiendam excauati tendens ad cauum illud palati finitur, vnde vua oritur, vt eam & extre[illegible] um [illegible] latum ſurſum, atque antrorſum ducat, & ita fauces aperiat. Secundum par neruoſo in[illegible]tio oritur [illegible] eam regionem, vnde oriri primum diximus, deſcenditque ad latera faucium, vbi tonſillæ con[illegible] eaſque complectitur vna cum faucium ſede poſteriori ferè vniuerſa; eius officium eſt ton[illegible] illas [illegible] trahere, atque ad latera, & eatenus fauces dilatare. Tertium par ab ea parte, qua capitis baſis cu[illegible] uice committitur, valde tenue incipit, velanſque fauces à poſteriori parte & à lateribus in la[illegible] t[illegible]s hyoidis in primam cartilaginem gutturis, & nonnihil in radicem linguæ inſeritur; valet autem ad [illegible] ces arctandas, & eo nomine ad deglutiendum confert. Quartum par illud eſt, quod linguæ & [illegible] commune deprehenditur, pertinet autem ad adſtringendas fauces, quas in partem attr[illegible]hit po[illegible] riorem.

ᵇ Gal. 5. de in val. 3. & 11 de vſu par. c. 5.
ᶜ Gal. 4. de loc aff.
ᶠ Gal. de diſſ. muſculor. ca. 15.

His ita conſtitutis de munere & compoſitione faucium, iam pergere ad eius ſanitatem op[illegible] quæ & per conſenſum requiritur & per eſſentiam: per conſenſum quidem, quod muſculi, quib[illegible] continentur, ſpiritum obtinere debent à cerebro per neruos: per eſſentiam vero, quod tàm ipſi, qu[illegible] tunica, qua teguntur, moderationem poſtulant & temperationis & formæ; temp[illegible] atio paulo [illegible] & humidior eſt: quod ſi aut hæ qualitates excedant, aut contrariæ ſint, vt frigus & ſiccitas, offend[illegible] fauces, quod accidit in conſtitutione aquilonia: ᵍ exiccatæ enim ac refrigeratæ fiunt duræ; [illegible] præter temperationem requirunt fauces moderationem in compoſitione [illegible] cie, quæ debet eſſe lenis, ſiquidem vbi exaſperatur impetum quemdam ad tu[illegible] citat, præt[illegible] exaſperatur etiam tunc vox. Ad eam referrut ſanitas foraminum tunicæ, quæ mediocris [illegible] nam maior remittit tenuem ſanguinem, ⁱ requirit item eiuſmodi ſanitas debitam magnitudinem [illegible] v[illegible] intumeſcunt, & vocem & reſpirationem impediunt, mitt[illegible] vnitatem & alia, quæ ad [illegible] tiformium partium requiruntur. Sed ſiue per conſenſum, ſiue per eſſentiam ſit ſanitas [illegible] eſſe magis & minus perfecta: cauſæ, ſiue ad initia noſtræ procreationis, ſiue ad victum re[illegible] miles antegreſſæ ſunt: effecta, quæ ad loquendum, reſpirandum, deglutiendum pertinent v[illegible] vel minus valida ſunt, prout ſanitas perfectior vel imperfectior eſt. Veniunt fauces in conſpectu[illegible] vt non opus ſit ſignis, à quibus earum ſanitas [illegible] Cauſæ ex effectis colliguntur; hæc vero ſu[illegible] ſum cadunt. Ex futuris id ſperabimus aut timebimus, quod nobis natura hominis & victus [illegible] cetur.

ᵍ Gal. 3. apho. com. 5.
ʰ Galen. de diff. morb.
[illegible] de cau. ſym. 4.
ⁱ Gal. 2 progno. com. 5.

V[illegible] fauces ſanæ conſeruentur, communia præcepta eadem fere ſunt, quæ in gutture & aſpera [illegible]teria propoſuimus. Exercentur enim [illegible]oce, reſpiratione ac deglutitione, quieſ[illegible] per ſilentium, [illegible] rationem ac deglutitionem imminutam. Defendenda ſimiliter eſt earum ſubſtantia [illegible] quæ vt guttur & aſperam arteriam, ita fauces lædit, & non [illegible] vocem raucam efficit, ſed [illegible] ſ[illegible]ntiam exulcerat. defendenda & ab exaſperantibus, vt [illegible] puluere, fumo, oleo, à quibus exaſpe[illegible] tur & aſperam arteriam diximus; præterea a[illegible] ibis & potionibus ac medicamentis ˡ acribus Ea v[illegible] quæ ad fauces dantur, gargarizare oportet; facile enim ſic attingunt fauces & excipiuntur; pr[illegible] [illegible] ſi t[illegible] ratio moder[illegible] fuer[illegible], ſimilibus conſeruanda; ſi immoderata, ſimilibus retine[illegible] c[illegible] genda contrari[illegible] quod ſi fauces manente adhuc ſanitate aſperiores ſiant, le[illegible] [illegible] tragacanth[illegible], gummi, ſucco dulcis radicis: vbi ſordidæ appa[illegible] dæ ptiſana, melle deſpumato, aqua, in qua decoctæ fuerint ficus aridæ pingues.

ᵏ Gal. 6. de ca. [illegible] 9. & [illegible] aff. [illegible]
ˡ Gal. de [illegible]

De vua. Cap. X.

F A[illegible], quæ ab intimo palato pendet, carnoſa, *κίων* græce, hoc eſt, columna, ſi[illegible] quaſi [illegible] [illegible] ademd[illegible] *γαργαρεών*: ⁿ ſed vbi ita inflammatur, vt ima[illegible] [illegible] uæ granum [illegible] [illegible] natur ab Hipp. *σταφυλή*, hoc eſt, vua, quod nomen inuenit, non cum ſana eſt, ſed inflam-

A [illegible] ... quum reſp[illegible] ... vt atque [illegible] ... vua du[illegible] ... temperat ac [illegible] ... vt cum ex [illegible]

[illegible] ad aerem [illegible] non tempera[illegible] vuæ [illegible] prohibet, nec [illegible] mix[illegible] a gutture & aſpera arteria, & [illegible] commoueat, [illegible] antea[illegible] mollis ſit, puluerem & alia corpuſcula tenuiora, quæ cum aere mixta ſunt, [illegible] non [illegible] ipſius, quæ mollis eſt, ita vt nequeant cum aere deſcendere: ea quo patet [illegible] vocis & reſpirationis ponendam eſſe, ad quas actiones maxime accommodatur. Materia, ex qua conſtat, eſt, quædam ſimplex ſubſtantia mollis & ſimilis carne, ad quam pertinet vena, arteria & neruulus: velantur omnia hæc tunica eadem, quæ palatum & os vniuerſum tegitur. Figura vuæ pyramidem imitatur, lata [illegible] ad palatum ſuperius, ſed verſus guttur inferne acuta eſt. magnitudo autem, quæ in latitudine & craſſitudine conſiſtit, tanta eſt, quanta poſſit propoſitis muneribus ſatisfacere citra noxam, quod non eueniret, ſi aut craſſior, aut longior eſſet.

B Sanitas vuæ, quæ ad materiam ſpectat, conſiſtit in temperatione moderata; nam licet calidior ſit & humidior, non tamen excedere debet in calore & humore, ſicuti neque in frigore aut ſiccitate: quæ eum excedit, non bene aerem temperat, aut non bene corpuſcula retinet, quæ cum ipſo miſcentur, aut non bene vocem moderatur. Sanitas formæ primo ad figuram ſpectat, quam diximus eamdem eſſe, quæ pyramidis, cuius pars craſſior à palato pendet, acutior ſpectat ad guttur: quæ vuæ figuram repræſentat, vtrique muneri nocet. Superficies ſecundum naturam debet eſſe lenis: nam ipſa quoque ſi aſperior eſſet, redderet vocem aſperam, non ſecus, quàm fauces. Magnitudo moderationem deſiderat in craſſitudine & longitudine; quæ aut craſſior eſt, aut rotundior, tum aut longior, aut breuior, non bene fungitur propoſitis muneribus, id quod maxime euenit, vbi longior ſit, ita vt attingat guttur; tunc enim maxime incommoda eſt, atque id vitium non modo ad magnitudinem refertur, ſed etiam ad ſitum, & proprie ad nexum: comprehendit enim ſub ſe ſitus & ſedem, & nexum; ad hunc ſpectat illud vitium, quo partes iunguntur, cum quibus non deberent: accidit hoc, cum vua longior reddita guttur attingit, redditur autem longior, cum nimio humore madefacta relaxatur, veluti ligamenta,[h] quibus articuli continentur. Deſiderat tàm materia, quàm forma vuæ, vt ſana ſit, vnitatem; hæc vbi adſint, dicetur vua ſana, ſed magis aut minus, prout illa perfectiora aut imperfectiora erunt. Cauſæ ſanitatis ſimiles ſunt ſiue actu, ſiue potentia, veluti procreationis initia, & quæ ſub victu comprehenduntur. Effecta ad reſpirationem & vocem attinent, quæ magis vel minus perfecta ſunt pro perfectiori

C vel minus perfecta ſanitate, non modo aliarum partium propoſitarum, ſed etiam vuæ, non eſt autem opus ſignis ad ea cognoſcenda, quæ ad vitam ſpectant, ſiquidem ſub ſenſum cadunt perinde, atque ea, quæ ſunt in partibus externis; aperto enim ore & depreſſa lingua ſenſui ſubijcitur vua cum ſuis affectibus. Futura coniiciuntur ex cauſis, vt ex vi naturæ & victus, quo vtitur vel vtetur homo, ad quem conſeruandum adhibeamur.

Ad vuæ ſanitatem conſeruandam communia præcepta ab eius natura ſumi debent, & primum ab actione, quam diximus eſſe vocem & reſpirationem; monſtrant hæ, quo pacto exerceri debeat, aut quieſcere; exercebitur aucta voce, aut reſpiratione, quieſcet per ſilentium, aut reſpirationem imminutam.

Materia vuæ, quæ calida & humida eſt ac mollis, retinere ſuam temperationem debet, & ideirco poſtulant, vt vitentur, quæ refrigerant & ſiccant; præterea quæ nimis calefaciunt, aut madefaciunt. Propulſare autem in primis deſtillationem[k] oportet à capite, cui vua maxime ſubijcitur, quatnor[illegible] prouidendum cerebro eſt, ne humorem fundat, & confirmanda[l] vua per modice adſtringentia, vt [illegible] dumque exercitatione corporis, quæ auertat, quod facit curſus & ambulatio, illa vitari debent, quæ concitare[m] humorem ad vuam poſſit, veluti cum mouentur brachia capite inclinato, ſi defendatur à deſtillatione vua, defendetur ſimul à vitiis, quæ ad eius longitudinem auctam referuntur. Superficies verò, quæ lenis eſſe debet, exaſperatur puluere, fumo, cibis, potionibus ac medicamentis acribus. Situs[n] vuæ mõſtrat modum, quo dari debent, quæ ad ipſam adhibentur: nam ſi liquida ſint, gargarizare

D oportet; ſi arida, vel per cochleare paruum inſpergenda ſunt, vel inflanda per fiſtulam, per quam ſimiliter fumus eorum, quæ incenduntur, excipi ab vua poteſt. nexus verò vuæ ſeu vicinia cum lingua monet opus eſſe ſuauibus, ne tetra & inſuauia ore ſumantur; cum vlceribus verò ſubiectis cauendum eſſe [illegible] metallicis & rodentibus, quæ poſſent [illegible] affere. ſi per imprudentiam deuſum deſcenderent, quæ duo etiam ſeruanda ſunt, cum tractatur guttur & aſpera arteria. Præter communia de propriis intueri oportet, an ſimilibus vtendum ſit, an contrarijs in corrigenda vua. proprie autem ſi laxior ſit, exiccari debet vel puluere ex aneibo[o] viſo & itide, vel vino a[illegible]ſtero, muria. ne vero accipiat quod influit, ſumatur medicamentum diamoron, aut aqua, in qua decoctis rubum, lentiſcum, radicem mori, palmulas: vel ſi validioribus opus eſt, myrti baccæ, mala cotonea, meſpila; vbi aſperior reddatur, leuitur optime gargarizatione [illegible] lactis. Quæ de conſeruandis partibus vitali facultati ſiue per ſe, ſiue per reſpirationem ſeruientibus, dicenda erant, habeant hunc finem: ſupereſt conſeruatio illarum partium, quæ naturalium facultatum ſunt miniſtræ, pergemus autem ad eas partes, vbi naturales facultates tam præcipuas, quàm miniſtras capoſuerimus.

Finis Libri Noni De Tuen. Valet. membratim

VIDI VIDII DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Decimus:

Qui eſt de Naturalibus facultatibus principalibus & miniſtris.

De facultate naturali in vniuerſum. Cap. I.

QVæcunque viuunt, ſiue e terra gignantur, ſiue belluæ ſint, ſiue homines, omnia [illegible] animata, non tamen omnia prædita quauis animæ facultate, ſiquidem [illegible] ſenſus mo duntaxat eſt compos; ſenſus, & motus voluntarii tam belluæ, quam [illegible]num tantum eſt genus facultatis animæ, cuius omnia participant, ita vt [a] com[illegible]ne ſit etiam ſtirpium, quibus id vnum tributum eſt & propter quod animatorum numero habentur, ſunt participes, quamquam [b] St[oi]ci facultatem, quæ ſtirpibus ineſt, minime dignam iudicantes, animæ vocabulo naturam appellarunt: [qui]bus ſequitur [c] Galenus, cum vſitatum dicit eſſe naturæ nomen ad ſignificandam eam facultatem, quæ [illegible]m quoque communis eſt, ita vt animal, & ab anima & à natura, ſtirpes à ſola natura gubernari volue[rit], librosque in quibus huius naturæ munera perſequitur, de naturalibus facultatibus inſcripſerit. At neq Ariſt. ab hoc nomine abhorret; [d] ſcribit enim omnium natura conſtantium definitam eſſe magnitudinem, naturæ vocabulo animam ſtirpium quoque communem ſignificans. Vocatur hæc à [e] Platone ἐπιθυμητικὴ, hoc eſt, concupiſcens, vis enim concupiſcendi licet ad alias quoque facultates ſpectet, vt ad animales & vitales, quemadmodum in ſuperioribus libris docuimus, maxime tamen pertinet ad ha[n]c, quam ea de cauſa idem Plato [f] ſimilem eſſe voluit belluæ multorum capitum, ab Ariſtotele [g] ver[o] eadem nominatur propriè θρεπτικὴ, hoc eſt, alens, ob quam voluit omnia [h] viuere & idcirco e[ſſ]e. nam [v]iuere viuentibus eſt eſſe; quamquam animalia viuere ait [i] etiam propter ſenſum; conſiſtit [k] hæc ſine aliis facultatibus, ſed aliæ non ſine ipſa, ſtirpes enim hac tantum prædi[t]æ ſunt: animalibus, quamuis prædita ſint ſenſu & motu, ineſt neceſſario altrix facultas, perſeueratque [l] à principio ad finem; nihil enim [m] ſine alimento viuere poteſt. Verum cum eadem facultas non modo alat, ſed etiam gignat [n] & perficiat, quod alendum eſt, videtur magis nominanda, teſte Ariſtotele, [o] generans, quàm alen[s], ſiquidem gignenti ſeruit alens, & procreatio finis eſt eorum, quæ hac natura conſtant, perfectiuſque [illegible] poteſt, quàm conſeruatio, quæ fit per alimentum: idem tamen Ariſt. à munere maximè commun[i] [a]lentem appellare conſueuit; alitur enim quod iam procreatum & perfectum eſt. nihil tamen ſine alimento gignitur aut procreatur. Sed linquamus nomina, exponamus opera huius facultatis, vt qu[od] noſtrum inſtitutum eſt, natura partium illi ſeruientium, quarum conſeruatio nunc ſequitur, facile [in]telligatur.

Naturalis igitur facultas per ſuas arterias tria [p] opera efficit, alit, auget, gignit; primum opus [ſp]ectat ad ſingula [c]onſeruanda, ſecundum ad eadem perficienda, tertium ad ſpeciem propagandam vt perpetua ſit, quando ſingula caduca ſunt & intereunt. Perſequemur igitur ſigillatim vnumquod[que] ex his tribus muneribus naturalibus primo autem agemus de alendo, tum de augendo, poſtremo [de] procreando; altricis [q] enim actio ex naturalibus prima eſt ac maxime neceſſaria.

De alendi munere. Cap. II.

CVm id reficitur, quod ex ſubſtantia noſtra continenter fluit, einſmodi opus vocatur ali[illegible] efficitur au[t]em actione f[a]cultatis altricis, quæ quod vtile eſt ex cibo & potione [illegible] [illegible], in quo verſatur, & quo alitur; differt hoc ab incremento, in quo non ſolum tantund[em] [illegible]tur, quantum abſumptum eſt, ſed vlterius aliquid additur, ita vt augeatur quantitas [illegible] [illegible]tem & [a] fœtu [a]c partu, [q]ui per facultatis generantis actionem efficitur, cum antea non eſſ[et] [illegible]od alitur, [i]am erat. Vt autem, quæ miſcentur, [u] neceſſe eſt tota miſceri, ita quæ aluntur neceſſe eſt tota al[i]. [illegible] enim quod ſimile redditur, affigitur vnicuique [x] particulæ eius, quod alitur; ſiq[uide]m ineſt [illegible] [illegible]q, vis, per quam mutat ac ſibi ſimile [y] reddit id, quod ſibi appoſitum eſt & affixum, ſic vt non ſolum [illegible] ſimilis ſpeciem præſeferat, quemadmodù placuit iis, qui omnē naturę artem ac prouidentiam in cor-

poti[illegible]

a Ariſt. 2. de anima t. 34.
b Gal. [illegible] 6 epid. [illegible] 5.
c Gal. 1. de nat. fac.
d Ariſt. 2. de anima tex. 41.
e Plato in Timæo.
f Plato li. 9. de Republ.
g Ariſt. 2. de anima 17.
h Ariſt. 2. de anima 3[illegible].
i Ariſt. de long. & breuit. vitæ.
k Ariſt. 3. de anima 41.
l Ariſt. 3. de anima 59.
m Ariſt. 2. de anima [illegible]
n Ariſt. [illegible] de anima tex. 42.
o Ariſt. 1. de anima tex. 49.
p Gal. de natu. fac. li. 1. c. 5. & 9.
q Gal. 3. de cau. ſymp. c. 2.
[illegible] Gal. de na[t]. fac. c. 11. & [illegible] de nat. fac. c. [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cùm alum [illegible] accid[illegible] [illegible] a rem per te p[illegible] [illegible] vel [illegible], vel humores, vel ſpiritus [illegible] tem [illegible] aluntur, nam & ipſæ tan[illegible] particula fruitur alimento; qu[illegible] [illegible] cum exhauſti ſunt, non tamen dicuntur [illegible] tam admittere, ſed recreent [illegible] adiunct[illegible] [illegible]: quamobrem neque alun[illegible] neque morbo afficiuntur, ſicut ſol[illegible] [illegible] ſubſtantiæ, quod aſſiduè lab[illegible]tur. illa [illegible] dum frigidæ & duræ, vt ſunt oſſ[illegible] [illegible] & molles, qualis eſt ſubſtantia pu[illegible]onis. C[illegible] non multu egeat alimento, contra ſubſtantia c[illegible] [illegible] da eſt, v[illegible] ſed ſatis de eo, quod al[illegible].

Sequitur id, quo alitur, hoc eſt, materia, [illegible] ſtræ. neceſſaria autem eſt, nam, [illegible] rectè d[illegible] [illegible] cum alamur ex illis, [k] ex quibus conſtamus, [illegible] procreatione [l] tamen efficitur totum, in al[illegible] [illegible] particulæ, quæ [illegible] abſumuntur: componuntur autem omnia, quæ [illegible] mentis, quare & ex iiſdem nutri [illegible] deb[illegible] S[illegible] [illegible] & agricolæ [m] nouerunt, qui vtranque ſi[illegible] [illegible] non nutriuntur humidis aut [illegible] tantum, ſed vtriſque i[illegible] permixti. Si ex [n] [illegible] poſſe[illegible]us, po[illegible] etiam ex v[illegible] procrea[illegible]; neque credendum eſt, quod ſcribitu[illegible], qui [illegible], Ariſtotele auctore,

C nictendas [illegible] aere nutriri, q[illegible] de Chamæle[illegible] [illegible] ex mixt[illegible] qua materia ali, quamuis non appareat, ex qua; [illegible] vero [illegible] aqua, quæ [illegible] plex ſi[illegible], neque [illegible] craſſeſcat, neque coqui [illegible] [illegible] deatur non [illegible] etiam alimenti [illegible] quod & [t] Galenus confirmat, [illegible] aquam [illegible] & [illegible] gandi, non alendi. Sunt tamen ex a[illegible] parte, qui vel[illegible] [illegible] qu[illegible] primum [illegible] ſu probant, deinde [illegible] [illegible] auger vbi earum radices in ſola aqua teneantur [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] vb[illegible] ſit. Ratio, qua ducuntur, eſt, quo[illegible] [illegible] conuertitur, præterea quod vertatur [s] in bilem i[illegible] homin[illegible] [illegible] ergo et tam [illegible] ſit, enquitur, & alere poteſt: [illegible] aquam neque craſſeſcere, neque c[illegible] [illegible] inde illi ni, ex qu[illegible] anguillæ aut herbæ nutriuntur, no[illegible] [illegible] mixta [illegible] partibus aliorum [illegible] mentorum: poſt enim aqua [illegible] [illegible] vino pan[illegible] am, ſeu ho[illegible], cum [illegible] [illegible] ſcerum mixta cum cibis aut ſucc[illegible] [illegible] men alimēti maxima ex parte accept[illegible] [illegible], parum enim admodum [illegible] quod ab ipſa aqua ſuppeditabitur, & eo magis, quo [illegible] pta non [illegible] ſuperar[illegible] calore, aut [illegible]. Ex [illegible] alimenti [illegible] ſit

D quatuor elementis, ex calidis, frigidis, humidis, & [illegible] qu[illegible] tra[illegible]etur, appetit[illegible], [u] calidi & ſicci, quæ fame[illegible] & humidi, quæ ſiti [illegible] dicati, nam [illegible] ſub alius ſenſus cadunt, vt [illegible] quamuis [illegible] odoribus ineſſe vim aliment[illegible] [illegible] beat magis [illegible] eſſe quo alitur, quam [illegible] [illegible] voluit, [illegible] partes [illegible] [illegible] bus recrea[illegible] [illegible] ſtatus [illegible] autem eſt qui dam [illegible] [illegible] eſt alimentum, hoc eſt, [illegible] nitur ab [c] Hippoc. cum ai [illegible] alimentum [illegible] [illegible] Hippocrates alimentum id, [illegible] in naturam nutriri. appellat veluti [illegible] [illegible] dum tamen ſimile redditum, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tertia modo [illegible] [illegible] quod [illegible] eſt, ſeu alimentum, [illegible]

[illegible]tarunt veteres ſimile ne eſſet alimentum, an contrarium [illegible] Ariſt.[a] ali[illegible] aliquo modo contrarium eſſe voluit, vtitur autem diſti[illegible] pp. iam dicta, [illegible] tum eſt, & iam coctum & mutatum ſimile eſſe dicit, quod [illegible] ſimile factum e[illegible] mentum aut futurum alimentum, vult eſſe contrarium. Al[illegible] [b] autem duo[illegible] ti generа, vnum internum ſimile factum; alterum externum contrarium, non quidem ex [illegible] qualiter contrarium: minus enim contrarius eſt ſanguis, quam ſuccus in ventriculo concoctus, m[illegible] item hic, quam eſculenta & poculenta; nam hæc magis contraria ſunt; quamobrem cum ſum[illegible] primo [c] refrigerant corpus noſtrum, ſed poſtquam cocta fuerint eiuſdem calorem augen[illegible] verum n[illegible] ita contraria ſunt, vt non poſſi[illegible] mutari à natura noſtra; quo fit, vt in alimentis ponantur, cum c[illegible] à calore noſtro poſſint & ſimilia reddi partibus noſtris. Quæ contraria penitus ſunt, mutant ac vincu[illegible] naturam noſtram, neque aliquo pacto inter alimenta referuntur, ſed vocantur medicamenta [illegible] q[illegible] dam tamen ſunt, quæ partim vincuntur à natura noſtra, partim eandem vincunt, & propterea in [illegible] mentis ſimul & medicamentis habentur.

Eſculenta igitur & poculenta ſi futura ſint alimentum, debent aliquo pacto familiaria eſſe [illegible] quod nutritur, neque enim [d] quodlibet idoneum eſt, quod vertatur in alimentum cuiuſque; alia [illegible] tem aliis [e] conueniunt; multum tamen [f] intereſt inter ea, cum aliqua facile mutentur à calore noſtro, veluti vinum, alia minus facile, veluti caro ſuilla, alia difficulter, veluti caro bubula. Iudicantur e[illegible] lenta & poculenta guſtatu, [g] quæ delectant, commoda ſunt, quæ inſuauia ſunt, incommoda; delectan[illegible] autem, quæ dulcia ſunt; communia [h] enim ſunt omnium alimenta dulcia. Quod ſi dicas alia aliis [illegible] uenire, & propterea non omnibus aptari dulcia, reſpondebimus varia eſſe, quę dulcia ſunt, atq; alia a[illegible] conuenire: quod dulce [i] eſt, leue eſt, & facile allicitur ab eo, quod alendum eſt, quod non euen[illegible] & amaris, quibus pro condimento vtimur: grauia enim ſunt ac reſident, neque facile ſequuntur [illegible] ab illis trahuntur, quæ nutriri debent: marina [k] aqua ſalſa eſt, quod partes leues ſurſum attolla[illegible] calore ſolis, reſident graues, quæ ſalſæ ſunt: nullis [l] ſtirpibus conuenit ſalſedo, ciceris cortex tantum a[illegible] qua ſalſedine inſpergitur, qua defenditur à putredine. In lacu Palæſtino [m] nulla viuunt animal[illegible] ea aqua ſalſa ſit & amara; ſi qua vero alterius ſaporis alere videantur, illa ſimul adiunctum habent [illegible] quid dulcedinis, ita vt omne, [n] quod nutrit, aliqua ex parte dulce ſit. Pingue autem ſub dul[illegible] hendirur, tantam autem habent pinguia & dulcia [o] vim alendi, vt celeriter nos impleant & [illegible] afferant. Alii ſapores, ſi nos [p] delectant, id faciunt, non quatenus reficiunt, quod exhauſtum [illegible] quatenus excedentem aliquam qualitatem temperant tanquam contrarii; ſcire tamen licet nō omne quod dulce eſt & delectat, vtile eſſe; ſcribit enim Theophraſtus [q] quædam dulcia grauem ſo[illegible] afferre, & aliquos à dulcibus radicibus deuoratis interiiſſe; quamobrem non fidendum eſt ſolo guſta[illegible] neq; omnino credendum eſt ſapori, ſed experimento [r] etiam æſtimanda eſt eſculentorum & [illegible] torum ſubſtantia, familiaris ne ſit naturæ noſtræ, an aliena; maxima tamen ex parte quod dulce eſt [illegible] ſuaue, id etiam dulce alimentum efficitur. Internum verò alimentum quanquam non guſtatur, tame[illegible] dulciſſimum eſt; quæ enim ex eo ſalſa ſunt [s] & amara, excernuntur. [t] Fœtus etiam in vtero id alimētum allicit, quod dulciſſimū eſt, reliquum, quod ſalſum eſt & amarum, detruditur in partu. Intelligo autem hunc internum alimentum, non quod iam alit, & ſimile effectū eſt, ſed quod futurum eſt alimentu[illegible] quemadmodum ſanguis, quem Ariſtoteles [u] ſcribit extremum eſſe alimentum; antecedit enim prim[illegible] cibus & potio, tum ſuccus, qui ex illis in ventriculo efficitur, & tandem ſanguis, qui extremus eſt inte[illegible] illa alimenta, quæ nondum alunt, neque adhuc ſimilia reddita ſunt & conuerſa in ſubſtantiam n[illegible] ſtram. Quod ſi dixeris extremum etiam ſic acceptum non eſſe ſanguinem, ſed id, quod ex ſanguin[illegible] iam attractum eſt ab vnaquaque parte, & aliquo pacto mutatum, non diſſidebis ab [x] Ariſtot. qui [illegible] tremum alimentum eſſe ait, quod allatum eſt ad vnamquamque partem, atque hoc paucum e[illegible] quod multa ab ipſo ſeparata fuerint, quæ inutilia erant, ita vt ſanguinem appellet id, quod ab vnaqua-que parte non ſolum attractum eſt, ſed etiam aliquo pacto affectum: addit [y] enim extremum alim[illegible] tum eſſe ſanguinem, ſemen vero id eſſe, quod ſuperat ex ſanguine concocto & iam diſtributo. Ex [illegible] guine igitur ſic accepto, tanquam ex extremo alimento, [z] aluntur partes omnes noſtri corporis [illegible] quo etiam gignuntur; ex iiſdem enim (vt paulo ſupra diximus) alimur atque gignimur; non tamen [illegible] mnes partes prorſus fiunt & aluntur ex ſanguine ſic mutato, ſed tantum vere ſolidæ, quæ albæ [illegible] nam [illegible]ro proxime gignitur & alitur ex ſanguine, qui non multum ab ea diſtat, quanquam v[illegible] culus [b] al[illegible]ur ex ſucco, quem conficit, nondum conuerſo in ſanguinem. Eiuſmodi autem ſang[illegible] eſt vnus ex quatuor ſuccis ſeparatus à pituita & ab vtraque bile, ſed quoddam mixtum ex omnibus, [illegible] cituræ; [c] moderatus, vbi omnium quatuor ſuccorum iuſta portio fuerit; ex hoc ſanguine fit ſemen [illegible] hoc alimur; neque enim gignimur ex vno [d] elemento tantum, & ita neque ex vno ſucco tantum, v[illegible] ſol[illegible] ſanguine, ſed ex omnibus quatuor ſimul iuſtam moderationem ſeruantibus aliæ etiam par[illegible] alio ſucco nutriuntur, vt ſanguine magis aut minus puro, pituitoſo, bilioſo, melancholic[illegible] ſimili materia ducunt originem. Ariſt. [f] vero cum voluit ex ſolo ſanguine nutriri corpora noſtr[illegible] ex cluſit vtranq; bilem & pituitam per ſe, & intellexit pro ſanguine mixturam iuſtam ex quatuo[illegible] Sed cum partes noſtræ duplici ſanguine fruantur, vno [g] ſubflauo, tenuiore, calidiore & [illegible] corde per arterias; altero rubro, craſſiore & minus calido, magiſq; humido, qui à i[illegible] v[illegible] [illegible]fertur ad ſingulas partes: vterq; neceſſarius eſt non ſolum; quia aliquæ partes deſiderant [illegible] tenuiorem, vt pulmo, aliæ craſſiorem, vt iecur, ſed etiam quia ſanguis, qui à iecinore fertur, minus perfectus eſt, perficitur, q. & coquitur ope illius ſanguinis, qui à corde per arterias diſtribuitur [illegible] cuiq; parti, ita, vt ſi Auerroi [h] credamus, hic ſit tanquam forma, ille tanquam materia, quod [illegible] fortaſſe non [illegible] garet, quamuis ſanguinem in iecinore confici voluerit, & non in corde, quem [illegible] explicabi[illegible] qua de iecinore. Attrahunt autem [i] partes omnes vtrunq; ſanguinem partim ex venis, partim ex [illegible]

[a] Ariſt. [illegible] de ve[illegible] & in ter tex. 58. & 2. de anima 44. [b] Alex. in lib. de ani. [c] Ariſt. li. de long. & breuit. vit. & Gal. li. 3. de temp. c. 2. [d] Gal. 1. de ſom. c. 11. [e] Theoph. li. 6. de cau. plant. c. 2. & Gal. [illegible] 6. de tuen. val. c. 3. [f] Gal. 3. de temp. c. 2. [g] Ariſt. li. 2. de part. an. c. 17. [h] Theoph. libro 6. de cauſ. plant. c. 6. [i] Ariſt. li. de ſenſ. c. 5. [k] Ariſt. [illegible] meteor. c. 2. [l] Theoph. li. 6. de cau. plant. c. 14. [m] Gal. 4. ſimpl. 20. [n] Gal. li. 4. ſimpl. [illegible] [o] Ariſt. li. 22. prob. par. 2. & 3. [p] Gal. 4. ſimp. 10. [q] Theoph. li. 6. de cau. plant. c. 4. [r] Gal. 6. de tu. val. c. 3. [s] Ariſt. li. 2. meteororum cap. 3. [t] Ariſt. li. 4. de Gener. ani. c. 8. [u] Ariſt. li. 2. de part. an. [illegible] [x] Ariſt. ibid. & [illegible] 4. de [illegible] ani. c. 4. [y] Ariſt. 1. li. de Gener. anima. c. 1[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] li. 1 de [illegible] c. 11. & Hipp. lib. 4. de Morbis. [f] Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. ani. c. 19. & li. 2. de Gener. ani. c. 18. [g] Gal. [illegible] [illegible] Auer. 2. [illegible] 2. lib. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 9.

[illegible] vel a[illegible] ad proximas, vnde ipſum hau[illegible]unt. [illegible] co[illegible]

[illegible] id, a quo [illegible] hoc eſt, cuius opera aliment[illegible] redditur [illegible] partium [illegible] ſubſtantiam [illegible] videtur autem eſſe calor naturalis, [illegible] per[illegible] eundem, ſed [illegible] mouetur ab anima, quemadmodum in [illegible], quæ calore [illegible] ad alendum, hoc eſt, ad conuertendum alimentum in [illegible] partium noſtrarum. Sed cum eadem in plures partes ſeu facultates diſtribuatur, in alentem, ſentientem, & ratiocinantem, conſtat alendi munus non pertinere ad ratiocinantem, cum non tantum hominibus inſit, ſed belluis etiam ac ſtirpibus. Ob eandem rationem conſtat etiam nō pertinere ad ſentientem [illegible] inſit ſtirpibus [b] quoque quæ non ſentiunt, cumque ſentiens accipiat, alendi vero munus in agendo conſiſtat, & ad conſeruandam vitam non vt illa ad cognoſcendum dirigatur; videtur autem magis ſpectare ad alentem, & propter hanc dara eſſe animalibus quæ initio procreationis aluntur, non tamen ſentiunt. Quibus rationibus addit Alex. quod ſentiens per ſomnum quieſcit, alens aſſidue agit & per ſomnum efficacius ſuo munere fungitur; quod item alente vt præditæ ſint omnes partes, cum aliquæ omnino ſint ſenſus expertes; differt igitur altrix à ſentiente, quamuis in animalibus, vt voluit Ariſtoteles, idem habeant domicilium, cor videlicet, quod eſt in medio animalis; nam in ſtirpibus quoque

B [d] medium eſt huius animæ domicilium. Verum de ſede altricis in animali agemus, qua de ſcriptor[illegible]. nunc ſatis nobis ſit oſtendiſſe ipſam differre à ſentiente; eſt autem communis etiam [e] ſti[illegible]pium: & perſeuerat à primo ad finem in omnibus viuentibus. Tria, quæ de alimento propoſita erant, quod, quo, & quo alitur, ſatis explicata videntur, ita vt ad opus augendi ac generandi pergendum ſit; ſed prius tractare miniſtras facultates oportet, quibus alens vtitur, ad eas ergo iam aggrediamur.

De naturalibus facultatibus miniſtris. CAP. III.

ID, quo alimur, vt conuertatur in ſubſtantiam partium noſtrarum, debet primum ab ipſis attrahi, dein attractum retineri, vt mutetur, quod non niſi tempore fieri poteſt, tum retentum concoqui, & poſtquam concoctum eſt, cum non totum idoneum ſit, quod in ſubſtantiam noſtram vertatur, debet expelli, quod ſuperat & alienum eſt, ita vt altrici facultati quatuor [f] ſeruiant tanquam miniſtræ, attractrix, retentrix, concoctrix, expultrix, quas à Galeno in libris de naturalibus facultatibus enarratas nunc ſigillatim perſequemur. ſi prius ipſas ſufficere, neque alias ad alendum deſiderari oſtenderimus; cum partes viuentium corporum non prius attrahant, quam exhauſtæ ſint, & appetant, videtur propoſitis quatuor adiicienda eſſe appetitio, [g] quæ egeſtatem ſequitur, præterea cum id, quod ſimile redditur, debeat prius agglutinari, [h] & antequam agglutinetur, apponi ſingulis partibus, neceſſariæ videntur duæ aliæ facultates, apponens videlicet & agglutinans, in hydrope apponitur alimentum, non

C tamen agglutinatur. Poſtremo cum non omne, quod concoquitur, vtile ſit, neceſſaria videtur facultas ſecernens vtile ab inutili, quam Auerr.[i] poſuit. Verum ſi rem ad viuum reſecemus, comperiemus has omnes ſub primis quatuor comprehendi, ſiquidem appetens facultas eadem eſt, atque illa, quæ attrahit; quæ viuunt omnia, cum exhauriuntur, alimentum appetunt, ſiue animalia ſint, ſiue ſtirpes; vbi implentur, [k] non amplius appetunt, ſed ſtatim, atq. appetunt, attrahunt, modo ſit præſto, quod attrahant, ita vt eadem facultas, quæ appetit, etiam attrahat, & vna ab altera ratione differat ma[illegible] quam re. Seiungitur vis hæc appetens atque attrahens à ſentiente; nam & ſtirpium radices, q[illegible] & partes animalium cum dormiunt, appetunt atque alliciunt [illegible] alimentum; appetentes autem ſtatim ſugunt. loquor de appetitione naturali, qua præditæ ſunt partes omnes, non de anim[illegible]um ſequitur venarum ſugentium, propriéq; reſidet in ore ventriculi, hæc ad alendum q[illegible] neceſſaria eſt animalibus, quæ non habent alimentum proximum, vt ſtirpes, quia tamen animal[illegible], non numeratur in miniſtris naturalibus quas nunc tractamus. At facultas illa, quam apponere alimentum d[illegible]us, non alia eſt, quam attractrix, quę tunc ceſſat [m] ab opere ſuo, cum appoluit quod attraxit, attrah[illegible] non propter ipſum attrahere, ſed vt attractis fruatur. Id verò, quo agglutinatur, quod appoſitum eſt, non eſt aliqua facultas, ſed tantum calor, qui exiccando efficit, vt quæ mollia ſunt & glutinoſa, cum diutius ſe contingunt, coaleſcant: id quod euenit etiam corporibus inanimatis, quæ vbi glutinoſa ſunt inter ſe cohæreſcunt; ſi quis tamen hoc velit eſſe alicuius facultatis opus, & non ſimpliciter caloris, tribuet hoc facultati concoquenti miniſtræ, vel potius altrici principali, quæ priuſquam ſimile reddat

D alimentum agglutinat, à qua etiam agglutinantur partes vulneratæ. Reſtat vis illa ſecernens vtile ab inutili, quam Auerr. quatuor miniſtris adiecit, quæ ſimiliter ad quatuor illas reducitur. Concedit [n] Galen. poſt coctionem primo neceſſariam eſſe eiuſmodi ſecretionem, poſtea expulſionem; in ventriculo n[illegible] ſolum coctio, ſed ſeparatio [o] inutilium perficitur, ſed perfi[illegible]unt hæc opere attractricis & expul[illegible] c[illegible], quidem venæ poſt coctionem ex ventriculo & ex iecinore alliciunt, quod vtile eſt, quod ve[illegible] inutile ſecernitur & detruditur à facultate expultrice, quam Gal. [illegible] & [illegible] nominat hoc eſt, ſecernentem & expellentem. Patet igitur quatuor miniſtris, quas propoſuimus, non eſſe adiiciendas alias, ſed ipſas ſufficere, quas ſigillatim tractabimus orſi ab attractrice.

De facultate attractrice. CAP. IV

ATtractrix facultas ad alendum neceſſaria eſt, vt alimentum ſingulis partibus diſtribuatur ne[illegible]que enim ſponte fertur per vias anguſtiores, præſertim ad ſuper[illegible]ra, ſed neceſſe [illegible]ſt, attrahatur ab [illegible]iuſmodi vi data cuique parti, quamquam non ni[illegible] etiam [illegible] conferunt partes expel[illegible]ntes [illegible]um c[illegible] b[illegible] ventriculo concoctus eſt, eius ſuccus non modo à primis venis allicitur, ſed etiam expe[illegible] [illegible]bi retinuit, quod ſibi ſat erat. Neceſſaria igitur eſt attrahens facultas, quæ alim[illegible] [illegible]tiam [illegible]gulis partibus apponat, in qua explicanda inde ordiemur, quod attrahendi acti[illegible] q[illegible]mus euidens ſit in partibus noſtri corporis, & quamuis ſæpe laudetur ab Hippocrate non tamen [illegible] ditur

d Ari[illegible] li. de [illegible] & [illegible] vita.

f [illegible] lib. 3 de nat. fac.

h Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac.

i Auer. lib. 2. collig. c. 9

p [illegible] de na. fac.

[illegible] ſi [illegible] ne attrahe[illegible], ne[illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]mentus eſt. Eraſiſtra[illegible] per ang[illegible] [illegible]orum cauſ[illegible] trahendi, multa incomm[illegible] [illegible]curus [d] aut[illegible] concedens [illegible] biqueconſtans attrahendi [illegible] quam potuit, retulit ad conuenientiam fluentin[illegible] [illegible] cemus in memoriam ea, quæ trahi omnes cernunt, intueamurque vnde eiuſmod[illegible] tur; atq; hoc pacto attractricem [e] vim partibus noſtris ineſſe demonſtrabimus. Vide[illegible] alioqui[illegible] deſcendit ſurſum, trahi per fiſtulam, cuius vnum extremum in aquam de[illegible] teneatur in ore; labris enim ſugentibus allicitur primo aer, deinde aqua: videmus ſi[illegible] morem ex ore vaſis anguſti, vbi labris ſugatur. Pulmo cum dilatatur, thorax impletur a[illegible] tit, quemadmodum & follis, cum dilatatur; cathartica certos [f] ſuccos eliciunt; non d[illegible] menta, quæ ſurculos, tela, virus euellant. Ruſtici dominos decipiunt, cum triticum conue[illegible] ſis enim fictilibus vaſis aquæ plenis & molem & pondus augent, quod triticum aquam illa[illegible] combibat. Renes attrahunt vrinam, canales fellis flauam bilem, lien atram, [g] carnes attrahunt [illegible] ribus ſanguinem, quo nutriuntur, ſemen [h] in vtero ſanguinem attrahit idoneum: ex iis c[illegible] tractus euidentet.

Sed vruati iam præſtat cauſas, à quibus proficiſcatur. In miſtis cum deorſum a[illegible] runtur, quæ inſunt grauia, in his, quæ ſurſum trahuntur à leuibus, quæ inſunt leuia; in his, quæ [illegible] ſum trahuntur à grauibus, eiuſmodi tractus ſequitur exceſſum elementi ſuperantis; præter hanc ca[illegible] ſam multæ aliæ ſunt, [i] Galen. tria præcipue cauſari videtur; vnum eſt conſenſus rerum inter ſe ta[illegible] non poſſint inani interiecto ſeparari; alterum eſt vis caloris; tertium ſimilitudo, ſiue proprietas [illegible] tes attrahentes & eas, quæ attrahuntur. Primò igitur, ne quid inane ſit ſurſum trahi[illegible], quod [illegible] eſt: hoc pacto per aquæductus & fiſtulas aſcendit aqua, eademque ob eamdem cauſam ex va[illegible] effluit, quantum exire pateretur os eius, quamuis anguſtum, quoniam ſubit aer, ne detur inan[illegible]. Im[illegible] tur ob eandem cauſam aere pulmo & follis, cum dilatatur. A calore attrahi humorem demon[illegible] [k] membra, quæ frictione, perfuſione, cataplaſmate aliquo calefacta intumeſcunt. præter[illegible] p[illegible] quæ calore præter naturam affectæ inflammantur. [m] Scribit Ariſtot. vaſa calefacta, ſi ore deorſum ſpe- ctante aquam attingant, impleri ita, vt aqua à calore ſurſum trahatur: hoc pacto in lychno ſur[illegible] at- trahitur oleum à flamma, hoc pacto denique implentur cucurbitulæ. Adeo autem confert calor ad at- trahendum, vt ea etiam, quæ ob ſubſtantiæ [n] ſimilitudinem attrahunt, quo calidiora ſunt, eo magis at- trahant, veluti cathartica, cum calidiora ſunt, ſimiles ſuccos, veluti item vterus concubitu calefactus ſemen, quod alioquin ſibi familiare eſt; vt autem frigus in ſubſtantia craſſa magnam habet vim repel- lendi, ita calor, qui contrarius eſt in tenui magnam attrahendi: magis tamen idoneus eſt, qui [illegible] ſic[illegible]us, quam humidus, quamuis hic quoque ſatis attrahere poſſit, quemadmodum in [o] pueris, q[illegible] inſtrumenta humida ſunt; ſiccitas addit firmitatem parti attrahenti, quæ [p] & calorem & robur deſid[illegible] rat. Tertiam cauſam tractus ſimilitudinem & proprietatem quandam poſuimus, ob quam ita natura comparatum eſt, vt quædam à quibuſdam attrahantur, veluti ferrum à lapide magnete, id quod [illegible] [illegible]rus atomorum conuenientiæ tribuit, nos proportioni quàm habet vna ſubſtantia cum altera ob han[illegible] attrahitur à renibus vrina, à canalibus fellis flaua bilis, à liene atra; ſic extrahuntur ab alexiteriis [illegible] me[illegible] camentis venena, à catharticis certi ſucci: ſic denique partes viuentium omnes alimentum a[illegible] une quod nobis propoſitum erat; huius cauſam ſtatuimus eſſe ſimilitudinem & conuenientiam inter res attrahentes, & id, quod attrahunt; neque enim in corpore noſtro partes alimentum attrahunt, ne de- tur inane, cum [r] conſtringi poſſent, præſertim quæ molles ſunt, & fibras habent: attrahunt hæ, cum [s] fibræ, quæ in longitudinem ſunt, contrahuntur, expellunt, cum contrahuntur tranſuerſæ: partes du- ræ ſicut oſſa & cartilagines: non diſtinguuntur fibris, & idcirco ſtirpium modo ſine motu alliciunt ali- mentum. Earum, quæ cum trahunt, non mouentur. [t] Ariſtot. voluit tractum eſſe per ſimilitudi[illegible]e quamdam, & non verum, ſicut eorum, quæ cum motu trahunt; ſed vtrouis modo trahant alimentu[illegible] partes, id trahunt, quod familiare ac ſimile eſt, ſiue craſſum, ſiue tenue: vbi verò aliquid trahitur ne [illegible] tur inane primo allicitur [u], quod tenue eſt, deinde, quod minus tenue & tandem, quod craſſum, ve[illegible] primo ſpiritus, tum aer, dein ſanguis tenuior: quamquam etiam vbi aliquid trahitur ob ſimil[illegible]tud[illegible] veluti alimentum à partibus, celerius trahitur tenuius, vbi par ſit ſimilitudo, veluti [x] vinum albu[illegible] nue, quod craſſum nigrum; cum coquitur alimentum in ventriculo, quod tenue eſt, celeriter all[illegible] quo fit, vt qui hectica [y] febre laborant, non multo poſt prandium aut cœnam magis incaleſcant, q[illegible] madefacti ab humore attracto modo calcis non extincti reſperſi aqua inflammentur; cito [z] etiam [illegible] [illegible]bum & p[illegible]tionem ſedatur fames & ſitis, quod pars ſcilicet tenuior celeriter attrahatur: ſic vi[illegible] deficiunt, vini potu celerrime recreantur, iecur [a] enim ex ventriculo trahit, dum cibum co[illegible] ma[illegible]me tenuem ſubſtantiam habent, celerrime alliciuntur, velut aſparagus, qui paulo poſt [illegible] ſumptus fuerit, ſuo odore vrinam afficit. Quæcumque ergo tenuiora ſunt, ſi par ſimilitudo ſit, c[illegible] alliciuntur. Multum autem intereſt, quales ſint canales allicientes id quod ſimile & familiare [illegible] ſi anguſti [b] ſint & in foramina deſinant ſenſum latentia, alliciunt id ſolum, quod ſimile eſt [illegible] nales, quos in iecur exigit veſica fellis, flauam bilem puram, lien autem & renes per a[illegible]es non modo familiarem alliciunt humorem, ſed cum eo etiam aliquid ſanguinis. Sed ſa[illegible]tate attractrice.

De facultate retentrice. Cap. IX.

Retentrix facultas tributa eſt à natura illis quibus & attractrix, ſiquidem ea, [illegible] hæc ineſt, [illegible] [illegible] nt propter ipſum attrahere, ſed vt attractis fruantur; at nequeun[illegible], [illegible]ſi agglut[illegible] & [illegible] reddant, quod attrahunt, quare interim [d] neceſſe eſt, retineant; data ig[illegible] eſt ret[illegible]

Marginal notes: [illegible] c. [illegible] na fac. c. 13. | [d] Gal. 1. de na. fac. c. 4. | [e] Gal. 1. de na. fac. c. 14. | [e] Galen. 6. de plac. 8. | [f] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 14. | [g] Hipp. 6. 6. epid. 1. & Gal. 1. de nat. fac. 16. | [h] Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. c. 3. | [i] Gal. 1. de natur. fac. cap. 13. | [k] Gal. 2. de diff. feb. 11. | [l] Gal. [illegible] meth. c. 1. | [m] Ariſt. l. de gener. animal. cap. 4. | [n] Gal. 5. ſimp. c. 17. | [o] Gal. [illegible] de [illegible] | [p] Gal. 9. de vſu par. c. 4. | [q] Gal. 1. de natur. fac. cap. 14. | [r] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 1. | [s] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 17. | [t] 7. phyſic. tex. 10. | [u] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 14. | [x] Gal. 3. de natur. fac. cap. 15. | [y] Gal. 2. progноſt. 6. & 1. de [illegible] 9. | [z] [illegible] | [a] Gal. de nat. fac. cap. 1. | [b] Gal. de vſ. par. c. 6. | [c] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. | [d] Gal. de nat. [illegible]

[illegible] induxerunt, qui aliud [illegible] uentes. Inſita eſt re- [illegible] hendunt, [illegible] retentio [illegible]. Porro parte[illegible] præbent, ſicuti externa vaſa, quæ v[illegible] noſtri corporis, quæ caua habe[illegible] [illegible] que contiguntur, vt complectantur id, [illegible] vterus ſemen, [d] qui ipſum vndique compre[illegible] [illegible] admittat: contra vero aperitur & vehementer fœt[illegible] [illegible] ſicuti euenit al[illegible] partium [e] uſtis, quæ clauduntur, cum retinendum e[illegible] [illegible] expellendum.

[illegible] autem maxime conſiſtit robur retentionis, vnum eſt complexus, qui tantus eſſe debet, [illegible] ut [illegible] medio vndique comprehendatur; alterum eſt tempus retin[illegible] [illegible] tempus concoquendi ac perficiendi id, quod retinetur. In partibus [illegible], quæ fibr[illegible] [illegible] poſſunt, retentio non ſecus ac attractio, & expul[illegible] p[illegible] motum efficitur: [illegible] [illegible] intur fibræ rectę, in expulſione tranſuerſæ, in retentione omnes. Co[illegible] par- [illegible] [illegible] caret, quemadmodum oſſa & cartilagines, vt ſine motu attrahunt & ex- [illegible] ſine motu retinent alimentum, quod & in ſtirpibus vſuuenit. Vbi retentio fiat per [illegible] [illegible] contractionis breuis eſt, quamuis contractio maneat, dum retinetur, quod retinendum [illegible] agat: quare illarum quoque actio motus dici poteſt, quamuis non vid[illegible] [illegible] mo- [illegible] appellari poterit motus tonicus naturalis, qualem diximus eſſe in muſculis voluntarium, cum [illegible] agentes membrum ſublime habent, atque immobile. Tempus, quo retentrix ſuo mu- n[illegible] diuturnius eſt, & non breue, quale eſt illud, quo expellitur, quod expellendum eſt: vt [illegible] quod retinetur, debet diutius retineri; ergo actio retentricis cum diuturnior ſit actione [illegible] [h] retentrix imbecillior videri, quam expultrix, ſiquidem validiora agentia celer[illegible] [illegible] imbecilliora: quamuis alio nomine validior videri poſſit retentrix, cum diutius ſuſt[illegible] [illegible] orem, quam expultrix. Euenit interdum, vt diutius retineatur, quod minus retinendum e[illegible] [illegible] expultrix ſæpe celerius expellit, quam conueniat, propter retentricem debilem, quæ non [illegible] diutius [illegible] ſtinere, quod retinendum eſt. Imbecillitas [illegible] retentricis plerunque ſequitur nimiam [illegible], ſicuti robur nimiam ſiccitatem: quæ ſicciora ſunt, diutius retinent, vt monſtrant imagines, quæ imprimuntur. Moderatum frigus inſtrumentorum ad retinendum confert, quatenus firmitatem [illegible]; conſtat tamen calidiora & ſicciora inſtrumenta ad retinendum valida eſſe, frigidiora, & humi- diora imbecilla, & [m] iuuenes melius retinere, quam pueros & ſenes.

De facultate concoctrice. Cap. VI.

Concoctrix tertia facultas miniſtra neceſſaria eſt, vt pro ea ſubſtantia, quæ aſſidue abſumitur ex partibus noſtris, alia ſimilis reſtituatur: ſed cum nihil [n] ex iis, quæ comeduntur aut bibuntur, quã- [illegible] familiare ſit, ſine præcedente mutatione conuerti poſſit in ſubſtantiam noſtram, neceſſe eſt, [illegible] & ſimile fiat à facultate concoctrice, ob quam neceſſariam eſſe retentricem monſtrauimus. [illegible] nequeat eiuſmodi ſimilitudo ſubito acquiri, ſed neceſſarium ſit [o] tempus, quo interea retinea- [illegible] quod aſſumitur: ineſt autem concoctrix facultas vnicuique parti, eiuſque munus commune eſt [illegible] alimentum, proprium vero reddere ſimile parti, in qua reſidet: manet autem vt altrix, ita e[illegible] concoctrix in omnibus partibus à principio ad finem; perpetuo enim [q] & alimentum concoquunt [illegible] aluntur.

[illegible] ed cum tam altrix, quam concoctrix alimentum mutet & efficiat ſimile, poterit vtraque eadem vi- [illegible] eodem munere fungatur, & hoc pacto non differat altrix à concoctrice, neque principalis à [illegible]: quæ ambiguitas ſoluitur in hunc modum: altrix mutationem perficit alimenti iam appoſiti, [illegible] ipſum ſimile reddat, ſed prorſus conuertat in ſubſtantiam partis altæ, quam mutatio- [illegible] per concoctricem: ſed concoctrix, quatenus miniſtra eſt, præparat & reddit alimentum ali- [illegible] ex parte & non ex toto ſimile, veluti cum in ventriculo cibum mutat in ſuccum, aut in iecinore [illegible] ſanguinem; non enim efficit ſuccum omnino ſimilem ventriculo, aut ſanguinem omnino [illegible] ſed aliqua ex parte: nam vlteriorem poſtulat coctionem, vt hic aut ille in ſubſtantiam [illegible] viſceris, quod denique munus eſt altrix, & tunc non tantum ſimile redditur, ſed etiam [illegible]: nam veluti in vapores [t] diſſolutum allicientibus partibus adiungitur & diuturniori mora [illegible] ac ſimile redd[illegible].

[illegible] concoctricis, quæ nunc n[illegible] bis propoſita eſt, vis tota patefiat, operæ precium eſt coctionem [illegible] uerſum explicare, [illegible] umemus initium à definitione, quam tradit Ariſt. [u] continetur aute[illegible] [illegible] quatuor cauſis. Coctio, inquit, eſt perfectio à naturali & proprio calido in [illegible] [illegible] propria materia vnicuique. Verbum perfectio, formam notat ſimul & finem [illegible] calore, notat vim effectricem, in oppoſitis accipientibus notat materiam, quas p[illegible]ticulas [illegible] oportet. [illegible] eſt perfectio, quæ [illegible] [illegible] quod per ipſam acquiritur acquiritur autem vel [illegible], quæ [illegible] [illegible], quæ iam genita ſunt, vt per coctionem [illegible] quemadmodu[illegible] [illegible] maturæ; acquirunt enim odorem, acquirunt [x] ſaporem & dulciores fiunt, acquirun[illegible]

lo[illegible] n, [illegible]
[illegible] n [illegible] græci [illegible]
nem addi[illegible] ne illa per[illegible]
iam ge oita, id [illegible] as [illegible] era eorum, quæ ve arte [illegible]
lenta, vel natura, [illegible], vt in nobis [illegible] alimenta & quæ ex [illegible]
o[illegible]e, in ventriculo, in [illegible] in cauis ſingularum partium perfi[illegible]untur. perc[illegible]
mam obtinent perfectionem, cum in ſubſtantiam noſtram vertuntur, ita vt forma [illegible]
& ex pane, exempli gratia, gignatur caro. Quæ ex alimentis redundant & excer[illegible]
nea ſunt ad nutriendum, per coctionem vſum quemdam obtinent, quod & mi[illegible]
dant cum educuntur, id quod [b] Hipp. docuit, cum [illegible] vt purgarentur, quæ [illegible]
monuit, ne inflammationis initio conemur catharticis morbum ſoluere, quo temp[illegible]
qui inflammationem faciunt: quamuis autem pertineat magis ad alimentum c[illegible]
etiam ad ea, [d] quæ detrudenda ſunt. Succi ſemiputres, [e] qui febrem accendun[illegible]
uuntur [illegible] pus vbi conficitur, illa etiam coctio eſt; deiectio quoque [g] & vt na[illegible]
nam [illegible] Ariſt. ad ea etiam, quæ inutilia ſunt & educi debent, pertinere cocti[illegible]nem volu[illegible]
rem, qui in tuberculis ſuperfuerat. Eſt autem perfectio, quæ acquiritur, [illegible], qua [illegible]
quod coquitur, partibus ſolidis concoquentibus, quantum ſcilicet patitur natura eiu[illegible]
dum eſt; ea enim, quæ inutilia & expellenda ſunt, ſi non ex toto, certe aliqua ex parte ſi[illegible]
partibus ſolidis humor [i] ſuppurans. At alimentum, quod vtile eſt, ex toto ſimile reddi[illegible]
titur in ſubſtantiam noſtram, neque tantum ſimile videtur, vt placuit [k] Aſclepiadi, [illegible]
qui concretionem tantum & ſecretionem ponebant, mutationes qualitatum non e[illegible],
& ſenſus decipere voluerunt. Anaxagoras apparere mutationem & non fieri iudic[illegible] qu[illegible]
partes ſimul coniungerentur; ſed Ariſt. [l] Hipp. ſequutus voluit veram mutationem [illegible]
neque enim atteritur cibus in ventriculo, vt credidit Eraſiſtratus, aut putreſcit, vt voluit [illegible]
ſed mutatur in aliam ſubſtantiam opera caloris, qui coctionis effectrix cauſa proponitur [illegible]
care iam tempus eſt.

Ponit igitur Ariſt. [m] coctionem fieri a calido naturali ac proprio eius, quod concoq[illegible]
concoctrix ſit facultas animæ, videtur ab hac effici & non a calido, quod & ipſe [o] Ariſt. [illegible]
dit coctionem ſine anima non fieri: quæ inanimata ſunt, non dicuntur proprie concoqu[illegible]
militudinem [p] quamdam, veluti quæ igne coquuntur: anima [q] .n. in animalibus & ſti[illegible]
moderatur, per quem concoquit. Itaque calor [illegible] inſtrumentum eſt, quo vtitur anima; quam[illegible]
cum à calido naturali ac proprio fieri coctionem ſcribit, intelligit non proprie effect[illegible]em, [illegible]
mentum; hoc enim eſt calidum innatum ac proprium, quo vtitur anima, vel cum eo [illegible]
pſam ſignificauit nomine eius ſubſtãtiæ, cui hæret, quamuis calor, qui maxime anima [illegible]
[r] cæleſtis, quam elementorum, vterque tamen concurrit ad coctionem. Sed cum tre[illegible]
ctionis, πέπανσις, qualem videmus in fructibus, ἕψησις, hoc eſt, elixatio, & ὄπτησις, h[illegible]
mnes fieri à calore voluit [t] Ariſt. contra à frigore tres ſpecies cruditatis oppoſitas, [illegible]
eſt, immaturitatem, quam in fructibus cernimus, μώλυνσιν, q[illegible] in his, quæ imperfecte [illegible]
quam in his, quæ non bene aſſantur, vt enim calor coctionis, ita fri[illegible] crud[illegible] cauſa eſt, [illegible]
tur [u] coctioni, morbi crudi à frigore fiunt. Si quando autem frigus ad coctionem [illegible], id fa[illegible]
temperando, vel contrahendo calorem; temperat enim frigus caloris exceſſum, q[illegible] pertibus tam
naturæ, quam artis alienus eſt: quædam opera poſtquam calore effecta ſunt, frigore tempe[illegible] p[illegible]
ciuntur inſtar ferri, quod à fabro in aquam frigidam d[illegible]mittitur; contrahit alio modo frigus [illegible]ore
validiorem reddit, quatenus circunſtans effi[illegible], vt cal[illegible] fugiens in vnum cogatur: hinc [illegible] a
frigidioribus locis ſuauiorē odorem exhalant: hinc fructus frigore [a] mature[illegible]cunt: hinc [illegible]
me calidiſſimi ſunt natura, & plus alimenti cõficiunt. Coctionē igitur efficit per ſe calor, fri[illegible]
tē; coctio & maturitas fructuū [b] in ſtirpibus à Solis calore perficitur, in animalibus ēt innatus
parti calor coctionis eſt auctor: alimentū in vnaquaq; parte, in qua calor viget, [d] concoquitur
qua imbecillus eſt, putreſcit: quo aūt maior eſt, eo celerius, quo minor, eo tardius cocti[illegible]
ſenes ob imbecillitatē caloris minus belle alimentum concoquunt; qui creſcunt, [illegible] pluri[illegible]
calidi innati & propterea plurimi[illegible] alimenti [illegible]oquunt. Maiorem vero calorem int[illegible]
non qualitate acriorē, ſed ſubſtantia, ſeu quantitate copioſiorem, qualē eſſe diximus in [illegible], qui
calor [illegible]acris ventriculi potius nidorem [illegible], quam perfectam cibi coctionem: debet ergo
copioſus & non acris ſed moderatus, vt [illegible] coctionem poſſit; quæ immodice cõcoqu[illegible]
calore primum ſalſa, deinde amara, vnde & mel [h] amari[illegible] reddit. Ergo nec nim[illegible]
lore opus eſt ad coctionem, nec nimis acri, niſi ea [illegible] concoquenda ſunt valde f[illegible]
enim egent acriori calore, vt temperentur & ad [illegible] ritatem quamdam redacta [illegible]
humor neruorum diſtentionē faci[illegible] quartanæ concoquitur. Sed v[illegible]
[illegible]igida fuerint, quæ concoquuntur [illegible] lor moderatus, quamuis alimentum p[illegible]
[illegible]m, quæ albæ ſunt, & [illegible] res videatur [illegible] ab imminuto calore concoq[illegible]
[illegible]ndum tamen eſt cone[illegible] qu[illegible] cal[illegible] mo[illegible], quantum [illegible]onuenit nat[illegible]
[illegible] tan[illegible] refrigeratus. [illegible] alore in mami[illegible], quam ſit calor [illegible] con[illegible]
vitalis in cerebro conuer[illegible]tur in anim[illegible]lem. Iungi autem poteſt & cum hu[illegible]
[illegible] iungitur, minus facil[illegible] concoquit, ſeparat tamen eſculenta dutio[illegible]
[illegible] q[illegible] menter [illegible]xercent [illegible], [illegible] da alimenta conficiunt; contra ille [illegible]
[illegible] pueri facilius c[illegible]ncoquit; eſt .n. coctio elixatio, & [illegible]on[illegible]
[illegible] eta alim[illegible]nt[illegible]n[illegible] fit autem elixatio [m] à calore humid[illegible]or
[illegible] h[illegible] m fac[illegible] concoquit & ſuperat etiam ea, quæ m[illegible] c[illegible]on[illegible]oqu[illegible]

[illegible] aph. [illegible] Gal. 2. de alim. fa. c. 2. [l] Gal. 2. de na. fa. c. 6. [m] Ariſt. 4. [illegible] c. 3.

A gere ... Iaetum ... quæ natura ... et nam ea cu- lenta ... iis imperita habeat ... propterea concoquuntur; cum vero ... ctione ... intelligimus, hic n. est na tura, cui ... concoquentem iuuat, quæ autem ... & non per similitu- ... quamdam, sicut ... quæ ars igne ... quam iuuat etiam calor externus Solis, quod in fructibus manifeste deprehendimus ... maturescunt. Medicus ... imitatur; natura ... tem ... modetatum, quantitate multum, quamobrem Medicus cum ipsam iuuat ... quantitate moderatus, & ... vbi qualitas excedat ... litas pauca sit, ipsam auget. Quæcunque igitur Medicus adhibet ad concoquendum, aut qualitatem ... loris temperant, aut copiam augent, temperat Medicus caloris copiam refrigerantibus, quemadmodum vbi spectat ad coctionem flauæ bilis in febre tertiana, & cum in vniuersum curat febres ab humorum putredine ortas: magnum enim caloris excessum frigidis præsidiis temperat. Plerunque tamen eius consilium in concoquendo ad augendam caloris copiam dirigitur, auget autem hanc vel admouendo calidis, vel contracto calore ac tete ... ratione calida; quæcunque vero calida Medico admouen-

B tur, aut actu talia sunt, aut potentia: sunt actu calida balneum, quod Aristoteles ad coctionem alimenti voluit conducere: intelligunt autem aquæ dulcis mediocriter calefactæ, & non alterius sponte nascentis calidæ, habentis vim metallicam, vt sulphuris, aluminis, bituminis, eiusmodi. n. aliæ, sunt ... ex actu calidis manus ad ventriculum admotæ, catuli pingues, aut pueruli superimpositi, aut etiam puellæ. Dauidi Regi cum ob senectutem minus bene ... entum conficeret, decreto publico data est Abesag Sunamites puella, quæ calorem eius fouens validiorem redderet. Potentia calida dicuntur quæ non statim suo contactu calefaciunt, sed postquam calore nostro reddita sunt actu talia, aut ... calorem nostrum, siue extrinsecus imponantur, quemadmodum ... manducatum superimpositum tuberculis crudis, siue intus dentur, quemadmodum ... & cibi ... Vbi ventriculus frigidior sit, non tantum conferunt moderate calida potentia, qualia diximus, sed etiam acriora, veluti ... eiusmodi medicamenta dicuntur ... debent autem habere calorem similem caloti nostro, aut paulo validiorem, quæcunque enim adhibentur valde calida, siue actu, siue potentia, extrahendo internum humorem ... cum calore ... refrigerant, atque hoc pacto ad ... calor excitat ea symptomata, quæ aliquin ... a tempore ... In Ægypto auctore Theophrasto ficus non maturescunt propter nimium æstum. Pergamus ad ea, quæ non per se, sed aliud efficiendo augent calorem nostrum: hæc aut ipsum contrahunt, aut eius expirationem retinent: contrahitur calor & in vnum cogitur, cum fugit frigus, quod circumstat; hoc pacto in iuuene bono habitu æstate media multa frigidæ aquæ perfusio neruorum rigorem soluit; calor enim contractus

C efficacior redditur, retinetur calida expiratio, & propterea augetur calor, vbi claudantur foramina cutis, per quæ solent expirare calidi vapores, clauduntur autem vel adstricta, vel obstruunt emplastica medicamenta, quibus vtitur Galenus ad maturandum pus. Astringentia ad concoquendum magis idonea sunt illa, in quibus calor coniungitur cum substantia paululum adstringente, veluti crocus & fertula campana, ad ventriculum frigidum laudat Galenus obstruentia & adstringentia, damnat relaxantia, quoniam dissipant humorem & aditum faciunt exteroo frigori, vt aote ... in conueniunt, quæ calidam expirationem retinent, ita eidem aduersantur, quæ eamdem euocant vel vti motus & vigilia: quamobrem magnopere ad concoquendum conducit quies, confert autem non solum, quatenus non euocat calorem ad partes externas, sed etiam quatenus efficit, vt solidæ partes, quibus concoquendi vis inest, assidue hæreant ei, quod concoqui debet & contineant ipsum attingat. Neque obstat, quod sanguis qui ad mammas fertur per venas motu thoracis agitatus dicatur a Gal. concoqui, nam potius extenuatur & idoneus redditur, qui a mammis vertatur in lac, quæ concoquuntur, crassescunt & non extenuantur, vt in sequentibus patebit. Somnus vero, vt si quid aliud coctioni prodest, reuocat enim calorem ad internas partes, quem ad externas vigilia euocauerat, quamobrem per somnum melior fit coctio, & non tantum ea, quæ in ventriculo, sed ea etiam, quæ in iecinore ac venis & in partibus solidis. Ex his colligi potest efficientem causam coctionis esse animam altricem quæ vtitur calore tanquam instrumento, Medicum vero efficiendi locum esse, quod vel caloris ex-

D sum temperet, vel copiam augeat. Materia superest explicanda ipsius coctionis, quam Arist. esse dixit oppofita accipientia: quatuor enim sunt primæ qualitates, calor, frigus, humor, siccitas; quamuis autem omnes quatuor habeant vim agendi; tamen priores duæ proprie dicuntur agentes: humor & siccitas magis habent vim materiæ & accipiendi, quamobrem vocantur ab Arist. opposita accipientia; atque hæc sunt materia coctionis. Quod ex toto siccum est, quemadmodum terra, non coquitur. quod terreum est, omnium minime coctum est, inquit Arist. neque ex toto humidum, quemadmodum aqua; mixtum ergo esse debet ex humore & siccitate, quod concoquendum est, facilius autem concoquitur quod magis humidum est; terminum enim admittit magis, quam quod siccum est, & alioquin suo termino terminatum; quæ minora sunt, melius coquuntur, quam quæ maiora; neque etiam omnia ... quæ coquuntur, facilius item coctionem admittunt, quæ fragilia sunt, quam quæ glutinosa, quæ ... mine extenuata ad concoquendum conferunt, siquidem humor extenuatus magis vim caloris concoquentis admittit, quam si crassus esset, aut glutinosus; illa vero, quæ crassa sunt, magna ... vim habent, ita vt difficilius concoquantur, quæ tenuia parui sunt ... facilius. Facilius etiam ... tur, quæ calida sunt, quam quæ frigida; hæc siquidem calor plurimum ... quuntur in nobis & alimenta, & quæ ex ipsis superant, nam hæc quo ... similitudinem acquirunt. Alimentum, quod concoquitur, ... citur eorum & quod alimentum est, & quod est veluti alimentum, est alimentum eius

eius autem, quod futurū eſt alimentum multiplex eſt coct[illegible] in ventriculo [illegible] vertitur in ſuccum, in iecinore vertitur ſuccus in ſanguinem, eſt etiam co[illegible] [illegible]ti alimentum, vt ſanguis, quæ in paruis cauis ſolidarum partium contentus redditur al[illegible] go cibus, coquitur ſuccus, coquitur ſanguis, coquitur denique & humor, qui ex ſan[illegible] conuertitur in ſubſtantiam noſtram. Verum quia non ſatis conuenit int[er] Medic[illegible] ctionum, expoſita iam materia alimenti, quæ concoqui debet, operæ precium eſt d[illegible] num diſſerere. Conſtat primum ob magnum diſcrimen, quod eſt inter ea, quæ ſumu[n]tur, & [illegible] tiam noſtram, magna mutatione opus eſſe, vt illa conuertantur in hanc; cumque n[illegible] ta ſint, q[illegible] quam inutilia, ſeparari debent ab his, quæ ſumpta ſunt, appoſite natura multiplicem c[o]ctione[m] [illegible] tuit, vt ſepararetur in vnaquaque aliquid, & ita perfectior ſit ſecunda, quam prima, tertia, [illegible]

A pleriſque [a] autem ternæ coctiones & vniuſcuiuſque reliquiæ diuerſæ aſſignantur, vna in v[entriculo] altera in iecinore; tertia in ſingulis partibus; his tribus coctionibus legimus aliquando addit[am] [b] quæ cæteras antegreditur, quam fieri volunt in ore, interdum etiam aliam, quam fieri di[cunt] [non in] ore, non in ventriculo, non in iecinore, non in ſubſtantia partium ſolidarum, ſed in [illegible] obrem præſtat intueri, quotuplex reuera ſit coctio, & an vnaquæque ex propoſitis vere [illegible] beat: ordiamur ab ea, quæ fit in ore. Si ea, quæ relinquuntur [illegible] inter dentes ex cibis, inſpiciamus, [illegible] mus mutata, neque retinere amplius naturam illius cibi, cuius ſunt partes; panis etiam aut [tr]iticum [ſi] manducetur, tubercula magis maturat, quam ſi diluatur ex aqua, quod acquiſiuerit coctionem [illegible] & ob contactum partium oris, & ob permixtionem ſaliuæ. [d] Ariſtot. elaboratum cibum ab ore & a ven[t]re ait; idem [e] ponit in ore vim agentem, hoc eſt, conficientem cibum. Coctio autem hæc, quæ in [o]re fit, admodum imperfecta eſt, adeo vt non ſeparentur hac confecta reliquiæ, vti ſeparantur [illegible] al[iis] coctionibus; ſi quis tamen coctionem latius patere velit, & eam quoq; complecti, quæ valde [illegible] eſt, licet hanc quoque in coctionibus numerare, quamuis potius ſit apparatus quidam ad coction[em], quam conficere ventriculus debet. Quare poterit hæc & vt prima & vt ſecunda nominari, illa ver[o, quæ] in iecinore & vt ſecunda & vt tertia, poſtrema vero illa, quæ fit in ſingulis partibus, cum alimentum [i]n ipſam ſubſtantiam vertitur, poterit vt tertia nominari, ſi tantum eam, quæ in ventriculo, & eam, quæ [i]n iecinore ipſam antegredi velimus: ſed ſi referamus inter coctionem eam, quæ in ore, hæc dicen[da] [e]rit quarta, eadem poterit dici quinta, ſi inter ipſam & eam, quæ fit in iecinore, intereſſe velimus aliam in paruis cauis partium ſolidarum, vbi ſanguis non ſemper proxime vertitur in ſubſtantiam noſtram, ſed prius aliquo pacto afficitur & à partibus vere ſolidis albus redditur, huius coctionis interdum m[em]init Galenus. [f] In eiuſmodi autem cauis [g] non tantum mutatur ſanguis ille, qui alere debet, albuſque fit & in ſemen conuertitur, ſed ille etiam, qui ſuppurat.

Verum diſtinguere oportet partes alendas; multum enim intere[ſt] a intereſt: illæ enim, quæ parum diſtant [à] ſanguine, veluti caro, vnica mutatione aluntur, ex ſanguine enim vt proxime fiunt, ita etiam proxime nutriuntur, neque opus eſt mutatione ſanguinis interiecta, qui in paruis cauis confi[ci]atur quæ neceſſaria eſt, vbi multum [h] diſtent nutriendæ partes a ſanguine, quemadmodum vere [ſo]lidæ, quæ albæ ſunt; huiuſmodi ſunt [i] oſſa, quæ non nutriuntur proxime ex ſanguine, vt caro, ſed ex medul la, quam in ſuis cauis retinent: neruis hæret humor albus & glutinoſus. ex quo pla[cuit] [k] Ariſt. [illegible] & generari & nutriri, quamobrem extremum alimentum partium ſolidarum, quod [l] Ariſt. po[nit] [illegible] ſanguinem, intelligere oportet non ſimpliciter, ſed aliquo pacto affectum, veluti conuerſum in ſemen. Inter propoſitas coctiones, quo quæque prior eſt, eo imperfectior eſt, quo poſterior, eo perfectior ita vt priores inſtitutæ videantur propter ſequentes, quæ quo materiam magis aptam coctioni accipiun[t] eo melius ipſam conficiunt. Parant [m] alimentum ſubſtantiæ partium ſolidarum ipſius caua, cauis venæ ac iecur, his ventriculus, ventriculo os, ori coquus, coquo natura, quæ quoſdam ex ſe producit fructus qui nullo egent apparatu, ſed ſtatim comedi poſſunt.

Quid autem efficiat calor generatim in quauis coctione, adhuc explicandum ſupereſt, ſolum dix[i]mus ſimile reddere, quantum fieri poteſt, quod concoquitur, ei, quod concoquit & alendum eſt, [ſed] quo pacto id efficiat, pateſiet, ſi vis caloris altius repetatur. Scribit Ariſtoteles [n] calorem ea c[ongregare], quæ ſunt eiuſdem generis, ea ſecernere. quæ ſunt alterius, id quod potiſſimum in coctione fac[it] in fructuum [o] maturitate, in quibus alia coniungit, alia excernit, alia in vapores diſſipat, alia e[xte]nuat, alia reddit craſſa, quæ omnia præſtat concoctrix animæ facultas per calorem, & ita ſimile r[ed]dit id, quod concoquitur, partibus concoquentibus. Extenuat autem calor, quatenus tenuiores p[artes] diſcutit, ita vt quod reſtat, craſſius reddatur, ſecretoque quod erat alterius generis, co[n]gatur, qu[od erat] eiuſdem; hoc vſuuenit in his, quæ igne coquuntur; nam ſi liquida & tenuia fuerint, paulatim craſſe[ſcunt] excepta aqua, [p] quæ neque craſſeſcit, neque concoquitur, muſtum, vbi coquitur, craſſeſcit & de[fru]tum efficitur: modica farina ex multa aqua ſubacta cum bullit, craſſior redditur, ita vt gluten effi[ciat] ſed multo magis hoc accidit his, quæ à natura coquuntur; omnia .n. ſiue inutilia, ſiue vtilia ſint, c[raſ]ſa eſficiuntur, præſertim pueris [q] qui plurimum habent innati caloris. Semen [r] quod tenue e[ſt, cru]dū eſt, quod craſſum, coctū; ſucci ten[u]es omnes [ſ] crudi ſunt. Vrina & deiectio cruda tenu[ia] [illegible] concoquitur, craſſeſcit: quæ ex naribus, [t] quæ ex oculis, quæ ex vlceratis partibus detrudi[untur] [illegible]a, cruda ſunt, eade[m] vbi coquuntur, fiunt craſſiora: acquirunt autē omnia, quę coquuntur [illegible] nem quo [illegible] [u] diſſipentur partes humidiores ac tenuiores, vt iam dictum eſt, & quod, quæ ſi[illegible] [illegible]idæ, per coctionem cum ſiccis perfecte miſceantur, ita vt vnitas quædam fiat, & quamuis [illegible] [illegible]eſcat, [q]uæ tamen [illegible]iora erant, mixtura efficiantur ſicciora, & quæ ſicciora, humidiora; q[u]o fit, vt coctio & craſſitudinem ſimul & æqualitatem afferat. Neque obſtat, quod quæ frigore concreta ſunt, qu[æ] adm[illegible] [illegible]ita, cum calore liqueſcunt, extenuari videntur; ſic enim non con[co]quuntur, ſed liquantur; poſte[a] vero quam liquata ſunt, a calore coquuntur & ſic craſſiora euadunt, eadem enim pluu[i]a, quæ primo concreta, cum liquata effecta erat tenuis, cum poſtea, concoquitur, craſſeſcit, vl[illegible]

ex

a Gal. 1. de tu val. c. 12.
b Galen. de ſucc. bonit. & vitio c. 5. & 3. libr. de nat. fac. 7.
c Galen. 3. de nat. fac. c. 7.
d Ariſt. li. de iuuent. & ſenect.
e Ariſt. 1. de hiſt. an. c. 4.
f Gale. 3 de ſymp. cau. 2.
g Gal. 1. progno. com. 44. & 5. ſymp. c. 9.
h Gale. 1. de nat. fa. c. 10.
i Gale. [illegible] de vſu par. 18
k Ariſt. 3. de hiſt. anim. c. 5.
l Ariſt. lib. 3. de par. ani. c. 1.
m Gal. in li. de cibis bonis & mali ſucci ca. 5. & li. 4. de tu val. c. 11.
n Ariſt. li. 2. de Orta & interitu tex. 8.
o Theophr. li. 6. de cau. plant. c. 9.
p Ar. 4 meteoror. c. 2.
q Hipp. 3. 6 epid. 15.
[illegible]
u Theo[phr.] lib. [illegible] cau. plant. c. 9.

A [illegible]guine in ſiniſtro ve[illegible] qu[illegible] tenuior eſt, per fec[illegible] fit, quem Ariſt[illegible] non per [illegible]uatur etiam ſanguis qui [illegible] pulmonem,& qui [illegible] arteriatim, [illegible] torem nominabis, vel [illegible]rationem quandam p[illegible] potius, quam co[illegible], exicouatur etiam ſan[illegible],qui agitatus à thorac[illegible] concoqui dicatur à Galeno,magis tamen ap-patatur ad conuerſionem lac, [illegible] hic à mammis.

De facultate expultrice. Cap. VII.

EXpultrix reſtat, quarta facultas ex miniſtris altricis, quæ tantum agit, neque aliquod opus poſt actionem oſtendit, quemadmodum concoctrix quam vt explicaremus,neceſſe fuit eius opus explicare,& de coctione agere,qui locus obſcurior erat. Id non euenit expultrici, quæ tantum actionem, expulſionem videlicet efficit, quæ euidentior eſt, quam vt exponi debeat; ſatis autem declarabimus vis expultricis,ſi quibus data ſit & ob quam neceſſitatem,tum quibus inſtrumentis,quando & quomodo fungatur ſuo munere,& quibus vehementer aut debilitet,expoſuerimus. Tribuit igitur natura expultricem vim omnibus illis quæ nutriuntur,ſiue [d] ſtirpes ſint, ſiue animalia,inſunt [e] enim omnes
B quatuor miniſtræ facultates non ſolum totis ſtirpibus & animalibus, ſed quibuslibet etiam ipſarum particulis: videtur autem expultrix aliquo modo concoctrici ſeruire, quod abſoluta coctione detrudat, quicquid inutile eſt,& manens in corpore plurimum noceret: id autem græce vocatur [illegible],ſignificat autem quicquid [f] ex alimento cocto relinquitur. Relinquitur autem duplex materia, alia inutilis & aliena, alia vtilis, ſed quantitate ſuperans. Quæ ſumuntur eſculenta & poculenta,vt reficiant,quod exhauſtum eſt, non ſunt tota idonea,quæ cocta in alimentum vertantur, & ſimilia fiant partibus noſtris,ſed ſuperſunt reliquæ, [g] quas detrudere oportet vt toto genere alienas atque inutiles. At redundat etiam aliud genus materiæ ex alimento concocto,quod quidem aliquo pacto ſimile eſt effectum & idoneum, quod vertatur in ſubſtantiam partium noſtrarum, ſed nimium eſt, ita vt ſuperet, neque neceſſarium ſit, huiuſmodi voluit [h] Ariſtoteles eſſe ſemen, quod in viris, & ſanguinem qui in mulieribus ſuperat, ob vtrunque genus materiæ redundantis dedit natura [i] omnibus iis,quæ nutriuntur,facultatem expultricem,& animalibus & ſtirpibus,ne maneant in corpore,quæ ſuperant,ſuperant autem magis in animalibus,quam in ſtirpibus; ſtirpes [k] enim ex terra alimentum capiunt,vt fœtus ex matris vtero,& vt animalia ex ventriculo: quod autem ex terra excipiunt concoctum, [l] atque elaboratum eſt,quo fit,vt non ita ſuperent reliquiæ, vt in animalibus,præſertim cum [m] ſicciores ſint,ita vt h[illegible] nomine etiam minus redundent in ipſis,nam inter animalia etiam iis, quæ humidiora ſunt, magis ſuperant, quemadmodum ſtribus, [n] minus etiam ſuperant animalibus, quæ exercitatione ſicciora ſunt, quam quæ in ocio degunt. Mulieribus quæ ſedent teſte [o] Ariſto. magis redundant, quam quæ
C exercentur; quamobrem materia minus ſuperat in ſtirpibus, quæ ſicciores ſunt,quam in [p] animalibus: cumque & in internis & in externis partibus colligi poſſit, in animalibus,quibus multa redundat, vtrobique colligitur,in ſtirpibus, [q] quibus pauca extra tantum;quare neque dum viuunt ob cruditatem,neque poſtquam interierunt, vt cadauera animalium, male olent; Huc accedit,quod alliciunt è terra idoneum ſuccum, non alienum, veluti ſalſum, [r] quod autem extra redundat in ſtirpibus,conuertitur in flores, [s] folia,fructus,vt in animalibus [t] in pilos & ſpinas. Iam vero in animalibus inutilia eo minus redundant,quo melius conſtituta fuerint;magis enim reddere ſimile poſſunt, quod accipiũt, quam quæ male cõſtituta ſunt,at ſenio [u] vel morbo male affectis redundant longe plura,ægrotantib. [illegible]rdum præter duo genera materiæ redundat etiam aliquid ex [x] ſubſtantia ipſarum partium ſoluta, [illegible] vt expelli debeat,ſed tam ſanis,quam ægrotantibus plus ſuperat, vbi plus fuerit ſumptum. Corporibus [illegible] quæ augentur,cum plus cibi ſumant,plus etiam materiæ ſuperat,plus item,vbi aeris conſtitutio [illegible]midior fuerit,vtilis vero materia illis magis ſuperat, quæ plus cibi ſumunt,& melius concoquunt, [illegible]que amplius augentur: eiuſmodi iuuenes ſunt, qui & pleniori victu viuntur,& concoctrice facultate [illegible]lurimum valent. Sed relicta materia vtili accedamus ad inutilem,hoc eſt,ad reliquias: hæ ſunt contra-[illegible] alimento, ſiquidem amaræ [a] ſunt & non dulces, vt ſanguis; quæ autem cruda ſunt,reliquiæ ſunt [r]edundantes, inter quas minime coctæ ſunt terrenæ; [b] non ſunt tamen reliquiæ alimenti ita crudæ, [u]t non acceperint qualitatem [c] aliquam à calore concoquente; vnde magis vel minus [d] mordent, [illegible] vt magis vel minus fuerint à calore immutatæ. Ex nimio calore ventriculi oritur nidor non ſolum
D [illegible] alimento, ſed in eius etiam reliquiis, ſicut ex debili acor. In vtriſque omittũ qualitatem priſtinam, [illegible]m ex aſſumptis retinent, veluti deiectio, quæ cõpacta eſt,vbi ſumptus fuerit panis ex tritico, [e] vbi [illegible] pan[illegible] vel milio arenæ modo ſoluta. Sed ſpectemus ſeorſum, quæ relinquantur ex quauis alimenti [illegible]tione: relinquuntur enim & ex primo & ex vltimo alimento, inquit [f] Ariſt. vltimum eſt ſanguis vel ſimpliciter,vel iam factus albus, qui proxime in ſubſtantiam noſtram conuertitur;primum alimentum dicendum erit & cibus, qui in ventriculo conficitur, & ſuccus,qui in iecinore,vel in corde [illegible]vo[illegible]it Ariſ. Sed præſtat intueri, quæ proprie reliquantur ex alimento cocto in quauis coctione,triplicẽ [a]utem proponemus,vt facit [g] Galen. omittemus eam,quam diximus fieri in ore.& eam,quam in par-[illegible]s cauis ſolidarum partium, ex quibus nihil relinquitur crudum, quod euidenter ſeparetur à cocto [illegible] tum perpendemus eam,quæ in ventriculo, quæ in iecinore, & quæ in partibus ſolidis: omnium autem commune eſt, vt [h] ſuperet aliquod tenue aquoſum & aliquod craſſum, magis tamen craſſ[illegible]t, quæ redundant ex coctione facta in ventriculo, quã ex ea, quæ fit in iecinore & venis,magis itẽ [illegible]æ ex hac,quã quæ ex illa,quæ fit in partib.ſolidis. Itaq; vbi eſculenta & poculẽta in vẽtriculo cõfecta [illegible],quæ craſſiora ſuperant,veluti deiectiones,ad inteſtina [illegible] detruduntur mixta [illegible]um tenuibus vide-[illegible] um [illegible]ita redundante,redundat.n. hæc in ventriculo & tenuior eſt,quam reliquiæ terrenæ cibi, [illegible] quibus tamen ſecundum naturam deiicitur. In iecinore vbi conficitur [ſa]nguis, redundat [illegible]
Bb 3 bilis,

[a] Ari. in lib. de Reſpir. [b] Gal. 4. de vſu p. [illegible] [c] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. [illegible] [d] Gal. 4. de vſu p. c. 7 [e] Galen. [illegible] de loc. [illegible] [f] Ari. [illegible] de longi. & breu. vita & lib. [illegible] de Gene. anim. [illegible] & Gal. 1. lib. de nat. fac. 17 & lib. 1. de tue. val. [illegible] & libr. 6 de tuen. val. [illegible] [g] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 3. & [illegible] tu. val. [illegible] [h] Ariſt. [illegible] 1. de Gener. ani. [illegible] 18. [i] Gal. lib. 1. de tu. vale. c. 3 [k] Gal. [illegible] de cau. ſymp. [illegible] [l] Ari. li. [illegible] de p. anim. c. [illegible] & [illegible] [m] Ari. 13. problem. 4. [n] Ga. 8. meth. c. 2. [o] Ariſt. 4. de Gener. ani. cap. 6 [p] Ariſt. li. de [illegible] [q] Ari. lib. [illegible] problem. c. 4. [r] [illegible] [s] 6 de [illegible] plant. 14. [illegible] opt. corpo. ris conſt. [u] Ari. li. [illegible] de Gen. ani. 18 [x] Gal. [illegible] de loc [illegible] [y] Gal. 2. de cau. pul. [illegible] [z] Ari. [illegible] de Gen. anim. cap. [illegible] [a] Ari. lib. 4 de p. anim. cap. 2. [b] Ari. lib. 1. de Gener. anim. c. 4. [c] Gal. 2. nat. fa. [d] [illegible] [illegible] Gal. [illegible] partis [illegible] 4. Ar. [illegible] ani. 18

[g] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 12 [h] Gal. 3. meth. c. 3. & 9 de vſu p. c. 1. [i] Ariſ. 1. de gen. an. 18. & 4. de vſu p. c. 5.

bilis, quæ tennis eſt, & veluti flos, cum atra, quæ veluti fæx [illegible] E
redundat ibidem aquoſus humor mixtus cum ſanguine, [illegible] ex [illegible]
ferturq; cum ſanguine per venas & arterias, vt ipſi aditum præbeat per anguſtiora ad [illegible]
corporis particul[illegible]m; vnde attrahitur [illegible] renibus & in veſicam deſcendit, atq; hoc pacto re[illegible]a,
cumque ſecundum naturam expellitur quiddam crudæ pituitæ ſimile, quod gen[illegible] in ve[illegible] &
tranſlatum ad iecur cum reliquo ſucco non poteſt in ſanguinem verti, quamuis a [illegible] qu[illegible]p[illegible]a-
tur a tunica venarum, quamobrem, vt ſuperans, detruditur cum humore aquoſo & [illegible] in
partib. ſolidis cum alimentum in carnem ſubſtãtiam vertitur, ſuperant ſimiliter reliquiæ tennes & [illegible]
ſæ, tennes ſunt ex aquoſo humore, quem cum ſanguine ferri diximus ad vnamquamque particulam;
nequit autem hic verti in ſubſtantiam noſtram, & idcirco expellitur per foramina cu[illegible]s, [illegible] patur
in vapores, ita vt ſenſum lateat, vel euidenter etiam, veluti cum ſudorem efficit. Redundat & in partib.
ſolidis aliquid terrenum magis quod ſuperari à calore non potu[illegible] ſed eſt veluti fulig[illegible], ſauila, aut fu-
mus, & propterea dicitur à græcis [b] [illegible Greek] & [illegible Greek]: inhærelcit hoc cuti & vel [illegible] in
connertitur, vel in pilos: magis autem redundat his, [c] qui calidiores ſunt, & in quibu[illegible] plur[illegible]
gnitur atræ [d] bilis, ducitur etiam ex foraminibus cutis vapor & fuligo, quæ ſuperat, dum ſubſt[illegible]a
noſtra continenter a calore conſumitur.

Reliquiæ alimenti multiplices, quas propoſuimus, neceſſe eſt expellantur, vbi enim reti[illegible]n ur, [illegible]-
ſa [e] ſunt, cur longe plura colligantur, quod qualitate calidi innati moderationem mutent [illegible] F
perſpiratum impediant, quamobrem non permittunt ipſum quotidianis, & vſitatis mun[illegible]us [illegible]
ſordes [f] prohibet, quo minus belle caua vlcera carne impleantur. Huc accedit, quod cop[illegible]
quæ retinentur, præterquam quod oneri eſt, aditum intercludit alimento, quod ad ſi[illegible]g[illegible] p[illegible]
alendas ferri ſolet, ita vt cogatur interdum pro bonis ſuccis vti prauis, perinde atque & beſti[illegible] & [illegible]i-
nes, cum ob inopiam boni cibi coguntur veſci quibuſcunque, vnde [g] oriuntur febres peſt[illegible]len[illegible]
etiam fiunt & tumores præter naturam & alii morbi [h] complures, quod præſertim accidit, vb[illegible] quæ
redundant, diutius retinentur in corpore: omnia enim [i] magis aut minus mala fiunt, cum a[illegible]
tentur à partibus noſtris, cumque ſimilia reddi nequeant, reliquum eſt, vt putreſcant, [k] & deter[illegible]
fiant, lædunt autem vnumquemque, ſed longe minus eos, qui [l] optima ſunt corporis c[illegible] ſt[illegible]ut[illegible]
Moderata igitur expulſio [m] eorum, quę ſuperant ex alimento, vt ſi quid aliud ſanitatem defendit, qu[illegible]
detrudantur ea, quæ cum manent, morbos facere conſueuerunt; natura [n] autem vt hæc mala pr[illegible]p[illegible]
ſaret, vim inſeruit expellendi, quæ ſuperant.

Eſſentia eius conſiſtit in calore innato; nam calor [o] aeris circumfuſi non ſolum quæ ſuperat[illegible]
etiam quæ vtilia ſunt, abſumit: & innatus, qui eſt natura noſtra, omnium actionum naturalium [illegible]a
eſt, efficitque, vt excernantur, quæ ſuperant; non ſolum autem expultricem facultatem trib[illegible] ſingu-
lis partibus, ſed etiam inſtrumenta fabricata eſt, & vias, quibus facile depellantur, præſertim a par[illegible]is
præcipuis: vt exempli gratia à cerebro; ſuturas [p] enim in caluaria molita eſt, vnde vapores & fu[illegible]s
exhalarent; præterea canales, per quos ad palatum, & nares effluerent craſſa illa, quæ in cer[illegible]b[illegible]-
perant; multa autem fabricata eſt inſtrumenta ob multiplices reliquias, veluti inteſtina propt[illegible]
quæ ſuperant in ventriculo, veſicam fellis, lienem, & renes propter ea, quæ ſuperant in iecinore &
[illegible]nis: neque tantum eo ſpectauit, vt omnibus eſſet, vnde exirent, ſed etiam vt haberent partes plures
multiplicem vſum eiuſmodi reliquiis ſeruientes quarum aliæ [q] ſeparant, aliæ deducunt, aliæ col[illegible]
aliæ excernunt, vbi neceſſe ſit, quarum partium [illegible]mnium vſus perſpicuus eſt in expulſione v[illegible]næ, [illegible]
ſeruiunt renes qui per arterias & venas emulgentes alliciunt, quicquid aquoſi humoris in ve[illegible]s & [illegible]
teriis totius corporis continetur, atque hoc pacto ipſum ſeparant à ſanguine: deducitur aq[illegible]ſus hu-
mor a renibus ad veſicam per canales, qui quod vrinam ferant, [illegible Greek] à græcis nominant [illegible]
ligitur hic humor in veſica, quaſi in ciſterna, cuius ceruix denique eandem expellit, & ita re[illegible]ditur vri-
na. Omnibus [r] igitur quotquot redundant, ſiue inutilia ſint, vel hun[illegible]da, vt vrina, vel ſe[illegible]a, v[illegible] de-
iectio, ſiue vtilia, quemadmodum ſemen & ſanguis, parauit natura partes inſeruientes, vt deie[illegible]i[illegible]nt
inteſtina, vrinæ ea, quæ proxime retulimus, ſemini vaſa propria, ſanguini victum cum venis & arte[illegible]is:
quicquid autem redundat, ſimul ac ſeparatur, ad ſuum locum [ſ] fertur, neque impellitur à ſpirit[illegible], a[illegible]
ab alia vi, vt quidam putarunt eo decepti, quod retento ſpiritu validam expulſionem fieri videant, [illegible]e
tentio enim ſpiritus robur addit, qua vtimur, vbicunque afferenda vis eſt & impetus fac[illegible]ndus: u[illegible]
uis exeunt quædam etiam dormientibus vbi vaſa & laxiora ſint, & plena. Fertur ergo quicquid [illegible] G
dundat, ſiue vtile, ſiue inutile, ſine vlla vi ad inſt[illegible]tuta loca, neque impellitur a ſpiritu; parauit erg[illegible] n
tura loca, ad quæ feratur, quicquid ſuperat, tam ſtirpibus quam animalibus ſufficiunt illa beneualen[illegible]
bus: [t] ægrotantibus, plura & deteriora redundant, quæ vbi cocta ſunt, attrahitur, ſi quid vtile eſt, r[illegible]
liqua detruduntur.

Sæpe autem natura [u] nouas vias inuenit, id quod non difficile eſt, cum detur confluxus [x] & [illegible]-
ſpiratio à qualibet parte in quamlibet; interdum etiam per eoſdem canales [y] expellit, per quos at[illegible]a
xit, quemadmodum in vomitu per gulam, in alui profluuio per venas meſeraicas. Vbi aliquid [illegible] hi-
beat educi ex corpore, quod redundat, vt vitium infirmitas, materiæ craſſitudo, exitus interclu[illegible], [illegible]-
tura [z] à validioribus partibus ad imbecilliores tranſmittit, quod infeſtum eſt, donec venerit ad ma-
xime imbecillas, ſiue abſolute, vt ad cutem & glandulas, ſiue ob aliquem affectum in h[illegible]e, atque
hoc pacto fiunt abſceſſus, qui interdum abrumpuntur, ita vt fiant noui [a] exitus præter [illegible]s, quos na
tura fabricata eſt. Quamuis autem aſſidue inſit in quauis parte facultas expultrix n[illegible]n tamen aſſi-
[illegible]ue [b] agi, ſed ſolummodo cum id, quod ſuperat, adeo moleſtum eſt, vt nequeat amplius ferri a facul
tate retentrice. Vnaquæque pars ſecundum naturam id retinet, quod attraxit, dum concoqu[illegible] & [illegible]ut
p[illegible]lit, [illegible]p[illegible]nc ex eo, quod ſibi commodum eſt, [c] reliquum quamuis aliis partibus vtile ſit, expel
lit tanquam moleſtum & alienum, quamuis [d] alteri futurum ſit alimentum. Succedit autem expulſio
reten-

[a]at 4. de vſu par. 5 — b Gal. 1. de diſſ[illegible] c. 20. — c Gal. 3. 6. epid. com. — d Gal. aphor. com. 16. — e Ariſt. lib. de long. & bre. vita — f Gal. 3. me. thod. c. 9 — g Gal. lib. de [illegible] & mali[illegible] in prœm. — h Gal. lib. 9. de vſu par. ca. 1 — i Gal. 1. de ma. fa. c. 12. — k Gal. 2. lib. de diff. feb. ca. 4. — l Gal. lib. de opt. corp. conſtit. — m Ariſt. 2. de gen. ani. ca. 4. — n Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 3 — o Gal. 1. aphor. com. 15. — p Gal. 9. de vſu par. c. 1. — q Gal. 1. de tu. val. [illegible] — [illegible] Ariſt. li. de gen. an. c. 18 — ſ Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. an. ca. 4. — [illegible] Gal. de loc. aff. [illegible] — u Gal. [illegible] aphor. com. 54 — x Hipp. li. de alimento — y Gal. de nat. [illegible] 13. — z [illegible] 4. 4. aph. com. 1. & [illegible] de nat. fac. c. 1[illegible] — a Gal. in lib. de cau. mor. [illegible] — b [illegible] loc. a[illegible] c. — c [illegible] de nat. f[illegible] — d [illegible] de [illegible]m c. [illegible]

A [illegible] hanc ex[illegible] Galenus euidenter demonſtrat exemplo ventriculi & vte[illegible] ventri[illegible], quem ac[illegible] retinet, dum concoquat, tum ex eo, quod coctum eſt, id ex[illegible]pit, quod [illegible]dum eſt, [illegible] ad inteſtina tranſmittit, tanquam ſuperuacaneum. Vterus poſtquam nouem menſes fœtum [illegible] perfecit, tunc tempeſtiue mouetur ad expellendum, ſiquidem natura non modo facultates in[illegible] partibus noſtris, ſed inſtituit etiam tempus agendi, quod illæ obſeruant ſine præceptore doctæ.

Moleſtia vero (quam percipiunt partes, ob quam [b] nequeunt retinere, quod ſuperat, ſed ad expulſionem concitantur, aliquando etiam intempeſtiue, veluti cum ventriculus crudum cibum depellit, aut cum vterus abortum facit, triplex eſt; nam aut onere grauantur, aut multitudine diſtenduntur, aut prauitate mordentur [c] quamuis moleſtiam minus diu ſuſtinere poſſunt imbecillæ [d] partes, quam [illegible]dæ & idcirco celerius coguntur expellere. omnes [e] autem ſeu validæ, ſeu imbecillæ, magis irritantur, cum mouentur, quam cum quieſcunt; omnes item quo acriori prædıtæ ſunt ſenſu, eo minus ferre moleſtiam poſſunt, quanquam illæ etiam expellunt, quod ſuperat, quæ ſenſus ſunt expertes, veluti [illegible] omnes ſtirpium partes, quibus a natura vis inſita eſt, vt attrahendi, quod commodum, ita etiam detrudendi, quod alienum, idem autem viuenti in expulſione, quod in attractione diximus, vt aliæ partes ſine fibris, aliæ per fibras eiuſmodi actiones obeant: quæ fibris carent, ſine motu & attrahunt &

B expellunt, quæ fibras habent, mouentur, quod ad vtranque actionem fibræ contrahantur, rectæ [f] quidem ad attrahendum, tranſuerſæ ad expellendum: paruo [g] autem momento celerrimeque expellunt partes, quæ fibras habent; breuis eſt expultricis actio, longa retentricis, propterea in omnibus videtur poteſt retentrix imbecillior [h] expultrice, cum diuturniori tempore egeat ad ſuum munus perficiendum. In illis tamen [i] validior eſt expultrix, quibus inſtrumenta ſicciora ſunt, ſicuti retentrix imbecillior, quibus humidiora: ad expellendum enim opus eſt firmitate, quam efficit ſiccitas partium, modo non tanta ſit, vt reddantur duræ, ita vt fibræ contrahi nequeant ad exprimendum, neque oſtia aperiri poſſint, vt neceſſe eſt. Firmitas ergo ad motum expultricis neceſſaria moderatam poſtulat ſiccitatem, qualis ſolet eſſe in iuuenibus, qui propterea magis valent facultate expultrice, quam pueri, quibus [illegible] nimiam humoris copiam imbecillior eſt, quamuis eiuſmodi imbecillitas ob celeritatis actionem lateat; nec eſt, quod exiſtimes puerorum expultricem facultatem validam, eo adductus, quod facile vomant, & facile deiiciant; nam id tribuendum eſt magis retentrici, quam pueri imbecillam habent; ſæpe enim expulſio [k] celerior ſequitur imbecillitatem retentricis, & retentio diuturnior imbecillitatem expultricis: quæ [l] enim exeunt, aut expelluntur à continentibus partibus ob robur ſcilicet expultricis, aut effluunt ſponte ob imbecillitatem retentricis.

Dormientibus [m] etiam expelluntur, quæ ſuperant, vbi canales laxiores ſint & pleni: laxitas autem refertur ad imbecillitatem retentricis. Tantum autem eſt conſortii inter expultricem & retentricem, vt iidem [n] morbi eademque ſymptomata ad vtranque ſpectare poſſe videantur? pueri [o] ergo, vt ad

C ipſos redeamus, ſi vomunt aut deiiciunt facile, id acceptum referre debent non robori expultricis, ſed infirmitati retentricis. Modus [p] retinendi ſupereſt, qui contrarius eſt modo expellendi; in retinendo partes vndique comprehendunt, quod retinendum eſt, & oſtia claudunt, id, quod in ventriculo & vtero manifeſtum eſt in expellendo partes, quæ complecti ſolebant, quod retinebatur, ita contrahuntur, vt illud exprimant, & oſtia, quæ clauſa erant, patefiunt. Ac de expultrice & de aliis miniſtris facultatis altricis hactenus dictum ſit: proximum eſt, vt ad alteram principalem ex naturalibus facultatibus, ad augentem pergamus, & eius munus explicemus.

Margin notes: [a] [illegible] [b] Galen. [illegible] [illegible] [c] [illegible] nat. [illegible] [d] Gal. [illegible] de loc. [illegible] ca. 4 [e] Gal. 1. de cau. ſim. c. 5 [f] Gal. 4 de v. [illegible] p. 17 [g] Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. c. [illegible] [i] Gal. [illegible] de cau. [illegible] ca. [illegible] Ga. 2. apho. com. 20. [k] Gal. 5 de loc. aff. c. [illegible] & 1. [illegible] morb. ca. 6 [m] Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 6. [n] Ariſt. 2. de gener. an. ca. 4. [n] Gal. 3. de ſympt. cauſ. ca. 2 [o] Gal. [illegible] de ſympt. cau. ca. 3 [p] Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 6. & 2. de ſymp. ca. c. 3.

De augente facultate & eius munere. Cap. VIII.

Qvæ æterna [q] ſunt, perpetuo vigent, neque vllo tempore augentur, aut minuuntur; quæ gignuntur, neceſſe eſt [r] augeantur, vigeant, minuantur, ſi poſſet natura res & procreare & ſeruare perfectas, dum viuunt, non neceſſaria eſſet accretio aut imminutio, ſiquidem perpetuo vigerent: ſed quia neceſſe eſt vtatur principiis procreationis paruis, cuiuſmodi ſunt ſemina, quæ cum exigua ſint, non poſſunt perfecta edere aut animalia, aut ea, quorum ſtirpes è terra naſcuntur, neceſſaria eſt accretio, vt perficiantur: & quoniam eadem ſunt principia procreationis & interitus, tum accretionis & imminutionis; neceſſaria eſt etiam imminutio post vigorem, vſque ad interitum: de vtraque nunc agemus; or-

D [illegible] ab accretione, quæ prior eſt, cuius vim & naturam explicare oportet.

[illegible] autem ſpecies quædam mutationis; mutationem [illegible] enim aliæ ſpectant ad ſubſtantiam, aliæ ad [illegible], aliæ ad qualitatem, aliæ ad quantitatem, ſpectat ad ſubſtantiam ortus & interitus, ad locum mo[illegible] in alterum, ad qualitatem alteratio, ad [t] quantitatem accretio & imminutio; ſola enim [illegible] augeri & imminui dicitur, qualitas proprie intenditur & remittitur. Eſt autem accretio [illegible] magnitudini adiunctio, ſicut imminutio eiuſdem detractio eſt; aut ſi mauis accretio [x] mutatio ex minori quantitate ad maiorem, ſicut imminutio ex maiori ad minorem.

Sed cum multiplex ſit creſcendi modus, non quiuis refertur ad veram accretionem, quæ eſt in ſolis [illegible], quæ nutriuntur, cuiuſmodi ſunt ſtirpes & animalia: tripliciter [y] enim res dicuntur creſcere, vel per alterationem [z] nulla accedente re externa, ſicuti cum aqua feruens rarefacta intumeſcit, vel per [illegible] nem nouæ materiæ, ſed tantum appoſitæ, veluti cum aceruus tritici creſcit; neutro autem [illegible] increſcunt, quæ viuunt & nutriuntur, ſed tertio quodam, qui eſt ipſorum proprius, in quo tria [illegible] ſiderantur: vnum eſt, vt eius, quod augetur, quæuis particula augeatur; alterum, vt aliquid acce[illegible] tertium vt id, quod augetur, idem maneat à principio ad finem. Ex quo patet non debere di[illegible], vt quidam putant, quæ tantum extenſa ſunt, quamuis id [b] accidat iis, quæ vere augentur, [illegible] co mutent [c] locum, & maius ſpatium occupent; non tamen ſatis id eſt, cum videamus etiam extenſa illa, quæ non ſunt animata, non viuunt, non nutriuntur; & propterea non debent d[illegible] aucta

Margin notes: [q] Ariſt. 1. cæli [illegible] 22 [r] Ariſt. li. 3. de ani. tex. 59. [s] Ariſtot. 3. phyſ. tex. 4. [t] Gal. lib. de nat. fac. ca. 1. [u] Ariſt. 1. de ortu & int. tex. [illegible] [x] Gal. [illegible] de nat. [illegible] c. 2. [y] [illegible] [z] Ari. [illegible] 4 [illegible] ortu & in. tex. 25.

propriè, [illegible] quibus repetiuntur tria, quæ deſideraria [illegible] di[illegible] E
eius definitio continetur. Definiemus igitur veram accretionem [illegible] ad m[illegible] tatem cuiuslibet particulæ eius, quod augetur, accedente aliquo ext[illegible], & man[illegible] tur. Explicat hæc definitio ſolam viuentium accretionem, ne[illegible] transferri poteſt ad ea, qua [illegible] quibus deeſt aliquod ex tribus, quæ requiri diximus, quamuis mutentur ad maio[illegible] m[illegible]. Aceruus tritici quamuis amplietur aliquo accedente, non tamen vere augetur, quod [illegible] at q[illegible] eius particula, ſicuti neq; flamma cum creſcit additis lignis, aut vinum, cum multi[illegible] eſt enim hæc magis appoſitio quædam, quam accretio. Cum aqu[illegible] feruens intum[illegible] exte[illegible]num accedit, & ideo non eſt vera accretio vt proxime diximus: cum ex aqua fit [a] aer, licet [illegible] m[illegible]es, id quod augetur non manet idem, præterquam quod nihil externum adijcitur. Q[uam]obrem in d[efi]nienda vera accretione, addere generi tria illa tanquam differentias oportet, ne[illegible] ad[illegible], quæ non vere augentur, ſed tantum valeat in animalibus & ſtirpibus. quæ etſi [à] nobis non ad[illegible]ur definitioni, vt à nonnullis adduntur, intelliguntur tamen, ſicuti & cauſa effectrix, velut anima & [illegible]or, quæ inſunt in viuentibus, quibus ſolum ea definitio aptatur. Sed præſtat & genus & vnamquamque e[x] propoſitis differentiis explicare, vt tota definitio pateſiat. Veniat in medium primo genus, quod di[xi]mus eſſe mutationem ad maiorem quantitatem, & poni ab [b] Ariſtotele inter mutationes: verum non omnis mutatio eſt motus, ſiquidem ortus & interitus mutatio eſt, non tamen motus, cum neque [c]ontinuetur, neque fiat in tempore, mutatio ad maiorem quantitatem, quæ in accretione atten[di]tur & ad F
minorem, quæ in diminutione, appellatur ab Ariſtotele [c] motus, perinde ac mutatio ex loco a[illegible] & alteratio; ſed cum neq; accretio, neque imminutio continuetur, vt idem teſtatur Ariſtoteles, [d] n[e]u[tra] videtur dicenda motus, cuius maxime propria eſt continuatio. Diluitur tamen dubitatio hæc [illegible]d licet accretio & diminutio non continuentur totæ, ſed quies aliqua intericiatur inter earum p[ar]tes, ipſæ tamen per ſe conſideratæ continuatæ ſunt: cum enim aliqua portio aut redditur aut demitur, motus ille continuatus eſt; propriè autem accretio cum fiat per alimentum (vt paulo poſt docebimus) per coctionem & alterationem, per quam continuatur; plures autem concurrunt motus, cum [illegible] ac cretio; nam & [e] alteratio, per quam alimentum adiunctum, redditur ſimile, & mutatio ſitus ad [illegible] o[illegible] ſpectans: nam vt quod minuitur [f] minorem locum occupat, ita quod augetur, maiorem [illegible] ali[illegible] modo mutat locum, atque id, quod transfertur, quod totum mouetur: eius autem, qu[o]d augetu[r] totum manet, partes mutant locum, non vt in orbe cum conuertitur, vbi ſemper occupant æq[u]al[illegible]cium, ſed in accretione amplius. Ergo quamuis motus accretionis ad quantitatem ſpect[e]t, [illegible] ip[illegible] men concurrit motus, qui ad locum, & qui ad qualitatem refertur. Satis iam expoſita eſt prima pa[rticu]la definitionis, qua genus exprimitur: ſequitur, vt declaremus alias tres, quæ vt differentiæ additæ patefient autem, ſi ea de incremento perſequamur, quæ [g] Ariſtotelem ſequuti ante de alimento [illegible] ſequuti ſumus, nempe quod augetur, ex quo, & a quo.

Id quod augetur, cum accretio fiat accedente aliquo, videri poteſt tam id, quod acced[it], quam i[d], cui accedit; ſed cum id, quod augetur, debeat idem manere, quod accedit, mutetur, & non maneat idem dicemus [h] id augeri, cui accedit; hoc enim manet, hoc viuit, hoc nutritur. Quæ in anima ſunt, per appoſitionem ampliora fieri poſſunt, non tamen propriè augeri, ſicuti quæ animata. creſcunt enim hæc accedente aliquo, manent eadem à principio ad finem, & quæuis eorum particula augetur: eadem [k] autem augentur & nutriuntur, ſed nutriuntur vt ſubſtantiæ, augentur vt [l] quanta, quod euenit poſtquam genita ſunt, & nondum fiunt; nam proceſſus [m] ad formam procreatio eſt, non accretio dum animal in vtero perficitur, magis procreari dicitur, quam augeri: neque enim dicitur augeri [illegible] domus, cum ædificatur, aut tela, cum texitur, ſed fieri: non quo non augeatur, aut non alatur fœtus in vtero, ſed quo facultas augens & alens tum miniſtræ ſint facultatis effingentis, quæ poſtquam animal [in] lucem ſuſceptum eſt, princip[a]les euadunt. [o] Permanet autem augens, dum augetur animal ho[c] eſt, vſque ad vigorem, vt paulo p[o]ſt monſtrabimus. alens vero dum viuit; id quod valet tam in ſt[irp]ibus, quam in animalibus, quæ vere augeri omnes concedunt. Quid autem ex ipſis propriè ſit, [illegible] q[uo] proxime pertineat accretio, non ſatis conſtat, cum alii quantitatem, alii materiam, alii formam & figuram eſſe velint accretionis ſubiectum: nos de vnaquaque ex iis opinionibus diſſeremus; dein a[ffere]mus noſtram.

Videtur primo quantitas [p] accretioni ſubiici, nam vt procreatio eſt motus ad ſubſtantiam, alteratio ad qualitatem: ita accretio & imminutio ad quantitatem, quæ non tantum eſt terminus accretionis & diminutionis, ſed etiam ſubiectum: quod enim augetur actu, quantum eſt, alioquin eſſet [q] procreatio & non accretio. At cum quantitas non habeat partes diſtinctas, non poteſt quæuis particula euidenter augeri, prætetea cum aſſidue fluat, non manet eadẽ, & ita nõ poteſt eſſe ſubiectũ accretio[n]is ſed terminus, ad quem ſpectat accretio: nam potius dicemus id, quod augetur, eſſe quantũ, non tamen vt quantum duntaxat. Verum quod ab Ariſtotele [r] ſcribitur, accretionem fieri ſecundum forma[m] & non ſecundum materiam, monſtrat accretioni formam ſubiici & non materiam: nequit enim materia ſubiectum eſſe accretionis, cum non habeat partes diſtinctas, quarum vnaquæque aug[eatu]r, cum continenter fluat, neque maneat eadem, cumque ſi in omnem partem augeretur, n[ecesse] eſſet vnum corpus in aliud penetrare; neque illud obſtat, quod materia [ſ] in vniuerſum ſubiicitur cuiuis mutationi & accretioni etiam: ſequuti enim doctiores philoſophos concedimus materiam eſſe ſubiectum accretionis, vt accretio ſignificat formam fluentem, non vt ſignificat formæ fluxum, eiuſmodi motui ſubiicitur ipſa forma: videtur ergo voluiſſe Ariſtoteles formam eſſe ſubiectum accretionis, idq; non immerito, cum ipſa ſit, quæ partes diſtinguit & inſtrumenta poſtulat app[o]ſita, maneatque ea ſem[per] à p[rinci]pio ad finem: quibus rationibus adducti [t] Alexander, & Auerroes [u] formam eſſe ſubiectum accretionis voluerunt. Eadem eſt ratio figuræ, cum & ipſa quoque maneat eadem à principio ad finem, & diſtinguat partes, proponaturque ab Ariſtotele, [x] ita vt ipſa quoque augeri videatur I

vna

a Ariſt. 1. de gen. anim. te[x]. 15
b Ariſt. 3. phyſ. tex. 4.
c Ariſt. [illegible] phy. tex. 10.
d Ariſt. [illegible] phy. tex. 13.
e Ariſt. [illegible] phy. tex. [illegible]
f Ariſt. 1. de ortu & int. tex. 15.
g Ariſt. li. 2. de anima tex. 49
h Ariſt. 1. de ortu & int. tex 34.
i Gal. 2. de nat. fac. c. 3.
k Ariſt. 2. de ani. tex. 4[illegible]
l Ariſt. [illegible] de ani. te[x]. [illegible]
m [G]al. 2. de nat. fac. c. 3.
n [G]al. 2. de nat. fac. c. [illegible]
o [G]al. 2. de nat. fac. c. [illegible]
p Ariſt. 1. phyſ. tex. 4.
q Ariſt. 1. de ort. & inter. tex. 31.
r Ariſt. [1.] de [o]rtu & int. text 3
ſ Ariſt. 1. de ortu [&] int. [illegible]
t Alex. li. [illegible] phyſ. [illegible]
u [illegible] Paraph. [illegible] in [illegible]
x Ari[ſt. 1. de ortu &] int. te[x]. 36

A vna cum forma, quæ ſubſtantia eſt, & non mutatur; accretio enim, inquit Ariſtoteles, [a] fit quieſcente ſubſtantia. Huic opinioni aducitur, quod forma exprimitur ex materia, quæ continenter fluit, quamobrem ſecedet in nouam materiam, quod à ratione maxime abhorret; præterea forma cum terminus ſit accretionis, ſi ſubſtantia ſit, ad procreationem ſpectabit, ſin accidens, iam quantitas erit, ad figuram vero aut non pertinet motus, aut pertinet alteratio, quæ ſpectat ad qualitatem. Quod ſi in hac difficultate noſtrum interponere iudicium liceat, dicemus proximum accretionis ſubiectum eſſe non quantitatem, non materiam, non formam, non figuram, ſed compoſitum: [b] hoc enim eſt, quod generatur, hoc redditur quale, hoc efficitur quantum. Illi vero, qui formam vna cum figura, vt quam ſit, ſubiectum accretionis ponunt, neceſſe eſt compoſitum intelligant, nempe corpus ipſum quod formatum, quod figuratum, quod quantum eſt; ſi quidem forma & figura quanta iam corporata eſt, neque aliud ſibi voluit Ariſtoteles, [c] cum dixit carnem quantam augeri; illud enim eſt compoſitum ex materia & forma, quod neceſſario eſt quantum: idem intellexit [d] Auerroes, vbi dixit, quod augetur, eſſe quantum habens formam. Quamuis autem compoſitum hoc eſt corpus formatum & figuratum ſit, quod accreſcit, maxime tamen accreſcit, vt quantum eſt, & hoc pacto accretio ad quantitatem refertur, cum ſit mutatio ex minori quantitate ad maiorem. Cur vero Ariſt. cum compoſitum conſtet ex materia & forma, magis tribuat accretionem formæ, quam materiæ, antea dictum eſt.

B Nunc illud ſoluere oportet, quod in dubium vertitur: ſi materia aſſidue fluit, atque exhalat, quomodo poteſt manere forma, quæ ex ea exprimitur, & ab eadem ſuſtinetur? nunquid in aliam formam migrabit? quo nihil abſurdius eſſe poteſt. Videtur igitur non poſſe permanere conſumpta materia; ſi non permanet, ergo neque compoſitum ipſum permanebit, quod per formam eſt; ſi non permanebit, non poterit eſſe ſubiectum accretionis, in qua quod augetur neceſſe eſt idem maneat à principio ad finem. Exiſtimauit [e] Philoponus idem manere, quod augetur, quia manet eadem forma: hanc vero manere, quia dum viuit, ſemper ſuperat aliquid materiæ illius, ex qua compactum fuit.

Sed [f] Alexander totam diffluere materiam credidit, cum non fiat veriſimile, ex tam exiguo ſemine aliquid ſupereſſe, exempli gratia, in proceriſſima arbore; quamobrem fatendum eſt, materiam, ex qua primo efficiuntur, quæ viuunt, totam exhauriri, nec propterea formam transferri in aliam materiam, & quæ viuunt poſſe fieri immortalia, ſiquidem proceſſu ætatis innatus calor, quem neceſſarium eſſe ad accretionem monſtrauimus, imbecillus redditur adeo, vt non poſſit alimentum conficere, & ſequatur interitus: ſed cum validus eſt calor, mutat materiam, quæ ſumitur, & ſimilem reddit priori ſubſtantiæ, atque hoc pacto forma amplificatur tam illa, quæ ſpectat ad partes ſimplices, ſicuti temperamentum carnis, vel oſſis, quam illa, quæ ad multiformes, veluti anima nutriens. Fuit ergo materia & manet eadem forma per ſucceſſionem nouæ materiæ, quæ cum ſimilis redditur, forma ampliatur, non

C fluit caro, ſed materia carnis, hoc eſt, elementa, quæ ſunt in carne, & ita reſtat forma fluente materia; vt enim quod accedit [g] non eſt caro, ſed aliquid quantum, quod conuertitur in carnem: ita quod recedit, non eſt caro, ſed aliquod quantum, huiuſmodi ſunt elementa, quæ ſunt materia carnis, iis fluentibus additur cibus, in quo ſimiliter ſunt elementa, quæ à carne mutantur in ſubſtantiam carnis, ita vt ſeruetur forma carnis & non fluat, ſeruetur que ſimiliter forma partium multiformium, & vtraque amplietur, cum additur plus materiæ, quam abſumatur. Vt autem magis ſe oſtendit forma in partibus multiformibus, quam in ſimplicibus, ita etiam accretio; magis [h] enim manifeſta eſt in brachio & manu, quam in carne & oſſe: cadaueri ſimiliter magis dicemus eſſe carnem & os, quam manum & brachium; quanquam ſimul creſcunt [i] partes ſimplices & multiformes: deprehenditur accretio magis in multiformibus, quæ tamen creſcunt, quatenus augentur ſimplices [k] ac ſolidæ. Ex his iam colligi poteſt compoſitum, quod augetur, idem manere, cum maneat forma eadem per ſucceſſionem nouæ materiæ; neque enim viuentia, quæ generantur & intereunt, penitus ſeruari eadem poſſunt, ſicuti quæ æterna ſunt & immortalia, ſed ſeruantur eo modo, quo poſſunt; atque hoc pacto accipere debemus differentiam illam, quam in definitione accretionis poſuimus, quod ſcilicet id, quod augetur, debeat idem manere à principio ad finem, [l] manet idem corpus animatum quantum, quatenus retinet eandem formam ampliatam per ſucceſſionem nouæ materiæ.

D Cæterum accretionis ſubiectum, quod diximus eſſe corpus, quod animatum eſt, viuit & nutritur non augetur perpetuo [l] ab ortu ad interitum: neque enim animalia aut ſtirpes, quantumuis creſcunt, ſed omnium natura [m] conſtantium ſtatura eſt magnitudo & accretio; eſt enim definita longitudo, & latitudo & altitudo, terminatur enim à forma; nam materia poſſet [n] infinite creſcere. Quantitas [o] non ſolum eorum, quæ perfecta ſunt, ſed etiam ipſius, ex quo procreatur, ſeminis, intra quoſdam fines concluditur, ita vt nequeat maior eſſe, aut minor: deſinit accretio vbi magnitudo [p] iam perfecta eſt, ad quam ſpectat; receſſus à perfecta iam imminutio eſt. [q] Adoleſcunt animalia & ſtirpes vſque ad vigorem ætatis, poſt vigorem ſeneſcunt, neq; amplius creſcere poſſunt, ſed neceſſario minuuntur: ſenes aliqui licet pinguiores [r] reddantur, illud tamen non eſt verum incrementum, cum non omnes [ſ] particulæ augeantur in omnem dimenſionem, vt fit in vera accretione; creſcunt [t] oſſa cum reliquis partibus vſq; ad vigorem ætatis, deinde nequeunt vltra accreſcere: nam vt magnitudo terminaretur, vbi perfecta eſſet, addita eſt neceſſitas, ob quam non poſſit vltra augeri; conſiſtit hæc in duritie, quæ ſequitur ſiccitatem, à calore effectam: non permittit duritie, vt partes magis extenſæ reddantur, & ideo vt creſcant. Quæ mollia ſunt, [u] facile in omnem partem diſtenduntur; quo mollior ætas eſt, eo maiorem accretionem aff[...]: propterea pueri magis creſcunt ante pubertatem; poſt hanc cum minus augeantur, magis ſanguine redundant, & idem magis [x] incidunt in ſanguinis fluxum: quamobrem cauendum ne pueri duriores fiant, id enim [y] prohibet incrementum, quamobrem exiccandi [z] non ſunt, licet multo humore abundent, humor [a] enim vt ad alendum, ita etiam ad augendum maxime pertinet, [...] et alim actionibus aduerſetur: propterea non debent [b] pueri vehementer exerceri, nam nimis exiccat [...] & du-

[a] Ariſt. 1. de ortu & interitu tex. 1.
[b] Ariſt. lib. [...] Diuinorum.
[c] Ariſt. 1. de ortu & int. tex. 40.
[d] Auer. 1. de ortu & interitu com. 3[...].
[e] Philoponus in librum primum de ortu & interitu.
[f] Ariſt. 1. lib. natu. quaeſt. quaeſt. [...].
[g] Ariſt. 1. de ortu & int. tex. 40.
[h] Ariſt. [...] de ortu & int. tex. 37.
[i] Ariſt. 2. li. de gener. anim. c. 1.
[k] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. [...]
[l] Ariſt. 8. phyſi. tex. 23.
[m] Ariſt. 2. de anim. tex. 41.
[n] Auerr. 3. cœli com. 6.
[o] Ariſt. 4. de gen. ani. [...] 4.
[p] Ariſt. [...] phyſ. tex. 91.
[q] Gal. 1. de natu. facult. ca. 7.
[r] Ariſt. 3. li. de hiſt. ani. c. 18.
[ſ] Auic. lib. 1. 1. doct. 5. ca. 2.
[t] Gal. 1 de tu. val. c. 2.
[u] Gal. in lib. de ſalubri diæta c. 14.
[x] Hipp. [...] a phor. [...]
[y] Gal. [...] de tu. val [...]
[z] Gal. in lib. de ſalubri diæta com[...]
[a] [...] Gal. de [...] ca[...]
[b] Gal. 1 de tu. val. c. 12.

[illegible] ... E

[illegible] quamuis [illegible] citius perficiantur ac mou[illegible] tamē [illegible] fœminæ, quæ molliores ſunt, quamuis ob imbecil[illegible] caloris hæ [illegible] enim & gran[illegible]ores & validiores ſ[illegible]nt, quam fœmi[illegible], præ[illegible] im ex [illegible] ſanguine præditis. D[illegible] non ſin[illegible] increſcere, quo nomine durum [illegible] prohibet. Creſcit igitur m[illegible]udo, dum oſſa dura fiant & non poſſint amplius [illegible], quemadmodum in pueris, in quibus magis cerea ſunt, quam lapidea: ſic ergo [illegible] magnitudo oſſium, & propterea aliarum partium. Duo autem potiſſimum ſunt, quæ magn[illegible] impediunt, inquit Ariſtoteles, anguſtia loci, & inopia alimenti; nō ſinit anguſtia loci partes diſtendi, quapropter vt catuli feruentur par[illegible], educantur in olla; inopia alimenti creſcere non ſinit; quoniam deeſt materia, ex qua fiat, deeſt autem quibuſdam materia, quod non ſuppeditetur, quibuſdam quod vertatur in ſemen, quamobrem tam ex ſtirpibus, quam ex animalibus, quæ fœcundiora ſunt, & multum ſemen proferunt, minora ſunt. Id igitur, quod augeri diximus, corpus eſt, quod nutritur, augetur autem vſque ad vigorem ætatis & non vltra.

Sequitur id, ex quo augetur, hoc eſt, quo accedente fit accretio; nam aliquo accedente incrementum fieri neceſſarium eſſe monſtrauit Ariſtoteles, alioquin eſſet rarefactio vel diſtentio, vt in his, quæ arte diſtenduntur nulla accedente materia, & non vera accretio, quæ pertinet ad ea, quæ nu[illegible]untur, ad quæ ſpectat & imminutio, quæ fit aliquo recedente. F Videndum igitur eſt, cuiuſmodi illud ſit, quo accedente fit accretio: debet autem eſſe familiare & cognatum & potentia [illegible]ale, quale actu illud eſt, quod augetur; eſt autem quod accedit actu quantum; nam ex non quanto non fieret accretio. Redigitur vero ad actum, cum ex toto fit ſimile, huiuſmodi autem eſt alimentum, quod vt quantum pertinet ad augendum, vt ſubſtantia ad alendum, ſine alimento non fit accre[illegible] hoc cum, antequam ſimile reddatur, contrarium ſit, eget altrice, vt ſimile fiat, & conuertatur in ſubſtantiam eius, quod nutritur & augetur: quo nomine alens facultas miniſtra eſt augentis; conuertit enim quicquid ſumitur cibi & potionis in ſimile ſubſtantiæ noſtræ, hoc eſt, in alimentum, quod ſimul atque mutatur, ſi plus eſt, quam quod exhauſtum eſt, auget primo quidem ſimplices partes, & p[illegible] deinde multiformes: id igitur, quo accedente fit a[illegible]tio, eſt alimentum maius, quam fuerit id, quod abſumptum eſt. Sic ergo patefacta eſt altera differentia in definitione accretionis poſita, videlicet a[illegible] quo accedente.

Supereſt tertia, quod quæuis particula in quamuis dimenſionem augeſcat: duo autem exponere oportet, primo quidem, quod in omnem dimenſionem fiat accretio; deinde, quod cuiuſuis particulæ. Scire autem licet ea, quæ augentur, non æqualiter augeri in quamlibet dimenſionem, ſed alia magis in vnam, quam in aliam. Virgines proportione longiores ſunt, quam mulieres: animalia prius p[illegible]ueniunt ad terminos longitudinis & latitudinis, quam altitudinis: pueri primum augentur in longitudinem, tum laxiora ſpacia implent. G Sed difficilius eſt oſtendere, quo pacto quæuis particula augeri p[illegible]ſit, ſiquidem alimentum, cum ſit corporeum, nequit in partes, quæ corporeæ ſunt, penetrare, & cum ſit graue, deſcendatque, non poterit ad quamuis particulam ferri, ſuperiorem, anteriorem, poſter[illegible]re[illegible], dextram, ſiniſtram. Ad quæ dicendum eſt primo, alimentum, cum corporeum ſit, non poſſe penetrare in quamuis particulam materiæ, hoc eſt, elementorum, quæ corporea ſunt, neque diuidi hæc in atomos & indiuidua corpuſcula, vbi aliquid augetur; nunquam enim perueniret ad finem, cum materi[illegible] infinite diuidatur; ſed ſtatuendum eſt cum Ariſt. augeri quamlibet partem formæ ſenſui ſubiec[illegible]tam ſimplicium partium, cuiuſmodi permixtio eſt & temperamentum, quam multiformium, cu[illegible] modi eſt figura & anima: creſcit, exempli gratia, quælibet pars carnis, & quælibet pars brachii, cuius forma certam quantitatem materiæ deſiderat, ita vt ſub minori non poſſit conſtare. & ita creſcit quæuis pars formæ, non tamen quæuis pars materiæ, hoc eſt, elementorum. Quod autem obiectum eſt de grauitate alimenti, propter quam deſcendit, & non poteſt ferri ad quamlibet partem in omnem loci differentiam, concedendum eſt; neque enim ſuopte nutu fertur, ſed allicitur à ſingulis partibus quemadmodum ferrum à magnete lapide, non apponitur duntaxat; quia non eſſet vera accretio ſed adiunctio, non impellitur, neque enim adeſt vis aliqua impellens, ſed accipitur extenſa particula & rarefacta à calore innato, qui eſt faber & alimenti & incrementi, idemque allicit, diffundit, laxat, concoquit, H auget. Quanto autem alimentum leuius fuerit, tanto facilius ſequitur; ideo dulcibus, quæ leuiora ſunt, magis alimur, quam ſalſis, aut amaris. Hoc pacto igitur creſcit quæuis particula eius, quod augetur, ita vt iam expoſita ſit tertia differentia, quam in accretionis definitione poſuimus, quod ſcilicet quælibet particula augeatur; magis tamen perſp[illegible]cua fiet, ſi id, quod reſtat ex his, quibus accretio continetur, enarremus, à quo videlicet augeatur, vidimus enim quod, & ex quo.

Id, à quo fit accretio, videtur eſſe calor, qui & allicit & diffundit alimentum, quod contra à [illegible]re reprimitur & cogitur, hoc autem ad imminuendum conducit: confert etiam ad accretionem cal[illegible] eo nomine, quod ſanguinē auget, & propterea copiā alimenti, frigus contra affert ſanguinis & alimenti inopiam & idcirco ad imminutionem conducit: maiora ſunt animalia ſanguinem habentia, quam quæ ſanguinis expertia ſunt; maiores belluæ fere calidiores ſunt; neque enim magnitudo corporis [illegible]ne calore contingit, maior autem calor ſequitur ad augendum, quam ad alendum. Corpora [illegible]rum, qui creſcunt, plurimum habent calidi innati, tantumque alimenti concoquunt, vt non ſolum ſufficiat reficiendo, quod abſumitur, ſed etiam augendo. Eſt autem hic calor internus atque innatus, efficitque omnia opera naturæ, diſtenditque, niſi quid ob ſiccitatem renitatur. Externus autem calor non efficit incrementum, ſed efficiendi ſocius eſt, modo ita moderatus ſit, vt non abſu[illegible]at humorem; nam ſi[illegible] magis ad paruitatem, quam ad magnitudinem conferret. In regionibus valde calidis naſcuntur minora corpora, externum frigus, vbi ſummum ſit, non permittit corpora augeſcere, ſed vbi leuius impellendo,

[illegible] munera eſſe huius animæ [illegible] vero eſt opus illius & finis. [illegible] & ſolius hominis: ſed cum communis [illegible] enda eſt; ineſt enim hæc omnibus, quæ viuunt; eadem enim & augent [illegible] mittamus de accretione dicere; videamus imminutionem.

E[illegible]s, quæ de accretione dicta ſunt, facile intelligi poteſt imminutio, quæ ipſi vt contraria [illegible] tur pertinet huiuſmodi oppoſitio ad quantitatem, [h] neque vllum apud Græcos commune [illegible] enit, ſicut motus in contrarias loci differentias, qui appellatur [illegible], aut ad contrarias qualitates [illegible] dicunt [illegible]. Eſt autem imminutio [k] detractio priſtinæ magnitudinis, ſeu motus ad minorem
B quantitatem, ſicut accretio additamentum eſt priori magnitudini, ſeu mutatio ex minori quantitate ad maiorem: accretio ad perfectionem ſpectat, imminutio ad defectum, quo nomine ſunt contrariæ, [illegible] quin quantitati nihil ſit contrarium. Quamuis autem vna ad perfectam, altera ad imperfectam magnitudinem referatur, vtraque tamen [l] naturalis eſt, quod [illegible] imminutionem & defectum quilibet, teſte [m] Ariſt. eſſe contra naturam, occurrere huic loco ſic licebit; Imminutio quatenus ſequitur neceſſitatem materiæ, ſecundum naturam eſt: eadem ſi ad formam ſpectes, præter naturam [illegible] bet, neq; enim vllum ſequitur incommodum, ſi idem [n] relatum ad materiam ſecundum naturam [illegible], ad formam vero præter naturam, ea autem, quæ non ſunt inſtituta à natura, ſed ſequuntur neceſſitatem materiæ, [o] affectiones magis dici debent quam actiones. Sequi autem imminutionem oportet, & omne, quod genitum eſt, neceſſe [p] eſt augeatur, vigeat minuatur [illegible] motum accretionis & imminutionis, ſed quietem [q] media interiectam eſſe. Id autem, quod [illegible] de motu accretionis, valet etiã in motu imminutionis; ad vtranq; concurrit alteratio, in vtra [illegible] locus, ſed in accretione occupatur maius ſpacium, in imminutione minus. Genus in definitione imminutionis eſt mutatio ad quantitatem, ſed minorem; pro tribus autem differentiis, quas [illegible] cum accretionem definiremus, totidem ſumere oportet in definienda imminutione illis [illegible] reſpondentes: nam debet eiuſdem quæuis particula imminui, debet recedere aliquid, ſicut in accretione [illegible] accedere. Attendũtur etiam in imminutione illa tria, quæ in accretione perpendimus, quod im-
C minuitur, ex quo, & à quo: eſt autem quod imminuitur idem, quod augetur, nempe quod animatum eſt, quod viuit, quod nutritur; ſed augetur ante vigorem, imminuitur poſt hunc, imminuitur autẽ quælibet eius particula ſecundum formam, non tamen ſecundum materiam. Id ex quo imminuitur, eſt materia elementorum, quæ copioſior detrahitur, quam reficiatur. Id, à quo fit imminutio, non videtur anima per ſe, cui potius conuenit accretio, cum maxime ad perfectionem ſpectet, ſed potius per calorẽ debilem, quo ipſa tanquam inſtrumento vtitur, hic prius abſumit, deinde cum aſſidue imbecillior fiat, nequit tantum conficere alimenti, quantum excreare poſſit, quod abſumptum eſt ex ſubſtantia noſtra. Eſſicit igitur imminutionem anima nutriens, non per ſe, ſed vt calore imbe[illegible]lo vtitur, qui non poteſt multum conficere alimenti, ſine [r] quo non fit imminutio. Debilitatur calor quibuſdam celerius, quibuſdam tardius, prout alii celerius, alii tardius ſeneſcunt: quanquam debilitatur nonnullis ex morbo, atq; ij [illegible] celerius minuuntur, quam ad vigorem perueniant, quæ imminutio magis præter naturam eſt. Sed de facultate augente & eius munere ſatis multa: pergamus ad procreantem.

De facultate procreante, & eius munere. Cap. IX.

CVm quæuis facultas ad [t] aliquem finem ſpectet, tanquam ad bonum, propter quod data eſt à natura, illa, quæ procreandi vim habet ad conſeruandam ſpeciem proprie pertinet, neq; enim ſin-
D gu[illegible]ur vt altrix, ſed ſpeciem [u] propagat, quæ periret, cum ſingula, quibus nititur, intereant, niſi alia [illegible] ua gignerentur: intereunt enim quæ [x] genita ſunt, quod ex contrariis elementis oriantur, & materiam [illegible] eant mutabilem; maxime autem, quæ viuunt, vt ſtirpes & animalia, ipſorum enim calor [illegible] [illegible] & humor ſiccitatem; celeriter autem intereunt, quod humor [illegible] calore diſſipetur, & ideo [illegible] a natura vim procreatricem per quam conſeruentur & diuinum [illegible] ac bonum, hoc eſt, ipſum [illegible] at[illegible] pent quamobrem maxime naturale eſt gignere ſibi ſimile [illegible] deſiderareque [z] tale aliquid [illegible] relinquere, quale ipſum eſt; maxime igitur naturalis eſt ortus & procreatio, quamuis interitus [a] quoque ſecundum naturam ſit. quo fit, vt priuatio etiam vocetur [b] natura, ſequitur enim neceſſitatem materiæ, quæ mutabilis eſt & ad contrarias formas accipiendas idonea; verum ſi ad formam reſpicias interitus & priuatio præter naturam eſt, ſicut & quæuis [c] imbecillitas. Tria [d] autem cum ſint principalia munera [illegible]ius animæ, cuius ſtirpes quoque compotes ſunt, procreare, alere, augere, perf[illegible] [illegible] imum omni[illegible] eſt procreare, quod tantum illis contingit, quæ perfecta ſunt; [illegible] aluntur & aliquo [illegible] am modo augentur, quæ imperfecta, veluti quæ in vtero continentur. Satis igitur iam apparet perfe[illegible] [illegible] & neceſſitas procreationis, quam tollunt Philoſophi ac Medici illi omnes, qui negant ſubſtan[illegible] [illegible] oriri poſſe, ponuntque vel vnum tantum elementum, ex quo per raritatem & denſitatem [illegible] [illegible] ia bant, vt Thales, & Anaximenes, vel plura immutabilia, cenſentes omnia fieri per [illegible] [illegible] cretionem, veluti [e] Empedocles, [illegible] mocritus, Leucippus [illegible] vero, qui bus [illegible] tam [illegible] [illegible] vere gigni & procreari res volunt, & procreationem diſtinguunt op[illegible] ab [illegible] ne, quod

ne, [illegible] ex [illegible] E

[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible] ra, [illegible] ra [illegible]

[illegible] etuc [illegible] au [illegible] qualitas dicitur [illegible]

[illegible] d um ad [illegible] quę [illegible] album, n [illegible]

[illegible] album. Præterea ſubiectum alterationi eſt eius a [illegible]

[illegible] ur eſt in loco, quod gignitur, cum non ſit, non poteſt [illegible]

[illegible] tum ſub ſenſum cadens, muraturque ex contraria qu [illegible]

[illegible] ex ſanitate in morbum, vel in neutrum ſtatum, in procreati [illegible]

[illegible] Alteratio denique [illegible] eſt motus & tempore fit, procreatio ve [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] s ſit & mutatio, & non quies; non tamen eſt motus, ſed [illegible]

[illegible] ulet alteration [illegible] per quam materia mutetur & habilis reddatur [illegible]

[illegible] dam, quod [illegible] ento fieri nequit. quod ſi procreatim materiæ apparatum con [illegible]

ac [illegible] pro via ad [illegible] ntiam, vt aliquando accipitur à Gal. [1] non tantum dicetur [illegible]

m [illegible] perfectione, quæ poſtremo acquiritur & dat eſſe, dicetur eſſe muta [illegible]

[illegible] mus [illegible] hoc motu, componitur enim [1] ex ſubſtantia & qualitate, quamo [illegible]

[illegible] al æ quoq. mutationes. Differt autem alteratio, quæ fit, cum qu [illegible]

al [illegible] ratione, quæ [illegible] gignitur, in ea n. factum eſt quod alitur, in hoc nondū factum [illegible]

creatur, ſed quod non erat caro, efficitur caro, & quod non erat os, efficitur os. vbi [illegible]

pars carnis efficitur, [illegible] mum alteratio eſt, quod amittatur qualitas ſanguinis, ſed in hoc [illegible]

eſt, cum moment [illegible] ur caro. Cum gignuntur animalia, neceſſe eſt, plures formæ poſt [illegible]

terminus procreatio [illegible] eſt, antecedant antecedit n. primo forma permixtionis, deinde [illegible]

poſtremo aduenit ſentiens, cum iam animal gignitur; priores ad poſteriorem relatæ vim [illegible]

tix hæc vero formæ: continet autem priores, velutt numerus [u] & figura poſterior priore [illegible]

vna forma ex omnibus per coniunctionem & affinitatem; fœtus [illegible] in vtero non ſtatim e [illegible]

p [illegible] viuit vitam ſtirpis, deinde animalis, tunc enim effectus eſt animal, cum ſentientem [illegible]

eſt. Conſtat igitur, quo pacto procreatio & tempore & momento fieri, dici poſſit: diſtingu [illegible]

oportet ſimplicia à multiformibus: quæ ſimplicia ſunt, veluti caro, ſtatim vt incipiunt, ſuam

obtinent, quæ multiformia, veluti corpora animata, cum non omnes partes eorum ſim [illegible]

prius dicuntur eſſe, quam omnes illæ factæ ſint, veluti ex his, quæ arte fiunt, domus incipit [illegible]

iaciuntur fundamenta, dein procedit, cum ſtruuntur parietes, ſed non prius eſt domus, quam

ponatur tectum. Eadem eſt ratio animalis, quod multiforme quoddam eſt & non ſimplex, ide [illegible]

partes non omnes ſimul fiunt, ſed aliquæ prius, aliquæ poſterius, neq; ante dicitur e [illegible], quam

eius partes ſint effectę: ea vero, quæ animalibus accidunt ſimplicia, veluti morbi, qui ad [illegible]

[illegible] crati [illegible] nem ſpectant, ſtatim vt incipiunt, etiam dicuntur; in vtero autem, quod imperfect [illegible]

per [illegible] itur, & ſtatim acquirit eſſe. Apparet igitur, quo pacto differat procreatio ab alteratione,

[illegible] ſit & motus & mutatio, & tempore fieri, & momento. Definitur autem ab Ariſtotele [illegible]

[illegible] ius in totum nullo manente ſubiecto, quod ſentiri poſſit; quod enim eſt ſubiectum in p [illegible]

[illegible] ria nimirum, ex vna forma, quæ ſubſtantia eſt, in aliam mutatur; neque reſtat al qu [illegible]

[illegible] ctum, quod ſentiri poſſit, quemadmodum in alteratione, in qua manet idem ſubiectum. & ide [illegible]

al [illegible] antur, non dicuntur gigni, niſi minus [u] proprie: dicitur etiam procreatio mutatio ex uo [illegible]

e [illegible], & mutatio ſubſtantiæ hactenus de neceſſitate atque eſſentia procreationis.

[illegible] uperest nunc vt tria, quæ de alimento atque incremento perpendimus, de procreatione qu [illegible]

perpenda [illegible] videbimus igitur primo, quod gignitur, deinde ex quo, & tandem [illegible] quo. Id [illegible]

g [illegible] ur, non eſt, cum in procreatione fiat mutatio ex non ente ad ens, ſed cum dico non e [illegible]

act [illegible] am qu [illegible] d generatur, [x] potentia eſt: generatur autem non materia, [y] non forma na [illegible]

alia m [illegible] teria & ex alia forma, & ita infinite procederetur, ſed compoſitum; euenit hoc non [illegible]

[illegible] ubſtan [illegible] a, ſed etiam cum [z] accidens. Cæterum quæ generantur compoſita ex ma [illegible] &

ma, ſunt vel ſimplicia corpora, vt elementa, vel mixta ex elementis, veluti lapides, metalla, quæ na [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] nt, aut ex animatis ſtirpes, animalia homines. Id autem, ex quo generatur, aut pro termino [illegible]

ci [illegible] tur, aut pro ſubiecto, ſi pro termino accipiatur, contrarium eſt; fit n. quæuis mutatio ex non e [illegible] ad

e [illegible] pro ſubiecto, eſt materia prima, vel in vniuerſum in quauis procreatione, vel [illegible] erte, vbi vnu [illegible]

elementum ex contrario gignitur: nam materia, ex qua gignuntur mixta, aliquo pa [illegible] formata [illegible]

[illegible] quemadmodum in procreatione animalium, quæ gignuntur ex vltimo [c] alimento, velut [illegible]

[illegible] ne neque n. fiunt ex qualibet materia, ſed ex ea, quæ habilis ſit ad eiuſmodi formam accipienda [illegible]

[illegible] tic autem materia, ex qua gignimur, ſanguis eſt vel etiam ſemen, vt oſtendemus cum [illegible]

pa [illegible] perſequemur. Tertium reſtat, nempe id, quod gignit, nihil autem gignit [d] ſeipſum; [illegible]

[illegible] d [illegible] duplex autem aſſignari poteſt; vnum externum & commune, [e] veluti ſol, [f] ſcut [illegible]

[illegible] l [illegible] proprium & internum, huiuſmodi eſt vis gignens, quæ [illegible] coniuncta eſt cum e [illegible]

[illegible] tu [illegible] inſeruit genitor in ſemen, quod mouetur eo motu, cuius vim obtinuit a [illegible] en [illegible]

[illegible] æ ſponte mouentur eo motu, cuius faber vim dedit. habet autem vn [illegible] vim [illegible]

[illegible] le, ſiue naturalia ſpectes, ſiue ea, quæ ab arte per exemplar rei efficiendæ pro [illegible] conſtitu [illegible]

[illegible] non [illegible] untur à ſimili, ſed per putredinē, ſiue ex humo, ſiue ex ſtirpibu [illegible] ex anim [illegible]

[illegible] æ [illegible] in ipſis redundant, potrecentibus quæ perfectiora ſunt, g [illegible]

[illegible] v [illegible] anima illa, quam altricem nominauimus, communemque [illegible] e diximus [illegible]

ſtirpiu [illegible]

[illegible] tex. 18. Ariſt. 2. de anima tex. 47

[illegible] ſimul [illegible] od, quod gi- [illegible] agcodu [illegible], quæ altrici facultati [illegible]

Finis [illegible] Libri de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM
Liber Vndecimus:

Qui eſt de conſeruatione ventris, Gulæ, Ventriculi, Inteſtinorum, Meſenterii.

Quæ partes altrici facultati ſeruiant. CAP. I.

ANima, quæ facultas quædam eſt, non poteſt fungi ſuo munere ſine inſtrumentis; hæc autem ſunt [d] corpora animalium ac ſtirpium: ſed cum ſubiiciantur animæ plures facultates, poſtulant ſingulæ plura inſtrumenta, veluti altrix nunc nobis propoſita, quæ cum in ſolidis partibus omnibus totius inſit, videtur ſingulis vti tanquam inſtrumentis; ſingulæ enim, quatenus aluntur, ſeruire altrici videntur, perinde ac ſenſui ſingulæ partes ſentiendi vi præditæ: ſed res longe aliter ſe habet; neque enim dicuntur inſtrumenta alicuius facultatis partes omnes, in quibus illa reſidet, ſed illæ duntaxat, quæ maxime propter ipſam factæ ſunt, quemadmodum oculi propter aſpectum, aures propter auditum, lingua propter guſtatum: aliæ vero, quæ propter alium finem factæ ſunt, velut muſculi propter motum voluntarium, quamuis ſentiant, non numerantur inter inſtrumenta ſenſus, ſed motus voluntarii. Eadem ratio eſt partium, quæ aluntur; nam licet omnes alantur, non tamen dicuntur omnes ſeruire altrici, ſed illæ tantum, quas natura corpori affixit, vt pararent alimentum ſingulis partibus corporis; multæ autem ſunt longeq; plures, quam quæ [f] reſpirationi ſeruiunt: ſeruiunt n. altrici os, gula, ventriculus, inteſtina, venæ tam quæ ad iecinoris portam terminantur, quam quæ deriuantur a vena caua, iecur, tum veſica fellis, lien, renes, canales, qui ab ipſis ad veſicam ferunt, veſica vrinæ vna cum ſua ceruice, muſculi, qui partim in hac, partim in ano, partim in abdomine reſident. Cauſam vero, quamobrem tot fuerint conſtructa altricis facultatis inſtrumenta, triplicem [g] Galenus aſſignat, vna eſt, vt alimentum concoquatur, altera, vt coctum diſtribuatur, tertia, vt detrudantur reliquiæ ad alendum minime aptæ. Nobis autem magis placet bipartito hanc diſtinctionem facere: vt ex partibus altrici ſeruientibus aliæ ſpectant ad id, quod vtile eſt, aliæ ad id, quod inutile; neque enim vniuerſa eſculenta & poculenta, quantumuis ſalubria fuerint, idonea ſunt, quæ alant, ſed ex quibuslibet relinquuntur quædam inutilia, [illegible] æ pertinent partes complures, quas enarrabimus, ſi prius expoſuerimus eas, quæ pertinent ad [illegible] d vtile eſt. hoc igitur primum concoqui debet, deinde diſtribui. Coctio eo ſpectat vt alimentum ex toto ſimile fiat, quod prius diſſimile [h] erat; ſed cum multum diſtet cibus à ſubſtantia noſtra, [illegible] rne, multiplex neceſſaria eſt coctio, vt multiplici mutatione reddatur omnino ſimilis, [illegible] tem primum in [i] ore, deinde in ventriculo, tum in iecinore, poſtremo in vnaquaque parti [illegible] alitur. [illegible] d quarta hæc coctio cum propria ſit alimenti cuiuslibet partis, & non communis eius, [illegible] d omnibus di[illegible] buitur, non deſiderat propria inſtrumenta, ſicut aliæ, prima enim habet linguam, [illegible] latum, gingiuas, quibus in ore cibus primo conficitur, quæ partes cum præcipue ad guſtatum pertineant, ante tractatæ a nobis ſunt, qua de inſtrumentis ſenſuum; ſecundæ coctioni ſeruit ventriculus, [illegible] quam cibus in ſuccum vertitur; tertiæ iecur, per quam ſuccus in ſanguinem. hæ igitur partes [illegible] coctionis inſtrumenta, diſtributionis vero primum os, per quod quaſi per oſtium cibus in [illegible] dein gula, per quam in ore confectus deſcendit ad ventriculum, tum [k] inteſtina, quæ continent [illegible] in ventriculo confectum, dum venæ, quæ ipſis diſtribuuntur [illegible] ferant ad iecinoris portam ſuc- [illegible] allicientes à reliquiis ſeparant [illegible] accommodantur etiam ad diſtribuendum alimentum co- [illegible] quæ à caua deriuantur in vniuerſum corpus, vt, quemadmodum canales in hortis aquam [illegible] ſanguinem afferant ad ſingulas partes alendas. Reliquiis inutilibus ſeruiunt partes [illegible], cum aliæ eas ſeparent ab alimento vtili, aliæ eas retineant, vt tempeſtiue expellantur, aliæ [illegible]

[d] Ariſt. li. [illegible] de gener. an. ca. 2.
[e] Ariſt. lib. 2. de anima tex. 3
[f] Gal. 4 de præſ. ex pul. c. 2.
[g] Gal. lib. [illegible] de nat. fac.
[h] Gal. 6 Anato. [illegible] 1.
Gal. 5 de vſu par. 14
[h] Ariſt. li. [illegible] gen. & corru. tex. 38
[i] Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. [illegible]
[k] [illegible] 4 de vſu [illegible]
Pl[illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] al de [illegible] val. 12.

 ex[illegible]

[illegible] ſunt [illegible] is deie [illegible] abdominis.

In coctione quæ fit in [illegible] ſuperat flaua & atra [illegible] cum hum[illegible] quoſdam canaliculos à iecore [illegible] ad veſicam fellis [illegible]. Atra per [illegible] allicitur à liene: aquoſus humor attrahitur à renibus per [illegible] & arterias [illegible] canales ad veſicam deſcendit, vbi tanquam in ciſterna ſeruatur, vt tempeſtiue exp[illegible] tinetur à muſculo, qui ſitus eſt in ceruice veſicæ, ſed ad eius expulſionem confert [illegible] [illegible] ſ [illegible] & [illegible] facultatis animalis [illegible] ſto naturali, quemadmodum & vitali, qui te [illegible] ont præſunt. Ex [illegible] partibus [illegible] tibus prima nominatur ab Hipp. [b] quid [illegible] a Gal. iecur, qui [d] controuerſiam [illegible] pacto vtraque pars prima nominari poſſit ex [illegible] is, quæ altrici ſeruiunt; iecur enim [illegible] præcipua & maxime principalis, cum perficit ſanguinem, qui nutrit omnes corporis [illegible] poteſt dici prima pars, quia primum accepit cibum & potionem, quamuis non [illegible] tio eſt narium & pulmonis in reſpiratione; ſiquidem nares prima pars dici poſſunt ex [illegible] tioni ſeruiunt, quod primo aerem accipiant, pulmo vero eatenus exiſtimatur prima [illegible] palis eſt. Sed de inſtrumentis reſpirationis in ſuperioribus egimus: nunc agendum de [illegible] alendum pertinent, quæ cum fere contineantur in ventre, h[illegible] ante perſequi oportet [illegible] ctaremus inſtrumenta facultatis animalis caput; cum inſtrumenta facultatis vitalis thoracem [illegible] tineantur, prius perſequuti ſumus; illud tamen prius intelligere oportet, quod cum [c] al ment[illegible] tenus ſubſtantia, alat, quatenus quantum, augeat: [illegible] inſtrumenta augentis facultatis eadem [illegible] alentis, ad quæ nunc aggredimur, orſi à ventre.

De Ventre, Peritoneo, Omento. Cap. II.

Venter ſub pectore vſque ad inguina pertinet: dicitur autem græce γαστὴρ, & κοιλία, ſeu [illegible] hoc eſt, venter inferior, diſtinguitur enim à thorace, qui ſuperior venter nominatur [illegible] ter hominis præ magnitudine ſi cum cæteris animalib. conferatur, maxime [h] anguſtu[illegible] p[illegible] te ad priorem, præcipue ad thoracem. Externæ autem parti ventris, quam à priori parte [illegible] nomen eſt græce ἐπιγάστριον, hoc eſt, ſupra ventrem, latine abdomen, cuius medium eſt vm[illegible] riores partes præcordia dicuntur, inferiores ilia, ima vero pubes. Sub abdomine primum [illegible] reperitur, deinde omentum, quibus omnibus reguntur ac fouentur quæ ſubſunt viſcera ale[illegible] [illegible] i lermeoria. Conſtat abdomen ex cute, adipe, membrana carnoſa, muſculis, ſed caret [illegible] Ariſtot. & Galen. [k] admirantur que abdominis compoſitionem maxime opportunam [illegible] ob ingeſtorum multitudinem, vel ob fœtus incrementum venter intumeſcit, extendi p[illegible] ſit, quod non eueniret, ſi vel ex toto, vt caluaria, vel ex parte, vt thorax, oſſibus cont[illegible] igitur conſtitutus eſt a natura ex molliori ſubſt[illegible]ia, ſatis præbet tegmenti partib. [illegible] litie, vbi opus eſt, plurimum extenditur & comprimitur: muſculi vero, ex quib[illegible] abd[illegible] quatuor vtrinque ſunt per omnia pares, duo obliqui, tertius rectus, quartus tranſuerſu[illegible] tem ad comprimendum ventrem & deiectionem expellendam, qui tractabuntur [illegible] cæteri muſculis in anatome.

Membrana, quæ ſub abdomine eſt, ſiue pars eius ſit, ſiue ab ipſo ſeparata, vt voluit [l] G[illegible] [illegible] græce nominatur, quaſi περιτεταμένη, hoc eſt, circum extenſa [illegible] partes externas, quas c[illegible] orſum inuoluit, prohibetque, ne deuoluantur, & eaſdem comprimit, ne intumeſ[illegible] [illegible] membrana eſt tenue fibris, non omnino ſimplex; componitur enim ex dupl[illegible] ſubſtantia vtraq; [illegible] & ſanguinis experte, vna eſt chorda tranſuerſorum muſculorum; altera eſt membrana [illegible] nuis, velut aranea; quibuſdam tamen particulis minus tenuis deprehenditur, vel potius [illegible] adm[illegible]dum ad vertebras lumborum: nam ab anteriori parte ſub vmbilico tenuior eſt, [illegible] rumpitur vel relaxatur, & herniam excitat, ſed ſupra craſſior & validior iuxta mucronat[illegible] quamquam in fœminis ad pubem craſſior eſt & validior; accipit autem ramulos [illegible] tium, cum quibus inogitur, vt ad ſeptum tranſuerſum, ab eius vaſis, ad vtrumque latus ab his, quæ [illegible] na caua & arteriam [illegible] ad lumbos diſtribuuntur, ad mucronatam cartilaginem [illegible] ctoris o[illegible] ad rectos abdominis muſculos deſcendunt, ad pubem ab his, quæ [illegible] muſculos aſcendunt: vndequaque enim à proximis venis ramulos obtinet, à quibus [illegible] tonei, ſi proceſſus demas, rotunda eſt, aliqua[illegible] tulum tamen oblonga: ſuperficies ab ext[illegible] ſpera eſt, [illegible] aptius cum muſculis committatur, ab anteriori læuis admodum, & quaſi aqu[illegible] [illegible] a, vt c[illegible] tra offenſam ſubiecta viſcera contegat pluribus vero locis perforata eſt, [illegible] ptum tranſuerſum, vt præbeat exitum venæ, gulæ vna cum neruis, & arteriæ, perf[illegible] [illegible] um, vnde penetrant vaſa; tum qua venæ, nerui, & arteriæ penetrant ad crura; fœmi[illegible] veſicæ, vtrique ad an[illegible]m, tum qua tranſeunt ad vaſa ſeminis ac teſticulos in maribu[illegible] rec ex [illegible] minis. De numero, quamuis ſimplex ſit, quibuſdam tamen locis dupl[illegible] vt [illegible] xta dorſum ad venam cauam & magnam arteriam. Situs hæc ratio eſt: re[illegible] [illegible] ſuum [illegible] abdominis, a poſteriori ſupra ſpinam, a ſuperiori ad ſeptum tranſuerſum [illegible] pt[illegible], a inferiori ad oſſa pubis atque ilia: initium vero ducit vel a ligamenti[illegible] vert[illegible] arum lumbo- [illegible] vel [illegible] bus p[illegible] vel vt minores exiſtimant, ab vtroque initio meſenterii & [illegible] à plexu d[illegible] p[illegible] u[illegible]ocato eſt autem tota hæc membrana continua etiam, vbi pro[illegible] exigit laxiore tant[illegible] pertuſa eſt [illegible] foraminibus ſupra relatis.

Omentum.

[b] Hip. in [illegible] de A[illegible] [illegible]
[c] Gal. 4. de v[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] c. [illegible]
[d] Gal. [illegible] de plac. 8.
[e] Ariſt. l. 2. de gener. an. ca. 4.
[f] Auer. 2. [illegible]
[h] [illegible] 3. de [illegible]
[i] Ariſt. 2. li. de par. an. & [illegible] de part. a[illegible]
[k] [illegible] de v[illegible] part. c. 21.
[l] Gal. 6. [illegible] 4. de v[illegible] part. c. 9. & c. [illegible]

A Omentum ſupereſt, quod [illegible], ſeu ἐπίπλοον, quaſi ſupernatans vocant; videtur enim inteſtinis ſupernatare, quandoquidem [illegible] ligamentis cum parua illorum portione illigatur. Eſt igitur omentum membrana inteſtinis ſuperiecta, à natura ad eum finem effecta, vt [a] calefaceret ac foueret ventriculum & inteſtina, & eatenus ad coctionem conferret, quo nomine habetur in partibus altrici [illegible] præbet etiam omentum [illegible] viam, qua parte colum inteſtinum ſuper ventriculum [illegible], coniungit etiam ventriculum cum dorſo & cum iecinore ac liene, fulcit item ac firmat ramos, qui a vena porta in lienem, ventriculum, duodenum inteſtinum, & coli aliquam partem feruntur: habet autem ſubſtantiam lenem, denſam, validam, vt foueat, firmet, liget, atque onere minime premat; contineatur enim membrana atq; adipe, & (vt inquit [b] Ariſtoteles) membrana pinguedine referta; ſed ſimul iis vaſis præditum eſt; duæ enim tenues membranæ inter ſe iunctæ vaſa in multos ramos diuiſa includunt, ita vt per eiuſmodi contextum vaſorum vulgo a ſimilitudine retis nomen inuenerit. Habet autem membranam à peritoneo, venas à vena porta & propriè à trunco, qui ramum in lienem remittit, ab hoc enim trunco tres venæ ad omentum feruntur; vna ad dextram partem; altera ad ſiniſtram; tertia ad ſiniſtram ſimul & colum inteſtinum, quæ non ſemper perſpicua eſt; ramos etiam accipit à duabus venis, quæ ad inferiorem ventriculi ſedem pertinent, neq; vllum obtinet ramum à caua, vt videtur voluiſſe Galenus. Cæterū arteriæ, quæ omento diſtribuuntur, iunctæ cum venis, ab illis deſcendunt, quæ ad ventriculum, iecur, lienem, & veſicam feruntur: at nerui, quibus omentum intexitur, proficiſcuntur ab illis ramis ſexti paris qui iuxta coſtarum radices in ventrem, lienem, ventriculum inſeruntur.

[a] Gal. 1. de vſu par. c. 9.
[b] Ariſt. 4. li. de partib. anim. c. 3.

Verum adeps in obeſis plurima, in aliis mediocris reperitur: omento hæc inhæreſcit præcipue ad vaſorum latera; exit enim pinguior ſanguis ex venis & a membranarum frigore coactus in adipem degenerat, ſed in ſpacio vaſis interiecto adeps non ita conſpicitur. Quod ſi materiam hanc, ex qua omentum conſtituitur, conſideres, duas videlicet membranas, quarum altera alteri ſuperiecta eſt, vaſa & adipem intuearis, iudicabis hanc partem fouendo, alligando, ac firmando vaſa fuiſſe aptiſſimā, id quod de ipſius forma quoq; iudicabis; ita enim figuratum eſt, vt quaſi aucupum marſupium anteriorem partem ſuperiori loco habeat, poſteriorem vero inferiori. Os omenti à ventriculi fundo dependet, vnde ſi anellatur totum, integrum, & impleatur humidiori vel ſicciori materia, marſupii, ſacculi, aut peræ figuram refert. Eius autem magnitudo à ventriculi fundo [c] ad vmbilicum pertinet, quibuſdam hominibus etiam ad os pubis deſcendit, quo fit, vt in maribus deuoluatur aliquando ad ſcrotum, in fœminis ad os vteri, oritur vero à fundo ventriculi & licet ſupernatet inteſtinis, non tamen ex toto ab illis ſolutum eſt, nam facile duplicaretur, & in ſeipſum colligeretur; illigatur etiam ventriculo, meſenterio, colo, lieni, partim per membranas, partim per vaſa, raro autem connectitur cum iecinoris fibra & cum coſta ſpuria ibi exiſtente.

[c] Gal. 4 de vſu par. c. 11.

Qua ratione autem conſeruari abdomen poſſit, vbi ſaoum eſt, vna cum ſubiecta membrana & o-
C mento, intelliget, qui in memoriam reuocabit, quæ generatim de conſeruatione ſimplicium partium dicta ſunt, vt de membrana, adipe, carne, cute, eadem enim aptantur ad conſeruationem partium nunc expoſitarum, ita vt non opus ſit alia tractatione: quare ipſis relictis ad ea, quæ ſubſunt, viſcera pergemus, & primo ad ventriculum, cum quo ſimul gulam perſequemur.

De gula. Cap. III.

Iter illud, per quod ab ore ad ventriculum feruntur cibi & potiones, à veteribus græcis [d] οἰσοφάγος [illegible]cebatur, ſed poſt Ariſtotelem cæpit nominari [e] στόμαχος, quo nomine abuſi etiam ſunt ad ſignificandum os ventriculi: Latini [f] græcos ſequuti propoſitum canalem, qui ab ore ad ventriculum deſcendit, ſimiliter ſtomachum dixerunt. Verum græci non tantum illud iter, per quod tranſit cibus & potio, ſed quoduis aliud tendens ad ſinum aliquē στόμαχον vocarunt, velut [g] genitale mulieris, per quod vterus ſemen trahit, velut item vas, [h] quod à vena porta ad ſimam iecoris partem pertinet: quamquam ſimpliciter ſtomachus propriè ſignificet id, quod ab ore ad ventriculum fertur, quod nos latine Plinium [i] imitati gulam nominabimus. Eſt autem [k] gula pars ventriculi, qui ſuperne anguſtior redditus in hunc canalem degenerat: nam inferne ventriculus laxior manens oſtium habet, cui affixum eſt inteſtinum, ita vt non ſit pars ventriculi, ſed cum ipſo coniunctum. Non fuit autem gula neceſſaria o-
D mnibus animalibus: [l] nam quæ non reſpirant, vt piſces, aut non ſunt prædita gula, aut admodum paruā, illis, quæ reſpirant, neceſſaria fuit aſpera [m] arteria, ne frigidus aer ſtatim aſpiraret ad pulmonem & propterea etiam collum, [n] per quod deſcenderet, his omnibus data eſt gula, per quam cibus & potio ab ore feratur ad ventriculum, qui ſub pulmone ac ſepto tranſuerſo debuit collocari, ex quo colligitur gulam merito ab Hipp. [o] poſitam fuiſſe in partibus alimento ſeruientibus, ſcribit n. [principium alimenti humidi & ſicci os, gula, venter:] porro ſeruit gula alimento duplici [p] nomine, cum partim vſum præbeat, partim agat; præbet quidem vſum canalis, per quem deſcendit cibus & potio ab ore ad ventriculum, & aſcendit, quod euomitur à ventriculo ad os; agit vero cum attrahit, quæ comeduntur & bibuntur, cumq; impellit & exprimit tam hæc deorſum, quam ſurſum ea, quæ euomuntur: quod ſpectat [illegible] vſum, vbi ex ore ad gulæ initium facta eſt expreſſio, ſine aliqua actione gulæ poteſt cibus & potio deſcendere ad ventriculum, præſertim his, qui erecti ſtant & non iacent; nam ſic eiuſmodi iter patet, quod alioquin concidit his, qui reſupinantur, ita vt difficulter deuorent. Actio gulæ duplex propoſita e[illegible]na, qua attrahit; altera, qua exprimit; attrahit ventriculus cibum & potionem per gulam quaſi [q] per manum, perficitur actio hæc à fibris rectis, quæ ſitæ ſunt in interna eius tunica; ex duplici enim conſtat [tuni]ca externa, altera interna, tanquam ex propria ſubſtantia, vt paulo poſt monſtrabimus. Contrahunt [illegible] ergo fibræ rectæ in interna tunica, ita vt gula ſurſum aſcendat, præſertim vbi quod deuoratur, expetatur & ſuaue ſit; offert enim ſeſe gula, quemadmodum in concubitu vterus [r] ſemini. Illis

[d] Ariſt. 2. li. de partib. anim. c. 3 & 1 lib. de hiſtoria anim. c. 16.
[e] Gal 1. lib. de cau. ſymp. 7.
[f] Celſus lib. 4 c. 1.
[g] Gal. 1. de ſem c. 4. & lib. 1. de nat. fac. 16.
[h] Gal. 4. de vſu par c. 4.
[i] Plinius lib. 11. c. 38.
[k] Gal. 4 de vſu par. c 7.
[l] Ariſt. 2. li. de hiſt. ani. c. 1
[m] Ariſt. 3 lib. de Ariſt. anim. c 3.
[n] Gal. X. de vſu par c.
[o] Hipp. in li. de alim & Gal. 2. de plac c. X.
[p] Gal . de loc. aff. c 5.
[q] Gal. 3. de nat f[illegible]. 8. & 4. de vſu par c 8.
[r] Gal. 1 de ſemine c 4.

animalibus, quæ [illegible] ingluuie ac fame tenētur, os amplum habent, [illegible] ventriculus in os aſcendit; aliis gula ſurſum fertur ob famem, [illegible] ex ore [illegible] arripiat: [illegible] gula autem ſurſum verſus os aſcendit [b] guttur, quod cum ea [illegible] tunicam internam: idem deſcendit, cum rectæ fibræ in gula non amplius tenduntur, aut [illegible] laxantur & longiores euadunt; nihil autem conducunt propoſitæ fibræ, cum aliq[illegible] cum appetit os quod euomitur, ſicuti venter, quod comeditur & bibitur, & id. [illegible] in vomitu fibræ rectæ ad attrahendum; altera actio, per quam gula exprimit tam quod [illegible] quod deorſum per ipſam fertur, perficitur à tranſuerſis fibris, quæ ſitæ ſunt in externa gulæ tunica ad deuorandum conferunt tam attrahentes, quam exprimentes fibræ, ſed ad vomendū ex[illegible] tures duntaxat, propterea difficilius eſt vomere, quam deuorare. Verum cum ea, quæ in ventriculo redundant, & euomi & deiici poſſint, & ad vtramuis expulſionem conferant muſculi abdominis, cum contrahuntur, quæret quis, qui fiat, vt magis deiiciatur, quam euomatur, aut ex contrario. Reſpondet huic quæſtioni [c] Gal. compreſſis muſculis abdominis ſequi deiectione, vbi cohibeatur vomitus à ſepto tranſuerſo & internis muſculis, qui inter coſtas ſiti thoracem contrahunt, quod ſi vna cum ſepto tranſuerſo relaxentur, contractis muſculis abdominis excitabitur vomitus. Sed reuertamur ad duplicem gulæ actionē, quæ ad deuorandū concurrit; ſi vtraq; perficiat, facile deuoratur, quod ſumitur, quod ſi vna tantū tunica agat cum ſuis fibris, altera læſa, deuorādi [d] actio difficilior redditur, ſi vtraq; offenſa ſit ita, vt nihil agere amplius poſſit, interit [e] homo fame, id quod euenit, vbi ex potu aquæ frigidæ, gula valde refrigeratur, hoc Gal. [f] accidiſſe ait Mitylenæo cuidam Philoſopho Peripatetico. Verum cum duplici actione naturali iam dicta in deuorando neceſſarius etiā eſt motus [g] voluntarius; attrahitur n. vna cum gula ſurſum guttur [h] à muſculis faucium; quo ſpectant etiā illi, qui ab oſſe hyoide pertinent ad guttur: in expellendo deorſum atq; exprimendo contrahuntur muſculi, [i] qui à prima cartilagine gutturis o[illegible] gulam cōplectuntur, & hoc pacto ad deuorandum conducunt; quid, gula ſi muſculus eſt (vt alicubi [illegible] tur dubitare Gal.) [k] fungitur & ipſa officio muſculi? quod autem plurimū conferat motus voluntarius ad deuorandū, quilibet ſentit, cum catapotia, aut alia tetra medicamenta deuorat, quæ aliquin a ventriculo maxime deiiciuntur; cogit enim ſe ipſum vrens motu muſculorum, quod minus neceſſarium eſt, vbi ſuauia deuorantur; nunc n. gulæ partes, quæ ſunt infra id, quod deuoratur, dilatantur, quæ autem ſupra contrahuntur, ita vt ſimul & attrahatur & exprimatur, quod ſumitur; attrahatur quidem per fibras rectas, quæ contractæ dilatant, exprimatur vero per tranſuerſas, quæ contractæ gulam [illegible] trahunt, & exprimunt. Hactenus de munere ipſius gulæ: pergemus ad eiuſdem compoſitionem.

Materia, ex qua gula conſtat, cum maxima ex parte membranæ ſubſtantia contineatur, admodum idonea eſt, quæ dilatari & contrahi poſſit, quod neceſſarium etiam ad deuorandum monſtrauimus. Conſiſtit [l] gulæ ſubſtantia in duplici tunica propria, quib. tertia ſuperiecta eſt cōmunis omnium viſcerum, tenuis, quæ non diſtinguitur fibris, quemadmodum duæ illæ propriæ, vtraq; enim [m] fibras habet carnoſas, per quarum contractionem agit, interna rectas ad alliciendum, externa tranſuerſas ad expellendum atq; impellendum. Cæterum interna, quæ tenuior eſt, non eſt ex toto ſimplex, ſed partim velamento contexitur, in quo ſunt fibræ carnoſæ, partim nerua[illegible] ſubſtantia cum fibrarum genere præditā; continuatur [n] interna tunica & cum ventriculo & cum omnib. partib. oris, externa quæ mag[illegible] noſa eſt & craſſa, muſculum imitatur canalis modo ſinuatum, qui [illegible] ſecunda gutturis cartilagine ori[illegible] vnde ad gulam deſcendit internam tunicam circundans: diſtinguitur autem fibris maxima ex parte tranſuerſis, licet extima eius ſuperficies videatur veluti velum quoddam rectis fibris diſtinctum; accommodantur tranſuerſæ ad exprimendum, tam quod deuoratur, quam quod euomitur. Ne autem [illegible] ceſcens gula minus belle ſuo munere fungeretur, prouidit natura glandulam, à quibus madeſieret, non modo eas, quæ in ore ſunt & faucibus, ſed alias etiam, quas ad mediam eius regionem collocauit, vbi primum aſpera arteria in duos ramos ſeparatur. Quod attinet ad formam, gulæ figura teres eſt, vt reliquorum canalium, ſuperficies eius interna læuis, ſed cum tota caua ſit, duo oſtia habet; vnum ſuperius ad fauces, vbi incipit, alterum ad os ventriculi, vbi finitur.

Amplitudinem oſtiorum & canalis tantam habuit, quanta maxime neceſſaria fuit ad deuorandos bolos in ore etiam non perfecte manducatos: oſtium inferius ventriculi, vnde oriuntur inteſtina, l[illegible] ge [o] anguſtius fuit, cum iam confecta in ventriculo accipiat, neque craſſiorem molem debeat admittere; vnde & molliorem ſubſtantiam habet, quam gula & ſuperius oſtium, vnde traiiciuntur duriora & nondum confecta. Situs gulæ huiuſmodi eſt, reſidet à poſteriori parte ſuper vertebras, cum à priori ſuperiecta ei ſit aſpera arteria, quæ qua cum ipſa coniungitur, cartilaginoſa [p] non eſt, ſed ſimilem gulæ ſubſtantiam refert: fertur [q] autē recta deorſum vſq; ad quintam vertebram thoracis, vbi vſq; ad regionem cordis ita cedit magnæ arteriæ, vt recedat verſus ſiniſtrum latus, medium ſpacium relinquens arteriæ, quæ non ita totum ipſum occupat, vt non aliquam partem relinquat gulæ, quem leuiter propellit verſus ſiniſtrum latus; quo fit, vt obliqua feratur ad os ventriculi & interim tuta ſeruetur, & nulli officiat eorum, quæ in thorace continentur: defenditur autem poſteriori parte à vertebris ad ſpinā, prior[r] magis recedit ab oſſe pectoris, quam vena caua, quæ per foramen in medio ſepto aſcendit; nam gula per aliud, quod in ſiniſtra eius parte ſitum eſt, ad os ventriculi deſcendit.

Conſiſtit gulæ [ſ] ſanitas partim in temperatione moderata, per quam fibræ contrahuntur & ſuum munus exercent; partim in compoſitione ipſius canalis idonea, quæ admittat, quod per ipſum tranſire debet: vtraque autem ſanitas poteſt & imperfecta eſſe & perfecta, & imperfectiſſima. Cauſæ ad principia procreationis & victum atque auxilia artis referuntur, quæ qualis fuerint, talem efficiunt ſanitatis differentiam; effecta partim ad vſum canalis, partim ad tractum & impulſum referuntur: differunt autem inter ſe pro differentiis ſanitatis, a qua proficiſcuntur. In homine autem recognoſcitur ſanitas vna cum ſuis differentiis ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, ex effectis, quæ qualia fuerint, talem demonſtrant. Cauſæ colliguntur ex effectis, quæ ſub ſenſum cadunt: ex futuris cōiicere oportet hominem

a Ar[illegible] 2. de [illegible]
b [illegible]
b Gal [illegible] nat. fac. 8.
c Gal. lib. 5. de vſu par. 15.
d Gal. 3. de nat. fac. 8.
e Auerr. 2. coll. c. 1.
f Gal. lib. de conſ. c. [illegible]
g Auic. l. 1. f. 2. doct. 6. c. [illegible]
h Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 8.
i Gal. de vocal. inſtru. ſect. c. 7.
k Gal. 1. de mot. muſc. ca. 3.
l Gal. 5. de vſu part. c. 11.
m Gal. 3. de nat. fac. 8.
n Gal. 3. progn. com. 30.
o Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 7.
p Gal. [illegible] de vſu part. [illegible]
q Gal. 6. de vſu par. c. 5.
r Gal. 16. de vſu par. [illegible] 10.
ſ Gal. 5. de loc. aff. c. 4. & 5.

[illegible] eodem [illegible] manſurum, vel in meliorem aut deteriorem [illegible] pro vi naturæ & eo-[illegible], quibus vtetur.

Communia præcepta, quibus conſeruatur gula, ſpectant ad communem naturá ipſius gulæ, in qua attendimus & munus, & materiam, & formam. Munus deuorandi ad vitam neceſſarium eſt, & ideo dignum, quod conſeruetur: quamobrem vitanda ſunt, quæ ipſum vel deprauare poſſunt, ſicuti [a] deſtillatio ſalſa a cerebro deſcendens, vel mouere aut auferre, ſicuti multa potio [b] aquæ frigidæ, præſertim vbi gula imbecillior fuerit; vbi vero quiete opus eſt, non poteſt hæc ex toto adhiberi, cum neceſſe ſit deuorare ea, quæ comedũtur, vt vires ſuſtineantur, ſed minor motus habebitur pro quiete, vbi actiones [c] neceſſariæ ſunt, quare & pauciora ſumentur, & tenuiora atque humidiora. Materia gulæ cum partim caro ſit, partim membrana, habita ratione vtriuſque moderatam temperationẽ obtinet, & idcirco ſimilibus conſeruatur. Figura quemadmodum & reliquorum canalium teres eſt, cumque recta fere ab ore ad ventriculum feratur, non facile retinet, quæ adhibentur, niſi craſſiora fuerint & glutinoſa, quamobrem [d] talia deſiderat, vbi corrigi debeat. Superficies, quæ læuis eſt, docet cauenda eſſe ex aſperantia. Oſtium ſuperius monſtrat ipſam [e] vomitu exhauriendam eſſe; monſtrat item ore ſumenda eſſe, ac deuoranda, quæ dantur interna auxilia; neque enim aere hauſto [f] adeo proficitur ad gulam, vt ad cor & pulmonem. De ſitu ſcire licet, quod ſpectat ad communia auxilia, cum gula ſit in ſuperioribus partibus, auertendum eſſe ad inferiora id, quod ad ipſam influere poteſt; nam ſi os [g] ventriculi nominatur in ſuperioribus partibus, multo magis nominari gula debet; ad ſitum refertur conſortium. Coniungitur gula, & cum lingua & cum ventriculo; quamobrem ea dum tractantur, vitare oportet, [h] quæ vel inſuauia ſunt propter linguam, vel deleteria propter ventriculum & viſcera ſubiecta, ſed cum ea, quæ intus dantur, proxime gulam attingant, non debent validiora ſumi [i] ſicut ad partes diſtantes, ad quas perueniunt iam fracta, ſed talia, qualia i[llegible] ſa poſtulat ob quam dantur; quæ vero extrinſecus imponuntur, cum gula propinquior [k] ſit dorſo, quam thoraci, admouenda ſunt ad dorſum. [l] Sed hæc magis attinent ad curandum, quam ad conſeruandum: propria reſtant præcepta conſeruationis, quæ ſi ſanitas conſeruari debeat quemadmodum perfectiſſima & perfecta, ſimilibus vtendum monent: ſi corrigenda, quemadmodum imperfecta, contrariis. Ac de gula quidem ſatis.

De ventriculo. Cap. IIII.

VEntriculus ſequitur; ſic enim latine appellatur pars [m] græce dicta γαστήρ: quanquam Marcus [n] Tullius eandem vocat ſtomachum, vbi recenſet ſtomachum crudas conchas euomuiſſe. Os inferius ventriculi vocatur a græcis πυλωρός, quaſi ianitor, cui affixum eſt inteſtinum duodecim digitorum, quod græci [o] nominant ἔκφυσιν δωδεκαδάκτυλον, non eſt autem pars [p] ventriculi, ſed ſtatim cum ipſo ne-
C ctitur neque ventriculus paulatim in illud degenerat, quemadmodum in gulam. Superius ventriculi oſtium à græcis nominatur στόμαχος, minus tamen proprie, cum eo vocabulo proprie notetur gula, vt in ſuperioribus oſtenſum eſt. [r] Appellatum etiam fuit os ventriculi à veteribus græcis καρδία, hoc eſt, cor; acerrimo n. ſenſu præditum eſt & cordi vicinum, ita vt cum [ſ] afficitur, eadem ſymptomata ſequuntur, quæ ſequi ſolent læſo corde; & morſus ipſius dicitur græce καρδιωγμός, quaſi morſus cordis: confirmat Gal. auctoritate Thucydidis os ventriculi dictum fuiſſe a veteribus græcis καρδίαν, ſuperne vero incipit ventriculus paulatim anguſtior reddi, & ita deſinit in gulam, quæ eſt eius pars, continetur. n. eadem ſubſtantia, qua ventriculus, qui ea quaſi manu [t] vtitur ad alliciendum ex ore cibum & potionem; quẽadmodum autem in aliis partibus, ita in vẽtriculo exponendo primo finem intuebimur, ad quem fuit a natura effictus: dein eius compoſitionem ex materia & forma idonea ad eum finem exequendum. Factus ergo fuit à natura [u] ventriculus, vt eandem vtilitatem animalibus afferret, quam ſtirpibus terra. ſiquidem alimentum ex terra alliciunt & confectum adeo, vt non redundent in ipſis reliquiæ: animalium partes ex ventriculo, quemadmodum ipſa animalia è præſepi cibum attrahunt; differunt autem animalia à ſtirpibus quod his ſemper præſto [x] eſt alimentum, quod ſuppeditatur a terra, partibus animalium non ſemper præſto eſt in ventriculo, ſed tantum, vbi non multo ante fuerit ſumptum: non enim diu manet in ventriculo, qui eſt eius receptaculum, ſed vbi coctum in eo fuerit, pars tenuis ac dulcis attrahitur, reliquum detruditur. Itaque ventriculus non tantum alimentum accipit, ſed
D etiam concoquit, & reliquias detrudit ad [z] inteſtina; verum dum concoquitur in ventriculo, ſeparatur ab vtili, quod inutile eſt, ſicuti cum purgatur frumentum [a] detractis ſeminibus vitioſis, ſiquidem coctio fit à calore, qui vim habet cogendi quæ ſunt eiuſdem generis, ſeparandi, quæ alterius. Eget [b] ventriculus vt ſuum munus exerceat, quatuor facultatibus miniſtris, primum attrahente, quæ comeduntur & bibuntur, dein retinente, tum concoquente eadem, dum aliquo pacto mutentur in ſimilem ſubſtantiam, poſtremo expellente, quæ ſuperant. Eædem [c] quatuor miniſtræ neceſſariæ ſunt cuilibet parti, vbi alitur, cum debeant, allicere, retinere, coquere id, quo aluntur, & reliquias detrudere. Verum nunc non tractamus ventriculum, vt partem, quæ nutritur, ſed vt eam, quæ ad vniuerſum corpus alendum accommodatur, cum ſit [d] veluti penus, vnde ſuppetit alimentum reliquis partibus omnibus, quemadmodum ſtirpibus è terra. Sic igitur ventriculus vtitur quatuor miniſtris, inter quas præſtantiſſima eſt, quæ concoquit: nam fuit factus, vt præberet alimentum coctum, & ideo vt eſſet inſtrumentum [e] coctionis, id, quod vſu venit etiam in [f] iecinore. Aliis tribus miniſtris fuit præditus ventriculus propter hanc vnam; nam vt concoqueret, debuit attrahere ac retinere, quod concoquendum erat, debuit & expellere, quæ ſuperabant: ſed præter quatuor miniſtras neceſſaria etiã ventriculo fuit appetitio, vt animal cibum aliunde peteret, & propterea etiam ſenſus indigentiæ, id quod monſtrabimus, ſi prius quatuor miniſtras ventriculi facultates expoſuerimus. Attrahit [g] ventriculus, quæ propria ſunt, ſicuti expellit, quæ aliena: vtitur autem, vt ante dictum eſt, in attrahendis cibis & potionibus gula quaſi manu. Finis huius actionis non eſt ipſe tractus, [h] ſed his frui, quæ attracta ſunt, & ipſi aptan-

Cc 3 tur.

[illegible] de [illegible] 9. b Gal. [illegible] meth. c. 8. & 9 meth. c. 5. c Gal. li. 2. de tu. val. c. 11. d Gal. 4. meth. [illegible] e Gal. 2. ad Glauc. c. 2. & [illegible] aphor. comm. [illegible] 7. f Gal. 5. 10. met. c. 10. & de arte medic. c. 64. & in Tomaſi cap. 11. g Gal. 2. 6. epid. cõ. 24. h Gal. 6. ca. tatop. c. 1. i Gal. 2. ad. Glauc. c. 2. k Gal. 16. de vſu par. 10. l Gal. 13. meth. c. 1. m Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 11. n Cicero 2. lib. de nat. deorum. o Gal. lib. de diſſectione venarum. p Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 8. q Gal. 6. apho. com. 39. r Gal. 2 de Plac. c. 1. ſ Gal. 3 de cauſ. ſymp. cap. 1. ſ Gal. 3. progno. cõ. 30. t Galen. 5 de loc. aff. c. 4. u Ariſt. 2 li. de part. an. c. 3. & Gal. 1. lib. de cauſ. ſimp. c. [illegible] Gal. 4. de vſu par. [illegible] Ariſto. 2. meteor. z Ariſt. 3. de par. an. c. 14. a Gal. 4 de vſu par. c. 1. b Gal. l. 3 de na. fac. c. 8. [illegible] Gal. 1 de ſymp. cauſ. c. [illegible] Gal. [illegible] de ſymp. cauſ. c. e Gal. 4 de vſu par. c. 8. f Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 7. Gal. li. 8 catatop. c. 7. g Gal. lib. [illegible] de na. fa. c. 11 [illegible] de nat. fa. c. 7. & [illegible] & li. 4. de vſu par. c. 7.

tur. Et [illegible] ſcitus, [a] qui voluit [illegible] vim attrahendi [illegible] dum ſuperioribus partibus contrahi[illegible], inferioribus [illegible]atur, ſentio [illegible] euidenter [illegible], qui exhauſti ſunt, & magna fame torquentur; his enim ventriculus cibos ex ore accipit, priuſquam perfecte conterantur, aſcendit [c] quibuſdam animalibus ventriculus vſque ad os, quod [illegible] tiſſimum accidit, quibus gula breuis eſt & os laxius, cum fame vrgentur, vt teſte Ariſtot. [d] quibuſdam piſcibus qui ſimile quiddã euenire vtero [e] ait, qui ob libidem deſcendit iunioribus mulieribus & h[illegible] quæ diutius à venere abſtinuerunt; vtitur [f] ventriculus contraria ratione attrahendi cibum ex ore alimentum ex ſuo ſinu, attrahit .n. cibos, qui deuorantur, ab externis partib. ad internas, ſed alimentũ verſus externas. Retentrix [g] facultas ventriculo neceſſaria eſt, ſi debet frui, quod attraxit: ne[illegible]ue .n. eo frui poteſt, niſi prius concoxerit, neque concoquere poteſt, niſi retineat, cum tempore opus [illegible] etenim dum retinetur, mutatur & concoquitur. Eſt autem [h] manifeſta retentio eorum, quæ comeduntur & bibuntur in ventriculo, ſicut ſeminis & fœtus in vtero, quod non ſimiliter vſu venit in alijs partibus. Cauſa, cur retineatur, non eſt anguſtia inferioris oſtij: neque enim tanta eſt, vt prohibeat, ne exeant oſſa fructuum & anuli, cum deuorantur; ſiquidẽ ſine noxa deijciuntur, ſed vis ipſa ret[illegible]ns quamquam anguſtia oſtij non nihil conſert [i] ad retinendum, ſicuti circuitus inteſtinorum & vaſor[illegible] ſeruientium, nec non plexus retiformis arteriarum cerebri. Duo autem [k] ſunt, quæ retentionem perficiunt, debitum tempus & complexus; tam diu .n. retineri debet, quod ſumitur, vt conco[illegible]atur ventriculus aũt ventriculo quod præſtat, validus imbecillo quid intereſt? pares [l] .n. cibos v[illegible] ce[illegible]ius F
concoquit, tardius debilis, quare tempus retinendi non eſt idem in omnibus: quod attinet ad c[illegible]plexum, vt vterus [m] ſemen & fœtum, ita ventriculus cibum arcte comprehendit, ipſumq; ſuper[illegible]e, in[illegible] & vndiq; aſtringit: contrahitur .n. & claudit [n] inferius oſtium, neq; vllum ſpacium relinquit inane inter ſe & cibum, adeo vt etia[illegible] ſi paucis cibus ſumptus fuerit, non fluctuet, [o] modo ventricu[illegible] be[illegible] affectus ſit; nam in male affecto fluctuat etiam multis: tamdiu autem adſtrictus manet & clauſus ventriculus, vt perfecte concoquatur cibus, ſicut vterus dum perficiatur fœtus, niſi interim corrumpatur [illegible] tunc fit [p] abortio: ventriculus etiam retinere cibum non poteſt, cum corrumpitur, aut cum ab co[illegible]neratur, diſtenditur, mordetur. Coctio, quæ fit in ventriculo, partim ad ipſum ſpectat, partim [illegible] guinem conficiendum in iecinore, cui ventriculus materiam parat, [q] non ſecus quam ventriculo [illegible] & quami oti coquus; mutat [r] autem ventriculus, cum concoquit cibos & potiones, in qualitate[illegible] aptam: manifeſta vero magis hæc mutatio eſt in ventriculo, quam in alijs partibus; coquuntur e[illegible] ab ipſo, quæ ſumuntur, perinde ac panis [ſ] in clibano, efficiturque ex ipſis ſuccus [illegible] [illegible]ptiſanæ, & aliquo pacto etiam ſubſtantiæ ventriculi, quæ alba eſt, ita vt ab ea attractus facile [illegible]nt alat & in eius ſubſtantiam vertatur, ſic autem fruitur his, quæ attraxit, retinuit, concoxit, neq[illegible] expectat ventriculus, cum habeat ſubſtantiam albam, vt alatur, dum ſuccus in eo ſinu confectus feratur ad iecur, & vertatur in ſanguinem, vnde ipſum attrahat, ſed ſtatim vbi confectus eſt, eo ipſo alitur, G
[u] ex eo, quod vtile eſt, reliquum tanquam onus quoddam detrudit: interim enim, dum concoq[illegible] cibus & potio, alliciunt ventriculi tunicæ, quod ſibi commodum eſt, alliciunt & venæ ad iecur. [illegible] vt paulo poſt à cibo & potione ceſſet [x] fames, reficiantur vires in animi defectione, & in his, qui hecticâ [illegible] febre laborant, accendatur calor & magis ferueat, neque neceſſe eſt omnes partes nut[illegible] guine per venas diſtributo, nam tunicæ ventriculi, quibus præſto eſt idoneus ſuccus, quem conf[illegible] illo ipſo nutriuntur; per venas [z] autem, quæ in ventriculo paucæ verſantur, vt multæ in inte[illegible] [illegible]citur ſuccus iam confectus ad iecur, quanuis per eaſdẽ, vbi fames [a] ſit, ventriculus à iecinore ſang[illegible] attrahat, quo alatur: quo fit, vt pleno [b] iecinore, ẽt ſi adhibeatur inedia, non ſentiatur fames. Con[illegible] [illegible] ẽt venæ plurimæ, quæ in omento ſunt, ad alendum ventriculum, vbi fames ſit; conficit ergo ventriculus ſuccum primo ſibi, deinde iecinori & alijs partib. quibus quod ſibi ſuperat tanquam [illegible] impertit: eſt autem [d] coctio, quæ fit in ventriculo, maior, quam ea, quæ fit in ore, non tamen quanta [illegible] in iecinore, venis, & arterijs. Verum ex ventriculi partibus ſcite [illegible] [e] [illegible] ad appetendum ap[illegible] ſe, fundum vero [f] ad concoquendum: ventriculus, qui [g] validior eſt, & multa & coctu difficil[illegible] rat, qui imbecillus, non item. Subſtantia carnoſa ventriculi maxime appoſita eſt ad concoquen[illegible]um, quamobrem inteſtina, [h] quæ ſimilem ſubſtantiam habent, aliquam ipſa etiam concoquen[illegible] nent; quanto autem magis carnoſus eſt ventriculus, tanto magis ad concoquendum valet: volucr[illegible] quibus maxime carnoſus eſt, ẽt quæ duriſſima ſunt, conficiunt; non poſſet tamen calor ventri[illegible] H
ſe cibum coquere, niſi foueretur à partibus, quæ iuxta ſunt, vt ſuperne quidem à ſepto tranſuer[illegible] ferne ab omento & [illegible] vaſis, tum à gracilibus inteſtinis, & à colo, ex dextro latere à iecinore, quo[illegible] per fibras quaſi per digitum ventriculum amplectitur; ſiniſtro à liene oblongo. A priori parte omen[illegible]um eſt & abdomen, à poſteriori præter vertebras & ſpinam ſunt muſculi cum adipe, quæ [i] partes, quamuis ad alium finem fuerint effectæ; fouent tamen ventriculi calorem ita, vt ex cibo, & potione ſuccum conficiat idoneum, quo alatur, & qui in iecinore vertatur in ſanguinem.

Expultrix reſtat, quæ ſimiliter neceſſaria eſt ventriculo, vt eſt veluti penus pabuli, debet enim expellere quod alienum eſt: eſt autem alienum [k] illi, quicquid iam coctum eſt & in ipſo verſatur, [illegible] eam partem excepit, quam vt aleretur, requirebat, reliquum enim tanquam ſuperuacaneum [illegible] vel per deiectionem, vel per vomitum, [l] vbi ſupernatet; non eſt autem præfinitum [m] tem[illegible] expellendi; nam præterquam, quod alii cibi celerius conficiuntur, alii tardius, ventriculus validior celerius [c]oncoquit, & ideo celerius expellit, quod ſuperat quam imbecillior: quilibet tamen expellit, vbi [illegible]ncoxit, quæ ſumpſit, & ex cõcoctis attraxit, quod ſibi commodũ erat, niſi onere, morſu, diſten[illegible]one, priuſquam perfecte concoxerit, cogatur expellere, quæ ſuperant, quod maxime euenit, cum cibi in eo corrumpuntur: expelluntur enim nondum ex toto confecti, non ſecus, quam in abortu [n] [illegible]b vtero fœtus corruptus, priuſquam fuerit abſolutus; expellit etiam, quæcumque [o] aliena ſunt: communiter aũt aliena

a Gal. 3. de nat. fa. c. 16. b Gale. 3. de nat. fac. [illegible]. c [illegible] 3. de nat. fac. [illegible]. d Ariſt. [illegible] de hiſt. an. [illegible] 7. e Ariſt. [illegible] de hiſt. an. c. 2. f Auer. l. 3. collig. c. 13. g Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 6. & [illegible]. h Gale. 3. de nat. fac. c. 2. i Gale. 4. de vſu par. c. 13. k Gal. 3 de ſym. ca. c. 4. l Gale. 3 de nat. fac. c. 4. m Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 2. 3 & 11. n Gal. 4. de vſu par. [illegible] 7. o [illegible] 3. de nat. fac. 4. p Gal. 2. l. de ſym. ca. c. 3. q Gal. 4. l. de tu. val. [illegible] & 1 prorr. co. 42. r Gal. [illegible] de [illegible] 4. ſ Gal. lib. de [illegible] c. 2. t Auic. lib. 1. f. 1 doct. 4. cap. 2. u Gal. 3. de nat. fac. ca. 7. & 13. x Auer. li. 2. collig. c. 9. y Gal. 2. pro. [illegible] com. [illegible] & 1 libr. de diff. feb. c. 9. z Gal. 4. de vſu part. cap. [illegible]. a Gal. 4 de vſu par. c. [illegible] cap. 19. b Gale. 5 lib. de natur. fac. c. 13. c Gal. 4 lib. de vſu par. cap. 19. d Gale. lib. 3. de nat. fac. cap. 7. e Gale. 5. de loc. aff. c. 6 & 1 aens. [illegible] 18. f Gale. 5 de loc. aff. [illegible]. g Gale. 2. lib. aph. com. 1[illegible]. h Gal. 4. lib. de vſu part. cap. [illegible]. i Gal. 4 lib. de vſu part. ca. 8. & 11. k [illegible] 3. l. de na[illegible] 2. l Gal. lib. 2. de lo. aff. 9. m Gal. 3. lib. de nat. fac. ca. 4. n Gale. 2. de cauſ. ſymp. cap. 3. o Gal. lib. 3 de ca. ſym. cap. 2.

A al[illegible]na dicuntur, quæcunq; poſtquam cocta ſunt, nutrire non poſſunt. Porro ap[illegible] relaxatur in expellendo, vt clauditur & adſtringitur in retinendo, ita aũt aperitur [illegible] vt præbeat facilẽ exitum illis etiam, quæ confici nequeunt, veluti oſſib. fructuum [illegible] riori parte, cum expellit, perinde ac vterus; [c] n ſtis ſuperiori comprimitur. Vtitur autem [illegible] facultate expellente, cum reliquias ad inteſtina depellit: ſed cum ex inteſtinis deiectio redd[illegible] cum facultate naturali animalis muſculorum abdominis, qui ventrem comprimentes ad [illegible] & deiiciendum pariter conſeruut; id [d] autem, quod efficit. vt quæ ſuperant, deiec[illegible]ne & [illegible] detrudantur, eſt ſeptum tranſuerſum vna cum muſculis thoracem contrahentib. à quibus deiec[illegible] cogitur id, quod natura ex ventriculo tentat expellere. Iam vero ex propoſitis quatuor facultatib. mi[illegible]niſtris concoquens quietem poſtulat, reliquæ tres ſuam actionem perficiunt per motum fibrarum, qui quidem [e] naturalis eſt, & non animalis, nullum n. ex [f] viſcerib. vtitur motu voluntario. Attrahit [g] ventriculus per fibras rectas in interna eius tunica ſitas, expellit per tranſuerſas, quæ reſident in externa, retinet, cum omnes ſimul contrahuntur; ad quamuis n. harum actionum fibræ neceſſe eſt contrahantur, ita vt loco moueantur, quamquã in retentione diu manent contractæ, ſed breui tempore contrahuntur. Quod ſi præſto eſſet animalibus pabulum, vt ſtirpibus, poſſet ventriculus cõmode ſuũ munus exercere per quatuor facultates propoſitas, neq; aliam poſtularet, ſed vt anim[al] quæreret aliunde pabulũ, B neceſſarius vẽtriculo fuit & appetitus [h] animalis, quatuor [i] autẽ hunc appetitum antece[dunt], quæ cum ipſo cohærent neceſſario, primo n. à calore tam externo, quam interno conſumitur aliquid de ſubſtantia noſtra, quam reficere alimento oportet: eam conſumptionẽ ſtatim conſ[equitur] appetitus naturalis omnium partium; id n. ſingulæ naturaliter appetunt, cuius egent, appetentes vero ſugunt à proximis venis, atq; hæ rurſus ab aliis, donec ad venas oris ventriculi peruentum fuerit, in q[u]o percipitur venarum ſugẽtium ſenſus: quæ quatuor vbi adſint, excitatur appetitus animalis, & anim[al] pabulum quærit, quod quam primum ſumptum eſt, minuitur appetitus; finem [k] autem [illegible] facit animal, cum venter plenus eſt, ſed cum conſumatur tam ſubſtantia calida & ſicca, quam frigida & humida, vtriuſq. egeſtas eſt, & vtraq; appetitur: appetitio calidæ & ſiccæ appellatur [l] fames, frigidæ & humidæ ſitis, quo maiora ſunt, quæ animalem appetitum antecedunt, & maior hic excitatur, quo minora, minor, vbi plus conſumitur, plus appetitur appetitu naturali, plus item venæ ſugunt, n[iſi] laxiores atq; imbecilliores fuerint, aut niſi præſto illis ſit in iecinore humoris copia, quam ad ventriculum [illegible] alliciant, alioquin plus ſugunt, vbi plus conſumitur. Euenit interdum, vt non ſponte ſugant, ſed contrahantur à frigore, ita vt ſugere videantur, percipiaturque veluti ſugentium ſenſus & excitetur appetitus animalis; quo nomine excitari voluit Hippocrates [n] ex potu aquæ, & Galenus [o] ex pituita acida & humore melancholico, ob vim acidam & acerbam, quæ venas in ore ventriculi contrahit; refertur [p] autem appetitus animalis ad facultatem non quidem nutrientem; quia ineſſet etiam ſtirpibus, quæ è terra gignuntur, ſed ad ſentientem; ſiquidem re idem ſunt ſenſus & appetitus, tantum ratione differunt: fuit autem neceſſa- C rius ori ventriculi ſenſus acerrimus, cum deberet eſſe inſtrumentum [q] ſenſus ipſius egeſtatis, ſeu venarum ſugentium. Sugunt quidem venæ in quauis parte, ſed tantum in ore [r] ventriculi percipitur ſugentium ſenſus: ſatis enim eſt, ſi ibi percipiatur, vbi debet eſſe pabuli veluti præſepe: tribuit natura ori ventriculi neruos & grandes, & molles, vt eximia ſentiendi vi præditum eſſet; quo enim acrius ſentire pars debet, eo & maiores neruos obtinet, & molliores atque à cerebro deriuatos: ex [ſ] neruis autem ad ſenſum pertinentibus maxime ſunt, qui ad oculos feruntur, deinde qui ad os ventriculi; ſunt autem hi ex mollibus; deriuantur enim à ſexto pari neruorum cerebri, per quos [t] cerebrum cum ventriculo maxime congruit: quamuis autem molles ſint, non tamen abrumpuntur [u] ex pondere pleno ventriculo, quod plurimum reuoluantur circa eius os, quanquam deſcendunt etiam aliqua ex parte ad alias partes ventriculi, deſcendunt [x] etiam ad reliqua viſcera ventris, ſed non ita neceſſarii fuerunt vt ventriculo, de cuius munere ſatis dictum eſt.

Materia, ex [y] qua conſtat ventriculus, & gula, eadem eſt, duæ nimirũ tunicæ propriæ ipſius, & tertia illis ſuperiecta ex membranis peritoneo, qua cõiter inuoluuntur, quæcunq; in inferiori ventre ſita ſunt ſed cum tam vterus, quam vtraq; veſica ſimplici tunica propria c[o]ntineatur, ventriculus duplici [z] præditus eſt, vt craſſior ſit, vt varias actiones obeat, vt magis tenitatur iniuriis. Subſtantia vtriuſq; neruoſa eſt, carnoſa & craſſa; eſt autem [a] neruoſa, vt cum plurimum cibi & potionis capitur, diſtendi plurimum poſſit, quo nomine vterus etiam neruoſus eſt, vt qui plurimum, vbi fœtus grandior eſt, diſtendi de- D beat Caro, [b] qua vtraq; continetur ad coctionem ſpectat, hanc ventriculus, cum ſit coctionis inſtrumentum, poſtulat magis, quam ſubſtantiã duram, licet hæc iniuriæ magis obſiſtat; propterea vtraq; veſica facta eſt ex ſubſtantia duriori. Craſſitudo quoq; nõ parum confert ad calorem augendũ & concoquendum; quib. ventriculus craſſior eſt, melius concoquunt, quib. tenuior & gracilior, deterius. Porro videbitur tam ventriculi, quam vteri [c] ſubſtantia ſimplex, ſi neruos, venas & arterias detraxeris; quamuis contineatur ex propria quadam veluti carne fibris adnata: [d] propterea vero interna tunica ne lædatur aſperitate eorum, quæ ingeruntur, durior facta eſt, cumq; continuetur cum tunica gulæ ac linguæ, vt appoſita ſit ad attrahendum, quanto magis deſcendit verſus fundum ventriculi, tanto mollior apparet; ſuperne, vbi primum occurrit his, quæ deuorantur, durior percipitur, adeo autem denſa intexta eſt ex fibris vt percolari non patiatur, quem continet, humorem, [o]bducitur etiam ab interna parte carnoſa quadam ſubſtantia, veluti ſquama, quæ breues quaſdam fibras exigit en ſpectantes, ne à cibis occludantur ora illarum venarum, quæ iam confectum ſuccum ad iecur alliciunt. Quod ſi internam tunicam cum externa conferas, magis neruoſam [e] illam iudicabis & duriorẽ, idq. merito, cum debeat proxime attingere, quæ ſumuntur, hanc magis carnoſam & magis mollem, cum non debeat proxime adhærere iis, quæ deuorantur, ſed tantum fouere ſuo calore, vt concoqui p[o]ſſint. Fibrarum ductus non idem eſt in vtraq; tunica ventriculi, quemadmodũ in vtraq; inteſtinorum: in an[illegible] his tranſuerſæ ſunt, ſed in interna ventriculi tunica rectæ, quibus paucæ [f] quadam obliquæ admixtæ ſunt

Margin notes: [illegible] | [b] [G]al. [illegible] de nat. fac. 4. | [c] Gal. lib. 6. de loc. aff. 7. | [illegible] | [e] [illegible] de uſu par. ca. | [f] Gal. lib. [illegible] de uſu par. c. 11 | [g] Gal 3. de nat. fac. 9. | [h] Gal 4. de vſu par. 7. | [i] Gal. [illegible] de cau. [illegible] | [k] Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. c. 13. | [l] Ari[ſt]. li. 2. de anima tex 23. | [m] Gal. 3. li. de nat. fac. c. 13. | [n] Hip. 4. 6. epid. 20. | [o] Gal. 5. de vſu par. c. 4. & li. de Plenit. c 11. & 6. de loc. aff. ca. 1. | [p] [illegible] | [q] Gal 5. de [illegible] 9. | [t] Gal. 4. de [illegible] par. 7. | [u] Gal. in lib. de inſtr. ol. [illegible] c. | [x] Gal [illegible] 6. epid. | [y] Gal li. [illegible] de v. up. 14. | [z] Gal 4. de vſu p. 7. | [a] [illegible] 4. li. de [illegible] | [b] Gal. lib. 5. de v. up. c. 1 | [c] Galen. 3. acut 39. | [d] Gal 5 de v. upar 12. | [e] Gal lib. de Anato admin. 11. & 1 de nat. fac. | [f] Gal 1. de temp. 3. | [g] Gal [illegible] de nat [illegible] 8. | [h] Gal [illegible] de nat. f[ac]. c. 1[illegible]

[illegible] erſæ: rectæ, quæ in interna ſunt, cum con[illegible]ntur, [a] re[illegible] rem & [illegible] trahendum conducunt, tranſuerſæ ventriculum efficiunt anguſti[illegible] & [illegible] expellendum: ſed cum tam rectæ, quam tranſuerſæ contrahuntur & ſimul etiam ob[illegible]qu[illegible] diq; ventri[illegible]ulum, quo fit, vt bene complectatur ac retineat, quæ accepit. Tertia tunica co[illegible] duas propoſitas inuoluit, conſtatq; ea peritoneo [b] membrana, nullas fibras euidenter præ[illegible] autem veluti propugnaculum externæ, quam carnoſam etiam diximus, præterquam quod [illegible] triculum cum proximis partibus, valida autem eſt & longe craſſior, vbi [c] ventricul[illegible]oluit, q[illegible] vbi reliqua viſcera, eo quod ventriculus magis diſtendatur & oneretur ab his, quæ ſu[illegible]untur [illegible] fibras & ſubſtantiam illam duæ tunicæ propriæ ventriculi neruis quoq; continentur, & venis atq; [illegible]tiis: per neruos vim habent ſentiendi, per venas impertiendi ſuccum concoctum iecinori, per [illegible] vim caloris obtinent ad viuendum & concoquēdum neceſſariam. Nerui, [d] qui ad ventriculum f[illegible]tur, molles ſunt, deriuantur enim à ſexto pari neruorum cerebri ad ventriculum grandiores tam[illegible] maxima ex parte diſtribuuntur ſuperiori [e] eius oſtio; quanquam ad reliquas eius partes etiam de[illegible]dant: ſed cum dicimus ventriculi ſubſtantiam neruoſam eſſe & potiſſimum eius tunicæ, non intelli[illegible]mus compoſitam ex neruis, ſed ex ſubſtantia ſimili ſubſtantiæ neruorum. hoc pacto Gal. [f] ſcribit venarum eſſe neruorum. Venæ, [g] vt ſupra oſtendimus, paucæ datæ ſunt ventriculo, vt qui inſtrumentum ſit coctionis, non diſtributionis, quemadmodum inteſtina, ad quæ hoc nomine plurimæ perueniunt venæ: oriuntur [h] illæ, quæ ad ventriculum feruntur, à vena porta, nullæ enim videntur ex vena caua ad ventriculum ferri, & iure, ſiquidem eſſent ociosæ, cum ventriculus alatur ex ſucco, quem efficit, & non ex ſanguine: quinque autem rami à porta propriè ad ventriculum tendunt; nam ſextus ab ea vena deriuatur, quæ à porta ad lienem pertinet, per quam melancholicus ſuccus ad ventriculum tranſmittitur, vbi appetitionem excitat: à magna arteria, qua per dorſum deſcendit, deriuantur exiles qu[illegible]dam rami ad ventriculum.

b Gal. lib. 6 de anat. c. 7.
c Gal lib. 4. de vſu p. c. 10. & 16.
d Gal. lib. 16. de vſu p. c. 4.
e Gal. 4. de vſu p. c. [illegible]
f Gal. 16. epid. com. 2.
g Gal 4. de vſu par. c. 5.
h Gal lib. de venarum ſec. c. 2.

Expoſita materia ventriculi, ſequitur forma, quæ & ipſa valde appoſita eſt ad officium ventriculi: primo n. figura [i] rotunda eſt, quæ minime iniuriis exponitur: maxime capax eſt, quod ob cibi & potionis copiam neceſſarium fuit, præterquā quod talis plurimum aptatur loco inter iecur & lienem, vbi ventriculus reſidet; non tamen eſt ventriculus omnino rotundus, ſed oblongus verſus ſiniſtram partē propter gulam, verſus dextram propter inferius oſtium & ianitorem, cui affixum eſt inteſtinum: à poſteriori vero parte deprimitur à ſubiectis corporibus, quibus cedit, ita vt cauus magis, quam gibbus appareat. Superficies interna ventriculi aſperior facta eſt, vt firmius retineantur, quæ ſumuntur, rugat autem ad vtrunq; oſtium, vbi contrahitur: reliquis partibus non ita inæqualis eſt, neq; cellulas præfert, qualis ventriculus ruminantium belluarum; ſi interna ventriculi ſuperficies læuior ſit, minus belle retinet, ita vt elabantur, quæ ſumuntur, priuſquā concoquantur, ſequaturque illud alui profluuiū, quod inteſtinorum lætitas nominatur. Peruius autem eſt ventriculus duobus foraminibus, ſuperiori oſtio ad gulam, & inferiori ad inteſtina; quod ſuperius eſt, [k] latius eſt, vt per ipſum tranſire poſſint, quæ deuorantur, craſſa, dura & nondum confecta; quod inferius eſt, anguſtius debet exitum præbere his, quæ mitigata ſunt & cocta: eſt autē ianitor iuſtus, neq; ſinit exire, niſi quæ conuenit; aſſurgit etiam ibi glandula quædam eius anguſtiam augens, ita vt non patiatur facile labi, quæ adhuc cruda ſunt; reſidet glandula hæc iuxta ianitorem, qui annuli ſpeciem refert; aſſurgit & alia glandula iuxta ſuperius oſtium, quod, vt proxime diximus, laxius eſt. Quamuis autem ventriculus cum inanis eſt, paruus videatur, plurimum tamen [l] diſtenditur, perinde atq; vterus, & ad tantam magnitudinem peruenit, quanta poteſt capere eſculenta & poculenta neceſſaria. Homini vnus tantum ventriculus datus eſt, non plures, vt belluis ruminantibus, [m] quæ cibis veſcuntur durioribus; homini, qui molliora ſumit & minus aſpera, vnus ſufficit. Supereſt ventriculi ſitus, qui ſummum naturæ artificium declarat: poſitus enim [n] eſt non proxime ſub ore, quod aptius videbatur ad cibos ſtatim accipiendos, ſed ſub thorace, qui ſic expedite aerem & ducere poteſt & reflare. Vergit autem ventriculus magis in ſiniſtram partem, vt cedat iecinori, quod a dextra collocatum eſt, propter cuius ſitum ſublimiorem in dextra parte iuxta ſeptum tranſuerſum relinquitur ſpacium à dextra parte fundo ventriculi, quod alioquin inane manſiſſet, neque poſſet fundus ventriculi collocari à ſiniſtra; nam id ſpacium occupatur à liene: ſic autem collocatus ventriculus maxime ad coctionem [o] accommodatur; vndiq; enim fouetur, ſuperne à ſepto tranſuerſo, inferne ab omento atque inteſtinis. ex dextro autem latere à iecinore, ex ſiniſtro à liene, quæ duo viſcera Ariſtoteles [p] conferre ad coctionem voluit: ante ab abdomine, ab omento, à vena illa, quæ ab vmbilico ad iecur pertinens iam obcæcata multa adipe obducitur; pone à vena caua, ab arteria magna, à muſculis dorſi. Hactenus de compoſitione ventriculi ex materia & forma.

i Gal. lib. 4. de vſu p. c. 7.
k Gal. 4. de vſu p. c. [illegible]
l Ga. 3. acut. com. 39.
m Gal. 6 de anato. c. 3.
n Gal. 4. lib. de vſu p. [illegible]
o Gal. 4. de vſu p c. 8.
p Ariſt. li. 3. de partibus anim. c. 7.

H

Proximum eſt, vt res ſecundum naturam ad ventriculum attinentes perſequamur. Pertinet ad ventriculum ſanitas alia per conſenſum, alia per eſſentiam: illa, quæ per conſenſum eſt, partim ad cerebrum & neruos refertur, partim ad os & cibos, qui ſumuntur. Vt ventriculus facere ſuum officium poſſit, neceſſe eſt accipiat à cerebro [q] per neruos ſexti paris ſpiritus, acriora ſentiendi vim præbentes, vt eius os ſentiat motionem ſugentium venarum, & ita excitetur appetitus; neceſſe eſt item ab ore accipiat qualia & quanta, tum quo tempore, & quo ordine conuenit accipere: debent [r] ea conficī[illegible]q[illegible]æ ſumuntur, priuſquam deuorentur, neque ſatis hoc eſt, ſed debet eſſe eorum qualitas, quantitas, tempus & ordo conueniens; ſi in aliquo horum erretur, [s] non perficitur coctio: nam ſi quæ ſumuntur, calore, frigore, humore, vel ſiccitate excedant, vt ſiue per ſe, ſiue per minus idoneum apparatum praua ſint, aut ſi ſumantur intempeſtiue, id eſt, antequam cocta ſint, quæ prius ſumpta erant, aut ſi non ſeruetur debitus ordo, ſed ante ingerantur, quæ dura & craſſa ſunt, dein quæ mollia & tenuia, coctionem lædi neceſſe erit.

Verum dubitari poteſt cum propter hos errores læditur, dicaturne lædi facultas concoquens, & ventriculus ægrotare. Alii aliter ſentiunt, [t] aſſerunt nonnulli tunc etiam facultatem offendi, quod

alii

q Gal 3. de loc aff 7
r Gal. 3. de nat fa. c. 16.
s Gal lib. de cau ſymp. ca 1.
t Gal 1 de loc aff c. 3. & 4

A [illegible] odi cauſam non [illegible] citur co[illegible] ſumuntur, dicenda [illegible] non cocta, quemadmodum Eraſiſtratus acinos & oſſa fructuum, ſed quomodocunque dicamus, nihil refert, modo intelligamus, an coquantur, quæ ſumuntur, & an ventriculus ipſe naturaliter vel præter naturam affectus ſit. Sanitas per eſſentiam vel ad ſimplicem ſubſtantiam, hoc eſt, ad materiam ſpectat, vel ad compoſitionem multiformem; ſanitas materiæ conſiſtit in temperatione moderata: eadem autem fere eſt in ventriculo, quæ in cute, nam aut media eſt aut ad mediam proxime accedit: ſubſtantia enim ventriculi [a] carnoſa calidior eſt & humidior cute, neruoſa frigidior & ſiccior, fibræ fere ſimiles ſunt cuti; copioſus autem eſt calor ventriculi, cum inſito ille accedat, qui à proximis partibus influit: caloris ergo in ventriculo magna copia eſt, ſed qualitas moderata, ita vt bene conficere cibum poſſit & elixare, cum ſit calor humidus potius, quam ſiccus, & non aſſare, vt [b] voluit Eraſiſtratus.

a Gal. 1 de temp. c. 5.
b Gal. lib. 2. de nat. fac. ca. 6.

Sanitas ad compoſitionem multiformem ſpectans refertur ad figuram, ſuperficiem cauã, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum ſecundum naturam: præterea ad vnitatem, quæ communis eſt etiam materiæ. Differentiæ ſanitatis in ventriculo, vt in aliis partibus, ternæ attenduntur, perfectiſſima, perfecta, & imperfecta, ſiue ſit per conſenſum, ſiue per eſſentiam, tum ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam pertineat; quælibet enim perfectiſſima eſt, ſi ſanitas perfectiſſima ſit: perfecta, ſi perfecta: at ſi imperfecta
B ſit, præſtat exponere, quot modis reddatur talis. Mitto illam, quæ per conſenſum eſt à cerebro, & neruis, aut ab ore & his, quæ ſumuntur, venio ad eam, quæ per eſſentiam pertinet ad ventriculum, & primo ad materiæ temperationem, deinde ad compoſitionem multiformem.

Temperatio ventriculi imperfectam ſanitatem conſtituit, vbi à moderatione recedat exceſſu vnius vel etiam alterius qualitatis, non tamen ita, vt euidenter quotidiana vitæ munera offendat; reſident autem ipſæ qualitates excedentes vel in ſolida ſubſtantia, vel in humore, qui ipſi inhæret: eſt autem interdum æqualis, interdum inæqualis, ita vt alia parte calidior ſit, alia frigidior; tum alia humidior, alia ſiccior: ſæpe euenit, [c] vt iecur calidius ſit, ventriculus frigidior; euenit interdum, vt in ipſo ventriculo [d] aliæ partes alio modo ſint affectæ, vt os & fundus: affert cuiuslibet qualitatis exceſſus imbecillitatem, præſertim frigoris; verum [e] cauſari oportet eiuſmodi aliquem exceſſum & non imbecillitatem, vbi cibus non concoquitur. Humor, qui exceſſum eſt [illegible] dictarum qualitatum, aut [f] gignitur in ventriculo, aut aliunde ad ipſum fertur: gignitur ſecundum naturam in ventriculo pituita, ſed multo copioſior, vbi & ipſe frigidior fuerit, & quæ ſumuntur, idonea ſunt, quæ in pituitam vertantur: hæc quo diutius in eo retinetur, magis [g] glutinoſa redditur: gignitur etiam in ventriculo bilis, non tamen flaua, quæ tantum contrahitur in iecinore, ſed alia, quæ quod porri colorem referat porracea dicitur: gignitur [h] autem non in quouis ventriculo, nec ex quibuſuis cibis & potionibus, ſed in eo, qui calidior eſt,
C ab homine alioqui bilioſo, qui labore, vigiliis, inedia conficiatur; non ex carne ſuilla aut pane, ſed ex cibis calidioribus & praui ſucci: fertur aliunde humor ad ventriculum, cum pituita à cerebro ad ipſum deſtillat; [i] varie autem ventriculum & eius actionem lædit, prout dulcis fuerit, vel ſalſa: plurima vero deſcendit locis humidioribus, quemadmodum Romæ: [k] deſcendit autem modo frigida in ventrem frigidum, aut calida in calidum, modo contra hæc in frigidum, illa in calidum, quod deterius eſt, quam ſi in ſimilem deſtillaret: ſed longe maior noxa ſequitur, vbi frigida pituita in calidum ventriculum confluat, qui non facile poſſit aut euomere, aut deiicere, ſequitur enim, vt ea putreſcat. Fertur etiam ad ventriculum aliquando flaua bilis ad partibus, quæ iuxta ſunt, præſertim vbi imbecillus [m] ſit, id quod præcipue euenit, vbi eius os mordetur, non tamen facile ad ipſum confluit, niſi tenuis ſit. Tranſmittitur interdum ad ventriculum flaua bilis ex veſica fellis per canalem, [n] qui ob vitioſam compoſitionem ab ipſa ad ventriculum pertinet, quo fit, vt illi etiam, qui pituitoſi, euomant flauam bilem. Efficit ſanitatem imperfectam aliquando vitium ad magnitudinem attinens, veluti cum ventriculus ita paruus à natura effingitur, vt non poſſit capere tantum cibi & potionis, quantum neceſſe eſt ad alendum corpus, aut diſtendi citra noxam, cuiuſmodi ille fuit, quem [o] Galenus alicubi commemorat. Redditur etiam ſanitas ventriculi minus perfecta, quod ad numerum ſpectat, cum aliquid in eo præter naturam redundat, veluti cibus [p] iam coctus, qui cum non deſcendit ad inteſtina, corrumpitur, velut item flaua bilis aut pituita, quæ poteſt & in ſinu [q] ventriculi verſari, & internæ eius tunicæ hærere, & ab eius ſubſtantia cumbibi; ſi in ſinu verſetur eiuſmodi vitium, ad numerum refertur, ſi à tunicis com-
D bibatur, aut iiſdem inhæreſcat, ad temperationem immoderatam. Cauſæ ſanitatis ventriculi ad initia procreationis & ad auxilia medicinalis artis referuntur, quæ vbi ſecundum naturam ſint, ſanitatem efficiunt perfectiſſimam, perfectam, vel imperfectam: proprie autem actiones dicuntur imperfectæ, cum non ſunt ex toto ſimiles illis, quas faciunt ſani, neque illis, quas ægrotantes, ſed aliquid à naturali ſtatu recedunt, vel quod diminutæ ſint, vel quod deprauatæ: neque enim dum ſanitas manet, poſſunt ex toto auferri, ſed aliquo pacto imminui aut deprauari, ſicuti cum cibus vel parum concoquitur vel corrumpitur, & in aliam qualitatem mutatur; ſicut etiam cum homo tentatur nauſea, aut os ventriculi mordetur non modo à ſuccis, qui in eo continentur, ſed etiam à cibis, quod iis potiſſimum accidit, quibus huc acerrimo ſenſu præditum eſt; nam veluti acris ſenſus oculorum cauſa eſt, cur cernantur interna, quæ minuta & tenuia ſunt, laterentque aſpectum, ſi non ita acris eſſet: ita acerrimus ſenſus [r] in ore ventriculi eſt cauſa, cur quæ mordent, magis moleſta ſint.

c Gal. 3. de alim fa. vlt. c. 16.
d Gal. 1. de lo. aff. c. 6. & lib 5. de locis aff. c. 6.
e Gal. lib. de diff. mor. c. 5.
f Gal. 2. de nat. fac. [illegible] 9.
g Gal. 5. lib. de vſu par. ca. 4.
h Gal. l. 2. de temp. c. 6.
i Gal. 6 de tu. val. 9 & 6. apho. com. 2.
k Gal. 2. de temp. c. 6.
l Gal. lib. 6. de tu. val. c. 10.
m Gal. li. de cibis bonis & mali ſucci. c. [illegible]
n Gal. de arte med. c. 74. & lib. 2. de temp. c. 6.
o Galen. de arte medi. c. 71.
p Gal. 3 de cauſ. ſymp. ca. 2.
q Galen. 7. meth. c. 11.
r Gal. 6 de tu. val. c. 10.

Hæc, quæ ſecundum naturam pertinere ad ventriculum monſtrauimus, qua ratione recognoſcantur in homine ſano, nunc videndum eſt: latent autem ſenſum & idcirco inueſtigari coniectura debent. Sanitas in vniuerſum ſeu per conſenſum, ſeu per eſſentiam, tum ſeu ad materiam, ſeu ad formam referatur, colligenda eſt ex cauſis illis, à quibus effici poteſt, ex his, quæ ſano ventriculo conſueuerunt prodeſſe aut obeſſe, ex effectis ſecundũ naturam. Differentiæ ſanitatis perfectiſſimæ, perfectæ, vel imperfectæ ſimili differentia propoſitorum ſignorum denunciantur; ſed præſtat ſeorſum ſanitatis ſpecies perſequi, & primum illas, quæ per conſenſum in ventriculo attenduntur. Requiris ventriculus, vt fungi

ſuo

ſuo munere potiſt, ſanitatem per conſenſum à cerebro & ... bentem ſentiendi vim, coniicitur hæc ex cauſis, vt ex cerebro & neruis ſecundum naturam ... coniicitur ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, vbi quæ iuuant, aut lædunt cerebrum & neruos, ... que, aut lædunt ventriculum; coniicitur deniq; ex effectis, veluti ex ſenſu & appetitu, qui vbi ... naturam in ventriculo ſe oſtendat, ſanitatem per conſenſum à cerebro & neruis in eodem ... ciat. Attenditur etiam in ventriculo ſanitas per conſenſum ab ore, quam ſignificant cauſæ, ... res oris ſecundum naturam affectæ, tum quæ ingeruntur qualitate, copia, tempore, & ordine, ... quibus accedunt effecta, quemadmodum perfectio coctionis in ventriculo & deiecti..., quæ apparere ſolet in homine ſano. Sanitas per eſſentiam ſpectans ad materiam ventriculi in ... temperatio conſiſtit: hæc ſi fuerit moderata, colligitur ex cauſis, quas paulo ante propoſuimus, modera... vtilitate, quam afferunt moderata, & noxa, quam immoderata, ex effectis deniq, ſecundum naturam, & primum ex actionibus ipſius ventriculi, vt ex [a] coctione, quæ perficitur in eiuſmodi ventri..., ex affectibus & qualitatibus ſub ſenſum cadentibus, cum non frigus, non æſtum, non acorem, non nidorem, aut aliud præter naturam repræſentant, ex expulſis, vt ex deiectione, ſi, vt docet Hippocr. [b] ... lis & figurata ſit, tempeſtiue reddatur, & quantitati reſpondeat eorum, quæ ſumpta fuerint. Calid... ventriculi temperatio deprehenditur ex cauſis, vbi ſimiles fuerint antegreſſæ, tum ex eo, quod gaud... calidioribus, quamuis ferre diuturniorem ipſorum vſum [c] nequeat, neque lædunt moderato vſu frigidiorum; magis autem valet [d] ad concoquendum, quam ad appetendum, conficit, quæ duriora [e] ſunt & coctu difficilia, vt bubulam carnem, quæ facilia ſunt, veluti piſces ſaxatiles, corrumpit, ita vt nidorem [f] quendam præſeferant. Sitis hominem vexat, quam ſuperat potio aquæ frigidæ, & non frigida ... ira- F
tio, ſicut illam, [g] quæ oritur ex calore thoracis. Quod ſpectat ad affectus & qualitates corporis, percipit homo nidorem, cum cibi & potiones corrumpuntur, & vbi partes, quæ circa ventriculum ſunt, tangantur, calidiores ſentiuntur, expulſa, vt deiectio, acriora ſunt & colorata.

Frigidior ventriculi temperatio notatur à cauſis antegreſſis, vbi frigidæ fuerint, notatur etiam, quod homo gaudet frigidis, quamuis non diu ferat [h] eorum vſum; à moderate calidis non offenditur, plus appetit [i] quam concoquat, non facile ſuperat frigidiores ac duriores cibos, ſed magis acidos reddi... ſentit homo acidum ructum, & vbi tanguntur partes circa ventriculum, frigidiores apparent.

Humidiorem ventriculum demonſtrant ſimiles cauſæ antegreſſæ, tum humida, quibos gaudet, quamuis non diu ferat eorum vſum; quod ſpectat ad actiones & proprie ad appetitionem, ... [k] ſiti, quod ad qualitates, lingua humidior [l] eſt, quod ad expulſa, aluus fluit. At vbi ventriculi ... tio ſicca fuerit, antegreſſæ ſunt ſimiles cauſæ: delectatur homo ſiccis, incidit [m] in ſitim, ſed pauca p... ne contentus eſt; nam ſi plurima ſumatur, fluitat; aluus adſtricta eſt potius, quam fluat. Vbi ventriculi temperatio non vna tantum qualitate, ſed altera etiam excedat, colligitur ex iiſdem ſignis vnam tantum demonſtrantibus proxime expoſitis, ſed debent inter ſe [n] componi, vt ad ſignificandam temperationem calidiorem & humidiorem coniungenda ſimul ſunt ſigna calidioris & ſigna humidioris ventriculi iam enarrata.

Sequuntur ſigna nunc demonſtrantia exceſſum primarum qualitatum inhærentium, non proxime ſolidis partibus, ſed humoribus. Verſatur frequenter in ventriculo pituita, præſertim cum in eo ſecundum naturam gignatur; verſatur & flaua bilis, ſed hæc caloris & ſiccitatis, illa frigoris & humoris exceſſum affert; vtraque ſi in ſinu ventriculi verſetur, deiectione aut vomitu facile educitur, di... ſi hæreat tunicis, ita vt poſtulet extenuantia, incidentia, ac detergentia; ſed multo adhuc difficilius, ſi im... ibita in ipſis fuerit; poſtulat enim [o] medicamentum purgans, veluti hieram, ita vt hinc colligi poſſit, quo loco pituita aut flaua bilis reſideat; quod ſi ad os ventriculi vergat, vomitu reddi ſolet, ſi ad fundum deiectione. Vtra vero ſit pituita, ne, an flaua bilis, & num in ventriculo genita fuerit, an aliunde ad ipſum confluxerit, hoc quoque diſtinguere maxime ad rem pertinet. Pituita plurima gignitur in ventriculo frigidiore ex cibis frigidis multis & coctu difficilibus, à quibus homo læditur, gaudet vſu calidiorum, vt vini, piperis, [p] olei nardini: percipit grauitatem in ventriculo, excernit cruda & pituitoſa tam vomitu, quam deiectione. Interdum pituita non gignitur in ventriculo, ſed ad ipſum à cerebro [q] deſtillat, id quod deprehendes ex affectu cerebri, quod pituitam multam contrahit, quam ad inferiores partes partim detrudit, partim patitur confluere. præterea ex ventriculo, qui naturaliter non ſit aptus ad gignendam pituitæ multitudinem. Flaua bilis in ventriculo redundans deprehenditur ex cauſis, ſiue gignentibus, ſiue tranſmittentibus, quamquam non gignitur in ventri- H
culo, niſi bilis illa, quam porraceam dicunt. Cognoſcitur & ex iuuantibus ac lædentibus, iuuant, quæ ipſam educunt, lædunt, quæ eandem augent; cognoſcetur denique ex effectis; concoquit [r] enim biliosus ventriculus, quæ dura ſunt, corrumpit, quæ facilia, homo torquetur ſiti, quam affert flaua [s] bilis cum ventriculum tentat, ſentitur morſus [t] in ore ventriculi & æſtus, deiiciuntur aut euomuntur bilioſa. quod ſi non gignatur in ventriculo, ſed tranſmittatur, quamuis eadem afferat effecta, & eadem poſtulet auxilia, cum iam in ventriculo reſidet, diſcernitur tamen ex cauſis: tranſmittitur n. ad ventriculum, vbi redundat ex partib. quæ iuxta ſunt, vbi imbecillus eſt. Tranſmittitur interdum à canali, qui à veſica fellis præter naturã ad ventriculũ pertinet, & non tantũ ad inteſtina, ſicuti naturaliter ... d vbi eiuſmodi canalis præter naturam ſit, [u] coniicitur maxime ex eo, quod in homine pituit... ... quio non contrahente plurimã flaua bilẽ ipſa in ventriculo redundet, atq; euomatur. De ... imperfectæ ſanitatis ad ventriculi materiam pertinentibus ſatis dictum eſt: pergamus ad ea, quæ coniecturam faciunt formæ imperfectæ. Si canalis præter naturam, quem diximus à veſica fellis ad ventriculum pertineat, coniicitur ex copia [x] flauæ bilis, quæ in ventriculo verſatur, quamuis non multa contrahatur in homine, cum frigidior ſit: ſi imperfecta ſanitas formæ ventriculi ad magnitudinem attineat, ita vt minor ſit, quam vt commode capere poſſit, quæ neceſſaria ſunt ad alendum, ſub ſenſum cadit, ſi prominear, [y] alioquin ſignificatur à iuuantibus & lædentibus & ab effectis, gaudet enim eſcu-
le tis

a Gal. lib. 2. de temp. c. 6.
b Hippo. 2. progn. text. 13.
c Gal. de arte med. c. 63.
d Gal. de arte med. 62.
e Gal. 2. de temp. 6.
f Gal. 4. 6 epid. com. 25.
g Gal. de arte med. c. 64.
h Gal. de arte med. c. 63.
i Gal. 2. lib. aph. com. 20
k Gal. de arte med. c. 61.
l Gal. 6. aph. com. 32.
m Gal. de arte med. c.
n Gal. de arte med. c. 64.
o Gal. methodi ca. 11.
p Gal. de in val. c. 1.
q Gal. 6. de in val. c. 9. & 10
r Gal. 1. de alim. fac. c. 1.
s Gal. 4. aph. com. 19.
t Gal. 4. aph. com.
u Gal. 2. de temper. c. 6.
x Gal. 1. arte med. c. 74.
y Gal. de art. med.

A [illegible] ſtatu [illegible] in ſecundis [illegible] excitantibus [illegible] ſequuntur, [illegible] me-
[illegible] æ p [illegible] ſtrui [illegible] ſtare di[illegible] ſectam [illegible] itatem, ſub qua [illegible] ventri[illegible]
[illegible] us con[illegible] nu fluctuan[illegible] cibum [illegible]
[illegible] t ventri[illegible], et or ad qualitatem, op[illegible] tempus, aut ordinem [illegible]
[illegible] dem [illegible] uant per vomitum, vel deiectionem, [illegible] ſum educen[illegible]
dem ai gentia, & tandem [illegible] fecta, vt anxietas quædam in ventriculo, & ructus n[illegible]
præſ fetens, ſi fuerit [illegible] tur in ventriculi ſinu, ſiue flaua bilis, ſi [illegible] pituita, coll[illegible]
[illegible] ta enarratis hactenus de cognitione ſanitatis ventriculi & in vniuerſum & [illegible] ſque ſpe[illegible]
[illegible] æ ipſius.

Cauſæ præſentis ſanitatis cum antegreſſæ ſint, non poſſunt comprehendi ex aliis cauſis, à quibus [illegible] ſtectæ ſunt, cum hæ magis lateant, non ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, cum ei, quod non amplius eſt, [illegible] poſſit prodeſſe aut obeſſe: tantum igitur deprehenduntur ex effectis, hoc eſt [illegible] differentiæ ſanita-[illegible], quæ ſimiles cauſas demonſtrat, vt perfectiſſimas, perfectas, vel imperfectas. [illegible] partim [illegible] u ac-[illegible] piuntur, partim coniectura: appetitus & ſenſus ventriculi ſentiuntur ab [illegible], actiones [illegible] mi-
B niſtræ colliguntur ea cauſis & effectis. Expulſa, vt deiectio, affectus & qualitates corporis ad ventriculum attinentes ſenſui ſubiiciuntur. Ex futuris prædicere euentum oportet [illegible] pore ac [illegible] ta: euentus, qui expectatur, aut eſt permanſio in eodem ſtatu, aut mutatio in meliorem, [illegible] rem, id quod colligetur ex cauſis ex ipſa natura, ex victu ac præſidiis, quibus homo vtitur, aut vteretur: ſi erunt eædem, quæ ante, manebit homo in eodem ſtatu; ſi mutentur, tranſi[illegible] in alium, celerius quidem ſi cauſæ validiores ſuerint, tardius, ſi imbecilliores. Via mutationis, ſi qua [illegible] mutanda [illegible], ad externa refertur; fiet enim mutatio per ea, quæ admouebuntur; ſed ſi humor educendus ſit, p[illegible] erit à natura & [illegible], & ſimul cum auxiliis artis euocari.

Supereſt exponenda ratio, qua conſeruari poſſint, quæ ſecundum naturam ad ventriculum pertinere [illegible] ſtrauimus, aut etiam corrigi, vbi fuerint imperfecta: poſtulat hæc præcepta quædam communia, & quædam propria. Communia primum enarrabimus, referunt autem ad commune ſubiectum, quod tractatur, ad ventriculum videlicet, in quo finem docuimus attendi, & idoneam compoſitionem ex materia & forma ad ipſum exequendum; indicant omnia hæc aliquid ad conſeruationem ſpectans [illegible] ius conſiſtit in actione ventriculi, cuius dignitatem ac ſpeciem perpendere oportet, nec non ſen[illegible] m, quem poſtulat. Dignitas actionis monet facultatem, à qua proficiſcitur, conſeruandam eſſe, defendendamque ab [illegible] is omnibus, à quibus minui aut labefactari poſſit, quod minus facere cogeremur, ſi actio eſſet minus digna, hoc eſt, minus ad vitam neceſſaria, in hoc enim conſiſtit dignitas [a] actionis. Actio [b] ventriculi quamuis minus præcipua ſit, quam actio cordis, eſt tamen ad vitam neceſſaria, &
C ideo refertur inter illas, quarum dignitatis haberi ratio debet: tunc autem partis facultatem tuemur, cum tuemur calorem eius naturalem, quo cuiuslibet facultatis eſſentia continetur, & præcipue concoquentis, ob quam ventriculum diximus fuiſſe à natura conſtitutum; concoquit enim alimentum, quod reliquis omnibus partibus ſuppeditatur, quo munere potiſſimum fungitur per calorem naturalem quem ſi conſeruemus, ventriculi quoque facultatem conſeruabimus. Conſeruatur calor in ventriculo, vt in quauis alia re, cum defenditur à contrario, & cum habet pabulum, quo retineatur, nam vbi eo deſtituitur, euolat: aduerſantur naturali calori, quæ tota ſubſtantia pugnant cum natura noſtra, veluti venena, quæ vitari debere clarius eſt, quam vt percipi debeat; aduerſantur eidem, quæ valde refrigerant, [c] quamobrem hæc, dum ventriculus tractatur, neque intus danda ſunt, neque extrinſecus imponenda: maxime autem danda opera eſt, ne deſtitutus pabulo deficiat; deſtituitur autem, vbi aut non reficitur, quod aſſidue conſumitur, aut exhalat, quæ ne accidant, perpetuo prohibendum eſt ſed multo magis vbi ventriculus imbecillus eſt, ita vt minus belle concoquat, quæ ingeruntur, neque tamen euidenti aliquo morbo laboret; tunc enim ignari cauſantur [d] imbecillitatē, quam Medicus temperat [illegible] buit immoderatæ, nam vbi ventriculus frigidior ſit, nequit coctionem perficere. Frigidiorem ventriculum reddit inopia caloris naturalis, quem augere oportet partim vitando quæ ipſum imminuunt, partim dando, ea quæ actu, vel potentia ipſum fouere poſſint, partim reficiendo ſubſtantiam, partim prohibendo, ne exhalet. Imminuitur naturalis ventriculi calor: [illegible] vigiliis, [illegible] ſtudiis, quibus abſti-
D nendum eſt; fouetur idem, ſi ſuperdentur, quæ actu calida ſunt, veluti ſi ſuperimponatur ventriculo [e] catulus pinguis aut puerulus, fouetur & medicamentis potentia calidis, huiuſmodi ſunt, quæ græce aromata dicuntur, veluti [f] Zinziber & piper; huiuſmodi eſt & cortex citri, [g] qui eo nomine purgantibus medicamentis admiſcetur, quod ventriculo gratus ſit, ſicut reliqua omnia, quæ bene olent, [illegible] quæ ma[illegible] rata. Cauendum tamen, ne medicamenta quæ calefaciunt, nimis acria ſint, ne [illegible] ventriculum mordeant; talia enim [i] & nauſeam & faſtidium faciunt, quæ magis moderata ſunt, [illegible] calorem augent, & ita conferunt ad concoquendum, vnde [k] πεπτικὰ græce nominantur: [illegible] hæc ad ventriculum illum, qui ſine euidenti aliquo affectu imbecillus eſt, ita vt nequeat coctionem perfi[illegible]. Reſtituitur ſubſtantia, qua naturalis calor ventriculi continetur [illegible] ibis & potionibus: [illegible] ventriculum imprimis vinum, [l] præſertim vbi album ſit & modice adſtringat, præterquam quod tale caput minime tentat. Celſus [m] ad firmandum ventriculum eorum, qui inedia læduntur dat panem ex vino; ſed ſeu reficiendæ æqualiter ſint vires totius corporis, ſeu maxime ventriculi, ea potiſſimum [illegible] gere oportet, quæ ab homine expetuntur, ſiquidem [n] ventriculus viſceribus ac venis [illegible] ruens [illegible] nt, qualia his conueniunt. lingua autem iudex eſt eorum, quæ deſiderantur a ventriculo, [illegible] dem tunica circumdatur; vbi homo [o] ſecundum naturam affectus ſit, ea expetit, quæ ſunt [illegible] pinguia & dulcia, quæ [illegible] plurimum alimenti præbent & celeriter imp[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] diiudicari debent & non ſapore duntaxat, illi, qui præter naturā [r] affecti ſunt, &

detatam

a Gal. [illegible] metho. [illegible] d Gal. in lib. de morbor. [illegible] e Gal. lib. [illegible] metho. [illegible] f Gal. lib. [illegible] de alim. facul. [illegible] cap. 37. h Gal. 5. [illegible] i Gal. lib. de [illegible] [illegible] de simpl. med. fac. c. 23 l Gal. de [illegible] [illegible] lib. de cibis boni & mali [illegible] [illegible] lib. 6 de [illegible] [illegible] med. fa. ca. [illegible] de Re [illegible]

[illegible] tempus [illegible] quem in[illegible] [illegible] tur ad [illegible] vt niſi [illegible] [illegible] debe[illegible], quæ ſ[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] à ventri[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alioquin æquales [illegible] [illegible] oportet conſuetudinem [illegible] [illegible] & inſueta. Inop[illegible] nati caloris [illegible] etiam [illegible] [illegible] ſubito multus concubitus, hic maxime [b] ventriculum [illegible], quem ca[illegible] [illegible] licet impleat corpus: exhalat paulatim calor & in vapores abit ac diſſipatur, [illegible] ſtantia, qua continetur, quamobrem aliena ventriculo ſunt quæcunque ſiue intus de[illegible] ſecus imponantur, relaxandi vim habent, veluti ea, quæ [c] tepida ſunt, aut pinguia, [d] [illegible] ventriculū confirmant, quod ſi ob aliquem ventriculi affectum admouere aliquando [illegible] mur, admiſcemus [e] adſtringentia, quæ tantum abeſt, vt aditum exhalanti calori patefa[illegible] ipſum claudant & retentis calidis vaporibus naturalis caloris ſubſtantiam augeant. [illegible] autem illorum exitum tam ea, quæ obſtruunt, quam ea quæ adſtringunt; obſtruunt illa, quæ [illegible] leno emplaſtica vocantur, & admouentur ad maturandum pus. ſed præſtat ad vent[illegible]culum [illegible] rius vt, quæ adſtringunt; hæc enim ſiue ſumantur, ſiue ſuperdentur, ad ipſum maxime ac[illegible] tur; contrahunt enim eius ſubſtantiam, quo fit, vt calor non exhalet, ſed retineatur cibus, & appetitus: quæ omnia cum efficiant [h] adſtringentia præſidia, non mirum, ſi ventriculo [i] gra[illegible] nocet tamen immoderatus eorum vſus, quod & [k] aluum ſupprimat, & alimenti [l] diſt[illegible] impediat: quamobrem illis moderate vtendum eſt, & tunc potiſſimum, cum aut ventri[illegible] becillus, [m] aut alius fluit. Qui ſecundum naturam affecti ſunt delectantur [n] dulcibus: medi[illegible]ta, quæ [o] ad imbecillum ventriculum adhibentur, στομαχικὰ græce nominantur, omnia ad[illegible] vini habent, quemadmodum ſpica [p] nardi. Quæ ita adſtringunt, vt [q] acerba ſint, quemadm[illegible] galla, valent ad ventriculum exſolutum, quæcunque vero auſtera admodum ſunt, non tamen [illegible]ba, licet aliquam alendi vim habeant, magis tamen accommodantur ad confirmandum ve[illegible] medicamenta, quemadmodum mala punica, pira, meſpila: huiuſmodi etiam ſunt [illegible] oleæ, [illegible] quæ nondum in arbore maturuerunt, tum vuæ, [t] quæ in vinaceis ſeruantur, præterea herbæ [illegible] [u] ſed maxime firmat ventriculum confectio illa, quæ fit ex malis [x] coroneis cui conueniunt et [illegible] ſurculi [illegible] auſteri, vt rubi ac vitis; extrinſecus imponitur [illegible] maſtiche; componitur etiam med[illegible] tum à Galeno, [a] quod accipit ceræ, vnguenti nardini, vtriuſque parem portionem, aloes & ma[illegible] vtriuſque partem octauam, liquatur cera ex vnguento nardino, quibus refrigeratis additur puluis [illegible] nuiſſimus ex aloe & maſtiche.

Sed linquamus dignitatem actionis ventriculi; videamus, quid monſtret eius ſpecies, monſ[illegible]at tem in ipſa plurimum inſiſtendum eſſe, vbi exerceri, ab eadem vacandum, vbi quieſcere oportea[illegible] [illegible]dos enim inſtar cæterarum partium tunc exercetur, cum ſuo munere fungitur, tunc quieſ[illegible] ab eo vacat. Præcipuum munus ventriculi eſt ea concoquere, quæ acceperit, in quo docuit Hippo[illegible]tes [b] ipſum laborare, quamobrem vbi quieſcere debeat, aut pauciori cibo vtemur, aut inedia, [illegible] erceri, plurimum cibi dabimus; quanquam exercetur etiam, cum ructu [c] mouetur. In actione d[illegible] attendi non tantum dignitatem ac ſpeciem, ſed etiam ſenſum, qui vbi viget, quemadmodu[illegible] ventriculi, abſtinendum [d] ab illis præſidiis, a quibus mordetur & exaſperatur, veluti ab acribus, ſal[illegible] amaris, quæ niſi valde neceſſaria ſint, Galenus [e] vitari voluit ob acriorem ventriculi ſenſum. Materi[illegible] ventriculi temperationem poſtulat ex primis qualitatibus, nec non modum ſubſtantiæ, qui ad ſec[illegible] das refertur.

Temperatio ventriculi, ſi omnes eius particulæ æſtimentur, parum recedit a cute, quæ moderata [illegible] quare vt ſeruetur, ſimilibus opus eſt, hoc eſt, moderatis, quæ frigidiora ſunt, ventriculum lædun[illegible] & calorem debilitent, à quo perficienda coctio eſt, & ventriculum mordeant [f] perinde atque [illegible] præterquam quod inimica ſunt [g] neruis. Quod attinet ad ſecundas qualitates ſeu modum ſubſt[illegible] [illegible]tiæ, cum ſit concreta frigore, diſſoluitur calore, quemadmodum ſubſtantia neruorum, quibus a[illegible] eſt perf[illegible]io [h] aquæ calidæ, ſed fugiendum quoque acetum eſt, quod neruoſam [i] ſubſtantiam læ[illegible] & propterea inimicum eſt vtero, [k] tentat diuturnior aceti vſus neruos. De forma vero ſ[illegible] cet figuram nihil poſtulare: ſuperficiem vero monere, ne vtamur emplaſticis & glutino[illegible]is, vt ſe[illegible] naturalis ventriculi aſperitas ad retinendum neceſſaria. Sequuntur caua: diximus in ventriculo eſſe oſt[illegible], vnum ſupe[illegible]ius, per quod ingrediuntur, quæ deuorantur; alterum inferius, per quod [illegible]dun[illegible]r, quæ [illegible]cocta ſunt: monſtrant duo hæc [illegible]tia viam & dandi præſidia ad ventriculum, & [illegible] [illegible]æ ſuperant. Quæ ventriculo ſuccurrunt, non demittenda ſunt per [l] clyſterem in inteſt[illegible] [illegible]iam non perueniunt ad gracilia, ne dum ad ipſum ventriculum, & propterea non poſſunt [illegible] [illegible]tium penetrare in eum, debent igitur deuorari, quæ intus ad ventriculum dantur. Aer [m] [illegible] [illegible] cordi ſuccurrit, non ventriculo, quanquam vt aliquid potionis per aſperam arteriam [n] ad[illegible] [illegible] m de[illegible]ndit [illegible]ta aliquid aeri per gulam fertur ad ventriculum; nihil enim ſincerum ac[illegible] p[illegible]men vtilitatis afferunt pulmoni & cordi, quæ deuorantur, præſidia, ſicut v[illegible] [illegible]em [illegible]rantes ducimus. Quæ in vent[illegible]culo præter naturam redundant & educen[illegible] [illegible] educi poſſunt, & ita euomi aut de[illegible]i; docuit autem [p] Hippocrates ea via [illegible] [illegible]a maxime tentat, æſtate [q] mouendus vomitus, hyeme deiectio [illegible] [illegible]du[illegible] [illegible]tes graui[illegible]tes, qui facile deſcendant, veluti pituita; æſtate leuiores, [illegible], vt ſ[illegible] b[illegible] ſupernatant [r] euomere oportet, reliqua deiicere: oſtia vaſorum, quæ [illegible] ad [illegible]entricu[illegible]

per

[illegible] [illegible]al. [illegible] [illegible]eth. [illegible] [n] Gal lib. 10 meth. c. 10. & de arte. med. c. 6 [illegible] al. [illegible] & 1 [illegible] [illegible] .2 [illegible] .4 aphor. 4 [illegible] al. 2. de locis affec. [illegible] .9.

[Margin notes:] [illegible] 4. a Galen. 8. meth. c. [illegible] 3 Gal. 1. de alim fa. 10 e Gal. lib. 1 method. 15 f Galen meth. [illegible] g Galen. ſimpl. c. [illegible] al. 6 de [illegible] 15. & lib. de alim fa c. i Gal. lib. 3. ſimpl. 15. k Gale. 2. de ali[illegible] 26. l Galen. 1. acut. [illegible] de [illegible] Gal. [illegible] ca. [illegible] Galen. 8. ſimplic. [illegible] alen. 4. ſimp [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] al. [illegible] al. de ex[illegible] [illegible] al. 2. de alim fa [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] 4. [illegible] ſimpl [illegible] Gal. [illegible] Hipp. [illegible]

A pertineat, ſeruand[illegible] ad ventriculum poſſit humor melancholicus, qui craſſior eſt, quamobrem vita[illegible] ea, quæ vel obſtruunt vel nimis adſtringunt. Magnitudo ventriculi, quam habet non ſolum [illegible] ſed etiam plenus, monſtrat magnitudinem ſeu molem eorum, quæ intus dantur, vel extr[illegible] imponuntur, moles quanta eſſe debeat; quod ſpectat ad [illegible]metum, cum ventriculus [illegible], ad vnum [illegible] & non ad plures reſpiciendum eſſe neminem latet: ſitus ventri[illegible] mo[illegible] ſit im præſidiorum. (mitto, quæ intus danda eſſe per ſuperius oſtium diximus) quæ extrinſecus [illegible]nuntur, ſi ad eius [a] os ſpectant, ad dorſum iuxta duodecimam vertebram admouenda ſunt, ſi [illegible] iquum ventriculum deorſum, à priori parte inter præcordia dextri & ſiniſtri lateris, tum inter [illegible]ranam ſcutiformem & vmbilicum. Verum quæ ſuperimponuntur, cum non proxime attingant ventri[illegible]uli ſubſtantiam validiora eſſe debent, quàm affectus poſtulet: contra quæ [b] intus dantur, cum integris adhuc facultatibus & non remiſſis ad ventriculum perueniant, ſatis eſt, ſi talia eligantur, qualia ipſe affectus deſiderat. Ex ſitu ventriculi colligitur, ad quam partem auertere oporteat, quæ ad ipſum influunt, videtur autem eſſe in medio: [c] ita vt tàm ad ſuperiora, quam ad inferiora auertere liceat, & pariter exercere brachia atque crura: ponitur [d] tamen magis in partibus ſuperioribus, quàm in inferioribus, quo fit, vt quæ ab eo auertuntur, per clyſterem deorſum trahenda ſint, & non ad ſuperiora per [e] vomitum; miſſio ſanguinis ex cubito non ſimpliciter auertit, ſed ſimul etiam deriuat. Hactenus de communibus.

B Sequuntur propria præcepta ad conuerſationem ventriculi attinentia: conſiſtunt hæc in operibus & inſtrumentis, quæ varias ſpecies ac differentias ſanitatis deſiderant: nam cauſæ, cum iam præterierint, nihil poſtulant, effecta non adeo vrgent, vt non permittant haberi rationem ſanitatis. De ſanitate igitur loquemur, cuius quæuis ſpecies ſiue per eſſentiam, ſiue per conſenſum, tum ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam referatur, vbi vel perfectiſſima fuit, vel perfecta, operibus atque inſtrumentis actu vel potentia ſimilibus ſeruanda eſt, quæ imperfecta eſt, poteſt per ſimilia ſeruari, ſed poteſt etiam per contraria perfici, quod quo pacto fiat, iam videndum eſt. Sanitas per conſenſum, ſi ad cerebrum & neruos refertur, illis perficitur, quibus perfici imperfectam cerebri & neruorum ſanitatem monſtrauimus: ſanitas per conſenſum ab ore per[illegible] per eadem, per quæ ſanitas oris: cauendum tamen eſt, ne quid erretur in quantitate, qualitate, tempore & ordine eorum, quæ ſu[illegible]unt: ſint eſculenta & poculenta, qualia & quanta côcoqui poſſint, non variæ, [f] nam difficilius concoquuntur. Eadem tempeſtiuè dentur, & eo ordine, [g] vt ea prius ſumantur, quæ facilius coquuntur, ne corrumpantur. Sanitas ventriculi per eſſentiam ſi ad materiam ſpectet, in ipſa temperatione conſiſtit; quæ vbi minus moderata ſit, perficitur contrariis, vt calidior refrigerantibus, non ſolum potentia, ſed etiam actu ita vt referant [h] frigus aquæ fontis: valent fructus [i] æſtiui refrigerati; debent tamen vitari, quæ valde frigida ſunt, vt ſupra oſtendimus; æſtate [k] tamen frigidiora dabimus, quàm alio tempore, vitabimus mel & vinum vetus; vitabimus & [l] quæ coctu facilia ſunt, vt piſces ſaxatiles, eligemus, quæ

C ſunt duriora & non facile incaleſcunt, ne corrumpantur, vt bubulam carnem, [m] alicam reſperſam granis mali punici, exteriorem partem ſupra ventriculum inungemus oleo [n] melino, vel roſeo immaturo; frigidior ventriculus per ea calefaciendus eſt, quæ ſuperius tradita ſunt ad ventriculum, quem confirmandum eſſe diximus per ea, quæ naturalis caloris ſubſtantiam augent. Calida, quæ adhibentur exceſſui frigoris ventriculi reſpondere debent, oportet autem non tantum potentia, ſed etiam actu calida ſumere, hoc eſt, igne [o] calefacta, præſertim hyeme: medicamenta idonea ad calefaciendum ventriculum ponuntur à Galen. [p] diatrion pipereon ſimplex, vel piper album in puluerem redactum & ex aqua epotum, vel etiam ex vino, vt iuſſit [q] Gal. Antonino Imperatori: eodem ſpectat [r] Mithridatis antidotus & athanaſia. Idem efficiunt medicamenta detergentia & extenuantia; ad exteriorem partem inungendam commode adhibetur oleum nardinum, quo [s] maſtiche diluta fuerit. Sed quod attinet ad victum, cibi calefaciendi vim habeant, quod fiet, ſi aromata illis inſpergantur, vinum [t] meracius ſit, pauca autem ingeri debent & coctu facilia, id [u] quod non ſanat ventriculi frigus, neque perficit coctionem; ſed cauſa eſt, cur minus imperfecta fiat, quæ perficitur ſomno longiori: calefit præterea ventriculus, cum reſpiratione vehementiori mouetur, cum [x] thorace enim ſimul agitatur, cum exercetur per ructum, [y] qui & ſponte excitatur ab homine, & multo magis ſi bibat per vas oris anguſti, ſic etiam erumpit flatus, quem ſolet frigidus ventriculus contrahere: ſed ne contrahatur [z] flatus prohibet membrana peritoneum, vbi ſecundum naturam adſtricta fuerit, & non laxa, ſed adſtringi etiam poteſt arte, [illegible] cingulo, quo aduerſus flatum vtebatur ruſticus ille, cuius meminit [a] Gal. calor enim ſic concluſus & contractus validior efficitur in ventriculo & inteſtinis: Vbi humor exceſſerit in temperatione ventriculi, opus eſt [illegible]ccantibus, cuiuſmodi illa ſunt, quæ adſtringunt: [b] plurimum autem valet panis biſcoctus & potio aquæ, in qua bullierit guaiacum. Siccior ventriculus lacte epoto, & balneo aquæ dulcis ad moderationem reducitur: ſi excedant duæ qualitates, ſimul miſcenda ſunt ea præſidia, per quæ contra vtrunque ſeorſum pugnatur; quod ſi exceſſus inæqualis fuerit, ita vt alia qualitas excedat in ventriculo, alia in aliis partibus [c] corporis, vel alia in aliis partibus ventriculi, illi magis occurremus, quę magis excedet. Quod ſi temperationis exceſſus non verſetur propriè in ſubſtantia ſolida ventriculi, ſed in ſuccis, qui in hac vel combibiti ſunt, vel hærent, ad hos ſpectare oportebit, primum prohibendo, ne confluant ad ventriculum, dein educendo eos, qui iam in eo reſident: ſi deſcendat [d] a cerebro [illegible] ventriculum pituita, primum prouidere cerebro oportet, quemadmodum ſupra docuimus, vbi de [illegible]ebro, deque deſtillatione egimus, dein confirmare ventriculum adſtringentibus & intus datis & [illegible]ecus impoſitis: non tamen conueniunt adſtringentia, cum pituita iam recepta eſt in ventriculo: [illegible] ſam magis infringunt coguntque inhæreſcere. at ſi flaua bilis ad ventriculum fluat, ſiquidem [illegible]m fit in canali, qui à veſica fellis ad ventriculum præter naturam feratur, nullo pacto prohibere [illegible] ipſum concutiat, tantum quotidie vomitu [e] ante cibum eam educimus. Porrò pituita [illegible] ad ventriculum, ſed in ipſo contrahatur, ne hoc accidat, calefaciendus [f] ventriculus in-

Dd tus vi-

[a] Galen. 13. meth. c. [illegible].
[b] Gal. li. 10. meth. [illegible]. 2. ad Glau. 2.
[c] Glau[illegible] de tu. val. [illegible].
[d] Gal. 2. 6. epid. com. 24.
[e] Galen. 13. meth. c. 11.
[f] Gal. de ſalubri victu com. 22.
[g] Gal. 2. li. de alim. facul. c. 19. & 22.
[h] Gal. 7. meth. c. 7.
[i] Gal. de ci bis bonis & malis ſucci c. 13.
[k] Gal. [illegible] de tu. val. c. 10.
[l] Gal. 1. de ali. fac. c. 1.
[m] Gal. 10. meth. c. 3.
[n] Gal. 7. meth. c. 8.
[o] Galen. 7. meth. c. [illegible].
[p] Gal. 4. de tu. val. c. 5.
[q] Gal. de præ ſagitione ad Poſthu. c. 11.
[r] Gal. 2. ca. tatop. 8.
[s] Gal. 7. meth. [illegible].
[t] Gal. de victu ſalubri com. 30.
[u] Gal. 8. ca. tatop. ca. 1.
[x] Gal. 1. de diff. reſpir.
[illegible]
[a] Galen. [illegible] 6. epid. com. 32.
[b] Gal. li. 4. de vſu par. c. 9.
[a] Galen. 12. meth. c. 8.
[b] Galen. 7. meth. c. [illegible].
[c] Gal. [illegible] li. de tu. val. [illegible] & 5. li. de loc. a[illegible] 6.
[d] Gal. de tu. val. [illegible] 9.
[e] Gal. [illegible] de [illegible] c. 6.
[f] Gal. de prægnoſti. ad Poſthumum.

[illegible] inſpectum ſit, [illegible] oleo nardi[illegible] autem. quæ [illegible] iam craſſa & glutinoſa ſit, vt facilius expe[illegible]ſſit, eaten[illegible] quæ [illegible] opium [a] ex mulſa, præterea diatrion pipereon, diacalamin[illegible] [illegible] eſt, euomitur facile, quo ſpectat radicula ex [illegible] uxvmelles, ſicut h[illegible] in pe[illegible] [illegible] educendam. Præcipit autem auctor de [illegible] Victu ſalubri, v[illegible]um pitu[illegible] venti[illegible] [illegible], vt quouis menſe bis moueatur vomitus, duobus diebus continuatis; at [illegible]m flaua b[illegible] ſiou ventriculi contineri, euomitur, ſi aut mulſa, aut priſſanæ cremor ſumatur; ſi hæc [illegible] cit ii eputa niſi ſa[illegible] in qua bullierit abſynthium, ſi combibita ſit a tuoicis ventriculi, vi[illegible] [e] [illegible]ta, vt per [illegible] ſuperiora purgetur, neque opus eſt ante vti eatenuantibus, vt ad pituitam edu[illegible]endam. De ventriculo ſatis dictum eſt: deinceps dicendum de inteſtinis.

[illegible] ſalubri diæ[illegible] e Galen [illegible] meth. c. 11.

De Inteſtinis. Cap. V

QVæ interna ſunt communiter à græcis ἔντερα, à latinis Inteſtina nominantur, quibus voca[illegible] [illegible]tique propriè ſignificant canalem illum, qui à ventriculi fundo ad anum progreditur. h[illegible] nim [illegible] vocis interdum notatur, vt cum dicimus mordentem cibum irritare ventrem ad expellen[illegible] nos vſitatum vocabulum vſurpantes hunc canalem inteſtinum dicemus. Non eſt autem ve[illegible] pars [g] ſicut gula, in quam ſtatim ventriculus degenerat, ſed pars illius fundo inhærens atque [illegible] ſtatim ab ipſo exoritur; ſed cum ponatur in partibus alimento ſeruientibus videndum eſt, qu[illegible] ne; ſiquidem illarum aliæ propriæ ſpectant ad id, quod ea alimento vtile eſt, aliæ ad id, quod [illegible] quæ ſpectant ad vtile, vel concoquunt, vel diſtribuunt, quæ ad inutile, aut tranſitum præbent [illegible] modo canalis, aut eaſdem vel expellunt, vel tanquam receptacula excipiunt: his omnibus n[illegible] videtur inteſtinum numerandum eſſe in partibus alimento ſeruientibus cum & concoquat, qu[illegible] ipſum tranſmittitur, & venis contineatur plurimis, per quas id, quod coctum eſt, permanat ad [illegible] præterea cum ſit canalis, per quem deſcendit deiectio, quam ſeruat debito tempore, & p[illegible]ſtea depe[illegible] Sed videndum eſt ad quem ex tam dictis finibus præcipue referatur: Ariſt. [h] referri potiſſimum [illegible] ad excipiendas reliquias quaſi receptaculum, quamuis velit etiam pertinere ad coquendu[illegible]; Gal. [illegible] ad omnia hæc ſpectare inteſtinum docet, maxime factum eſſe exiſtimat, vt inſeruiat diſtribut[illegible] quod probat per multitudinem venarum, quibus continetur; per has enim quaſi per qua[illegible] & directas vias vſque ad portas iecoris ſuccus ille, quo alimur, ex inteſtinis à reliquis cibis [illegible]rus; huc etiam ſpectare ait plurimos [k] inteſtini ambitus plurimis venis diſtinctos, vt nulla pars [illegible] fugiat ora venarum, quo fit [l] etiam, vt non cogantur homines aſſidue [m] paſtum capeſſere, que[illegible] mo ſunt voraces illæ beſtiæ. quibus inteſtinum recta fertur ſine vllo anfractu, id quod ſi hum[illegible] ntet, Muſis & Philoſophia (teſte Platone) priuaretur. Galen. [n] igitur magis ſpectare inteſti[illegible]um v[illegible] ad diſtributionem, quam ad coctionem; hanc enim neceſſario ſequi tradit, cum [illegible] omnibus pa[illegible]bus vis mutandi & reddendi ſimile id, quod proximum eſt; quamobrem inteſtino datam eſſe c[illegible] ſubſtantiam credit: quod tranſit per inteſtinum, non manet otioſum, ſed coctionem al[illegible] per acquirit, ſicut & ſuccus, qui tranſit per venas ad iecur, interim aliquo pacto conuertitur in ſa[illegible]g[illegible]nem; ſed omiſſa coctione ſi quis quærat, ad vtrum magis pertineat inteſtinum, ad diſtribuendum [illegible]e, quod vtile eſt, an ad excipiendum, quod inutile, non videtur ſimpliciter reſpondendum, ſed [illegible] diſtin[illegible]tione, quod inteſtini ſubſtantia varia eſt, pars ventriculi propinquior gracilis eſt, quæ m[illegible] de[illegible]ſcendit craſſa, ita vt aliud dicatur eſſe inteſtinum gracile, aliud craſſum: [p] quod gracile eſt, multiplici ambitu reuoluitur, ob quem maxime ad diſtribuendum conducit, quod [q] craſſius, minus reuoluitur, & cum craſſum ſit, magis videtur ad concoquendum, quàm ad recipiendum quod inutile eſt, pertinere. Verum in diſtribuendo actio eſt venarum ſugentium; nam inteſtinum ſolum præbet vſum, vt [illegible]nalis eſt, per quem tranſit cibus in ventriculo concoctus, & quo venæ ſuccum ſugentes contioen[illegible] ſed agit in concoquendo & expellendo, tum in retinendo. An attrahat conuertitur in dubium; p[illegible] autem vnam quamque ex quatuor miniſtris facultatibus in ipſo perpendere, quemadmodum ſupra [illegible] ventriculo, & ſimul de ſenſu agere, quo præditũ eſt; ſic enim magis patefiet finis, ad quem inſti[illegible] eſſe a natura diximus. Inſunt igitur quatuor facultates miniſtræ vt cuiuis parti noſtri corporis, ita inteſtino, quatenus nutritur ac viuit: quare & illa etiam, quæ attrahit, qua non eget, vt eſt inſtrum[illegible] [illegible] eos alimento, cum excipiat id, quod tranſmittitur a ventriculo tanquam ſuperans ex cibo iam [illegible]cto, ita vt res tribuenda ſit facultati ipſius ventriculi expellenti, non autem attrahenti inteſti[illegible] quod ſtructura comprobatur, cum vtraque [r] inteſtinorum tunica tranſuerſis fibris contineatu[illegible] bus expellendi vis ineſt, non rectis, quemadmodum interna tunica ventriculi, quibus ineſt vis [illegible] h[illegible]ndi; illæ verò paucæ [t] fibræ, quæ tranſuerſis ſuperiectæ ſunt, ad harum firmitatem conducunt [illegible]ell[illegible]ntur nõ ad attrahendum. De facultate retinente ſcire [illegible] et hanc quoq; nõ ineſſe inteſtino, q[illegible] [illegible]ne eſſe ſit in ipſis retinere, quæ à ventriculo detrudũtur. [illegible] & ſuccus à venis ad iec[illegible] fer[illegible] [illegible]ut que reliquiæ, dum tempeſtiue expellantur, & interim alatur ipſum inteſtinum, atq; al[illegible] [illegible] vtili ſucco addatur. Verum retinentur in finibus ſine vlla actione retinentis facultatis admudum ex[illegible] [illegible]na, qu[illegible] in vaſis ſeruantur, neq; obſtat, quod [x] Gal. affirmet ſe, cum viue[illegible]tes [illegible]at[illegible], vi[illegible]ſſe inteſtinum compl[illegible]um & ipſi hærere. hoc enim nõ fit per fibras, quæ [illegible] [illegible]x [illegible]unt & [illegible]ongæ ad [illegible] apellendu[illegible], non rectæ aut obliquæ, ita vt omnes ſimul [illegible] [illegible] in[illegible], & retinere cogant, quod excepit; ſed hæret, quod ob ſimilitudine[illegible] [illegible]e ſu[illegible] c[illegible]m & cum [illegible]pſo reterenas partes admiatas, ita vt videatur totum comp[illegible] [illegible] ſ ſani [illegible] ab[illegible]lius exiſtimet [illegible] teſtinis, vt ſeruiant alimento, inſitam eſſe vim retinentem, diceret eam [illegible] pau[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]lam h[illegible] [illegible]u[illegible], quę vna cum tranſuerſis in interna tunica deprehenduntur. Interim [illegible] [illegible] ret [illegible] in[illegible] inteſtino, magis concoquitur & ſimilis redditur ſubſtantiæ ipſius, quæ bo[illegible]no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ot [illegible] facul[illegible] à natu[illegible], vtpote quæ magis accommodari debeat ad [illegible] concoquendum, q[illegible]

t[illegible]

f Galen. 1. li. de natur. facul. g Gal. 4. de v. u. p. c. [illegible]

h Ariſt. li. de par. an. c. 1[illegible] [illegible] 4. de v. u. p. [illegible]

k Gal. 4. de v. u. part. ca. pit 17. l Gal. 4. de v. u. par. ca. pit 18. m Ar[illegible] 3. li. de part. an. c. 14. n Gal. 4. de v. u. part. ca. pit [illegible] o Gal. li. 14. de v. u. par. c. 4. p Gal. de v. u. part. cap. 1[illegible]. q Gal. 4. de v. u. par. ca. pit 18.

[illegible] Gal. [illegible] de nat. fac. [illegible] lib. 1. de [illegible]

A re[illegible]ſtendum [illegible] ea dura eſt, [illegible] veſica vt [illegible] non [illegible] ſcenditur per dutrum, [illegible] Atque cæteræ partes, [illegible] ſtercus id, quod [illegible] ventriculo accepit in ven[illegible], quod [illegible] manſit & calefactum ſit à viſceribus adiunctis, [illegible] nullam acquiſiuit ſter[illegible]. [illegible] tamen [illegible]endum videtur, quod cibus, cum ad inteſtinum deſcendit, non ita gu[illegible] naturali, [illegible] ventriculo, & ita magis corrumpatur; huc accedit, quod [illegible] venis, quæ [illegible] ex eo, ſecernitur que magna pars vtilis ſucci, [illegible] quæ teſtant [illegible] degenerare in ſtercus, quod minime eueniebat in ventriculo. Quarta facultas [illegible], Expultrix videlicet, euidenter ſe in inteſtino oſtendit, quod ſubinde vſq; ad anum deiectio[illegible] appellit, quo ſpectant fibræ tranſuerſæ, quibus vtraque ipſius tunica diſtinguitur; neq; enim [c] de[illegible] ſua grauitate deiectio, cum in eius finibus re[illegible]neatur, ſed concurrunt duæ facultates; [d] natura[illegible]na; altera animalis. Eſt autem naturalis expultrix, quæ inſita eſt omnibus partibus, & propterea et[illegible]m inteſtino, animalis verò à cerebro ad muſculos fertur. In extremo inteſtino [e] muſculus eſt adſtrin[illegible]ns, qui cohibet intempeſtiuam deiectionem; at muſculi abdominis contracti expellunt, ſed cum [illegible] magis ſurſum, quàm deorſum exprimere poſſint, quæ moleſta ſunt, ope ſepti [f] tranſuerſi & mu[illegible]rum contrahentium thoracem, fit, vt quod redundat in inteſtino, deſcendat & deiiciatur. Sunt [illegible] moleſta non ſolum, quæ ſuperant ex cibo, ſed etiam ſucci mordentes, vt flaua [g] bilis, quæ per in[illegible] purgatur, quemadmodum & humor [h] melancholicus, tum pituita [i] ſalſa: expellitur & per in[illegible] humor, qui ex glandulis funditur, ita vt non ſolum moleſtæ ſint & ad expellendum excirent [illegible], quæ interdum ab Hippocr. [k] appellantur cibus, ſed etiam vtraque bilis & pituita ſalſa. Senſum [illegible] natura tribuit inteſtinis non propter appetitum, vt in ventriculo, qui debuit externum cibum alli[illegible], quem vbi ſatur eſt, ad inteſtinum depellit, ſed vt percipiat moleſtiam eorum, quæ recipit, excite[illegible]que ad expellendum, ne lædatur; nam ſic vix etiam aut ne vix quidem defenditur, cum interdum e[illegible]tur atque exul[illegible]eretur ab acribus ſuccis. Ob hanc igitur cauſam in quemuis inteſtini anfractum [illegible] natura ramum [l] ex ſexto pari neruorum à cerebro deſcendentium, vt acri ſenſu præditum expellat, quod nocet.

Ad propoſitum finem magnopere accommodatur compoſitio inteſtini ex materia & forma, continetur materia duabus [m] tunicis proprijs, & vna communi [n], quæ ex membrana peritoneo conſtat. Duas autē proprias, & non vna [o] molita eſt natura, tum vt expultrix facultas validior ſit, tum cum interna eroditur ex tranſitu flauæ bilis, quemadmodum accidit in difficultate inteſtinorum, reſtet al[illegible]ra, neq; inteſtina ex toto diſrumpantur; nam communis tunica, quæ ex peritoneo conſtat, non modo firmitatem addit, ſed alligat inteſtina omnia ad dorſum & vertebras. Vtriuſque tunicæ ſubſtantia craſſa [p] & carnoſa eſt ſimilis ſubſtantiæ ventriculi; vt poſſit, quem continetur, cibum nonnihil etiam concoquere, [q] vehementius enim calefacit ac mutat, quæ craſſa eſt, quam quæ tenuis, quod ſi ambas

C proprias inter ſe contuleris, comperies internam magis carnoſam, externam verò magis neruoſam. Eſt etiam interna [r] in inteſtinis longe mollior, quam in ventre & gula; quoniam accipit, quæ iam cocta ſunt & reddita molliora, ita vt non egeat tanta duritie ad renitendum. [ſ] Adnaſcitur caro ſeu ſubſtantia inteſtinorum, quemadmodum ventriculi propria fibris: in vtraq; autem tunica inteſtinorum propria, fibræ tranſuerſæ ſunt; quoniam non opus fuit illis attrahere, ſed expellere, vt ante dictum eſt; quamuis ad firmitatem tranſuerſis aliquot rectæ ſuperiectæ ſunt, præſertim in inteſtino [t] recto, quod debuit à multitudine duræ & ſiccioris materiæ cogi, ſed maxima ex parte vtraq; tunica continetur fibris tranſuerſis. Ex his autem inſtrumentis, quæ duas tunicas habent [u] ſolum, in inteſtinis vtraq; continetur fibris tranſuerſis; nam in alijs interna conſtat ex rectis, externa ex tranſuerſis. In intima ſuperficie internæ tunicæ velamentum quoddam reperitur, quod à reliqua ſubſtantia ſeiungitur, hoc vt interna ſuperficies ventriculi breuiſſimas quaſdam ac tenuiſſimas fibras exigit, efficitur per has, vt diuturnior ſit inteſtinorum retentio, atque apprehenſio; tum vt venæ poſſint apertis oſculis attrahere ſuccum ex [illegible]bo confecto, neq; obſtruantur ab eius contactu: poſtremo vt defendatur reliqua ſubſtantia à noxa, quam afferre poſſunt, quæ per eam tranſeunt. Externæ tunicæ extima ſuperficies quaſi velamentum quoddam adiecta, videtur tota intexta fibris rectis inter ſe innexis, ita vt ex ipſis duntaxat conſtituta eſſe videatur: tuentur hæ tranſuerſas internas, neq; illas ſub vehementi nixu abrumpi ſinunt. [x] Diſcurrunt per inteſtina multæ venæ, & magis per ſuperiora & tenuia, potiſſimum per id, quod ieiunum no-

D minatur: ita autem frequentes ſunt, vt nihil vllius ſucci effugere poſſit eorum oſcula, ſed totus alliciatur ad iecur per ipſas, quæ quaſi radices diuiſæ in vnum veluti truncum coeuntes ad venam portam terminantur, quanquam aliquot [y] venæ ab inteſtinis ad meſenterium pertinentes in quaſdam glandulas fi[illegible]niuntur, neq; [illegible]euntur ad venam accommodantur autem ad alenda inteſtina, quæ non ſolum aluntur attrahentes, dum concoquunt, ſed etiam per has venas & per ea, quæ ſunt in meſenterio, præterquam [z] quod pleniore cibo, vbi adhibeatur inedia, nonnihil quoque alimenti ex hoc alliciunt. Diſtribuuntur inteſtinis etiam arteriæ aliquæ à magna [a] deriuatæ, priuſquam ramos renibus imper[illegible]t: attrahunt [b] hæ nonnihil ſuc[illegible] ex inteſtinis, longe tamen minus, quam venæ. In ſingulos etiam inteſtinorum ambitus præter venas & arterias deriuantur [c] nerui: oriuntur [d] autem ex ſexto pari neruorum cerebri & ad inteſtina feruntur, vt obtineant hæc vim ſentiendi acrem, vt celerrime detrudant, quę moleſta ſunt, neq; ſe erodi patiantur. Conſtat igitur materia inteſtinorum ex tunicis vna cum fibris iam dictis, præ[illegible]ea ex venis, arterijs ac neruis, quæ omnes partes ad eorum munus maxime pertinent. Ad expulſio[illegible] ſpe[illegible]at canalis, [e] qui à veſica fellis permeat ad illud inteſtinum, quod primum ex ventriculo [illegible]ur. Sed linquamus materiam, intueamur formam: maxime appoſitam habent inteſtina figuram [illegible] quæ magis capax eſt, & minus alijs lædi poteſt; deprimuntur tamen quibuſdam locis propter [illegible] anfra[illegible]us, quibus tota implicantur, excepta ſumma & ima parte, quę vt faciliorem tranſitum præbeant, non reuoluuntur, vt aliæ in quibus retineri diutius debet, quod acceptum [f] eſt à ventr[illegible]lo:

[illegible] quam [illegible] ... in anum de[illegible]ndunt, [illegible] ... plurimis finibus im[illegible] ... [illegible]menti, qu[illegible] ... plexum multi[illegible], & ad testes [illegible] ... in aliqua parte seruatur, eo magis concoqu[illegible] ... [illegible]orum leuis est, videntur enim quasi humore illi[illegible] ... si aspera e[illegible] & inæqu[illegible], di[illegible]us [illegible] neren materiam [illegible]. [illegible] intestinis interior tunica cum triplo longior sit, quam exterior, rugas n[illegible] quam [illegible] sunt eius rugæ transuersæ, eoq; spectant, vt aliquamdiu retineant [illegible] bo con[illegible] trahatur à venis, [illegible] de hoc retineant magis, quam par sit, mobiles sunt, & non stab[illegible] le defendu, quod detrudendum est. in c[illegible]lis vero intestinis non sunt rugæ, sed ta[illegible] retinendum accommodati. Iam vero intestina cum canalis vsum præbeant omnia vno [illegible] den[illegible] perf[illegible]tata sunt, à summo autem & ab imo terminantur ostio: ex superi[illegible] labuntur [illegible] octa sunt ventriculo, quæ autem vtili succo penitus destituta, omnino aliena sunt, ex [illegible]untur. Omnia autem simul ad longitudinem quatuordecim cubitorum pertinent [illegible] do hæc ad offi[illegible] intestinorum, ad distribuendum, ad concoquendum vtilem [illegible]um, [illegible] reliquias, dum tempestiue detrudantur. de latitudine scire licet tenuia intestina angusta, [illegible] quamq; cibi portionem attingant: Crassa vero laxiora sunt, vt excipere copiam p[illegible] [illegible] quatum, quemadmodum vesica humidarum. De numero constat intestinum vnum & [illegible] canalem esse; tale enim fuit necessarium, ne di[illegible]uderetur, quod per ipsum tran[illegible] qu[illegible] tur [illegible] tu sex: primum est exortus a fundo ventriculi, secundum ieiunum, tertium tenue, q[illegible] cum, quintum colum, sextum rectum; habent autem omnia eamdem naturam, sed longi[illegible] tudine, c[illegible]itudine, anfractibus distinguuntur: sex intestinorum terna superiora gra[illegible] qua crassa: quæ gracilia sunt, maximè ad distribuendum su[illegible]um vtilem spectant, quæ [illegible] nendum reliquia[illegible], ne sub[illegible] le[illegible] gamur desidere. Primum ex omnibus, quod ab in[illegible] culi incipiens quasi exortus græ[illegible] dicitur [illegible] vel simpliciter, vel adiecta particula [illegible] hoc est, duodecim digitorum, quorum longitudinem æquat; accipit autem prope tantorem [illegible] vesica fellis, per quem flaua bilis fertur, anfractibus vero caret, ne spacium occupet ad vent[illegible] dum. Hui[illegible] secundum ann[illegible]ctitur, quod græ[illegible], latine ieiunum appellatur, propterea q[illegible] ter per ipsum cibus transeat, neque possit diutius in eo imm[illegible]rari, quod primum omni[illegible] m[illegible] mentum coctum a ventriculo per exortum, quod positum sit proximum iecinori [illegible] qu[illegible] menter Implicitum plurimis venis contineatur, quod exinanitum iecur celerrime [illegible] qu[illegible] c[illegible]ritatem distributionis conducunt qu[illegible] accedit flaua bilis adhuc pura, quæ ex[illegible] descendens celerem expulsionem facit, ita vt merito ieiunitas in eo semper appa[illegible] [illegible] consequatur, quamuis non fuerit à natura instituta. Cum ieiuno continuatur te[illegible] [illegible]nue, quod [illegible] græcè nominatur, similis substantiæ, non tamen inane, au[illegible] ex[illegible] copia venarum continentum. Huic succedit [illegible]æcum, græcè [illegible] vocatum, qu[illegible] d[illegible] & laxioribus intestinis; ita autem appellatum est, quod vnum tantum ostium [illegible] tat, [illegible] que v[illegible] saccus dependens inter ileum intestinum & colum; nam si demittatur stilus [illegible] fine iler peoctret io[illegible] lum per ostium sacculi dependentis; sinuatur enim inferior pars eius inte[illegible], & quasi accolum [illegible] gu[illegible] anne[illegible]tur cæco intestino appendix lumbrico conuoluto non dissi[illegible]. Cum cæco iun[illegible]tur [illegible]lum [illegible] proprie dictum; nam cola communiter appellantur omnia inte[illegible] a cra[illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] parte deg[illegible]nerat in intestinum rectum. est autem rectum intestinum [illegible] laxum, [illegible]us [illegible]ma parte a[illegible] anum vbi [illegible] musculo adstringitur. Exposito intestinorum numero situs superest munc[illegible], ad qu[illegible] n[illegible] tura [illegible]unt, aptissimus: nam omnia in aluo resident infra ventriculum, [illegible] quo [illegible]ibum [illegible], & anum, per quem detrudant reliquias: posita etiam sunt prope iecur, vt [illegible]lerius ad ipsum tra[illegible] succu[illegible] c[illegible] po[illegible] propter [illegible] autem primum quod duodecim digitorum & l[illegible]itudinem ha[illegible] [illegible] tumè flexuosum esse, cum nullam inueni[illegible] t[illegible]dem vacuam su[illegible] ventriculo, & ceder[illegible] deb[illegible] at v[illegible] [illegible]x[illegible] ventriculum deductæ, situm est inter ianitorem, cui affigitur, & ieiunum [illegible] in im, [illegible] deg[illegible]erat, quodque [illegible] non statim incepit [illegible] fundo ventriculi [illegible] ne suis anfractibus [illegible]um illud stiu[illegible] redderet, huic subiicitur i[illegible]um, vitumq; [illegible]t m in media re[illegible] alui reg[illegible]ne. proxim[illegible] [illegible] s[illegible]nte in centro, vbi reci[illegible]ere debet ramos complures, & à vena porta, & ab arteria magna, [illegible] [illegible]uns ad cæcum, quod cum eo quasi sacculus nectitur, vt ex e[illegible] p[illegible]t c bi reliquias fere ab vtili [illegible] [illegible], vergi[illegible] autem ad dextram partem, solutumq; [illegible] omni vinculo, ita vt facile in scrotum de[illegible] [illegible]ur d[illegible] d minus euenit aliis intestinis, quæ mesenterio alligantur. Cæco sub[illegible] ut [illegible]lum [illegible]stra p[illegible]e [illegible]sque [illegible]mentis superi[illegible] inferne, & vtrinque porrectis deuinct[illegible]. fertur a[illegible] [illegible]t m[illegible]onem [illegible] a fundum [illegible]entriculi, neque enim debuit esse propinquum cen[illegible] [illegible] n m[illegible] ad recipiendum, [illegible]ud[illegible] perat quam ad distribuendũ, quod vtile est, fu[illegible] [illegible]ctum inte[illegible]um recta ad anum pertinens, ibi [illegible]utem maxim[illegible] c[illegible] [illegible] dep[illegible]nda [illegible]nt, [illegible] det enim super sactũ [illegible] os, [illegible] tur offi[illegible] os [illegible] [illegible] nis [illegible], & in maribus vasi[illegible] feminis [illegible] ad anũ vero desinit, de quo pa[illegible] [illegible] natura int[illegible] proximum est, vt res naturale[illegible] [illegible] p[illegible] t exp[illegible]mus [illegible]ritatem videlicet vna cum suis differentiis, causas [illegible] [illegible]tas [illegible] [illegible] est, au[illegible] [illegible]am, consensus primo ad ventriculum sanum refertur, [illegible]

A [illegible], quæ conuenit; dein ad venas, quæ per meſenterium feruntur ad iecur, atque ad exiguas arte-
rias, ª quibus vtilis ſuccus ex reliquiis cibi, quas inteſtina exceperunt, allici debet, non magis aut minus,
quam par ſit, tum ad canalem, quem à veſica fellis ad primum inteſtinum ferre flauam bilem oportet
ſuperantem ſecundum naturam; poſtremo ad cerebrum & neruos ſextæ paris ab eo deriuatis, vnde ſpi-
ritum deduci neceſſe eſt, qui ſentiendi vim inteſtinis impertiat. Sanitas per eſſentiam in inteſtinis par-
tim ad materiam, partim ad formam pertinet; materiæ ſanitas conſiſtit in ipſa temperatione, quæ pa-
rum a temperatione ª cutis recedit, atq; idcirco ad moderationem vergit. Ex his, quæ ad inteſtinorum ª Gal. 1. de
formam pertinent, conſiſtit ſanitas potiſſimum in ſuperficie non admodum leui aut aſpera, in cauis temper. c. 3.
non nimis laxis aut adſtrictis, in magnitudine quæ moderata ſit, neq; adſit tumor, in numero, vt nihil
præter naturam in inteſtinis verſetur, in ſitu denique vbi omnia in ſuo loco retineantur, nullumq; aut
ea plaga prodeat, aut ex ano deuoluatur, aut delabatur in ſcrotum. Mitto vnitatem, quæ pariter ad ma-
teriam atque ad formam refertur. Diſtinguitur ſanitas tam per conſenſum, quàm per eſſentiam, & tàm
materiæ, quam formæ, quod alia perfectiſſima eſt, alia perfecta, alia imperfecta. Cauſæ ſanitatis ad
principia noſtræ procreationis & inſtrumenta Medicinæ referuntur, quæ quales fuerint, talem illam
efficient, perfectiſſimam, perfectam, vel imperfectam. Effecta ſanitatis partim ad muneta ſpectant &
actiones, partim ad retenta & expulſa, partim ad qualitates & affectus. Munera & actiones Inteſtino-
rum, de quibus egimus, cum inteſtina ſana ſunt, ſeruari debent ſecundum naturam, deiectiones reddi
B debent, vt ſanis ſolent, nihil ex inteſtinis percipere ſenſu conuenit, non murmur, non crepitum, aut a-
liud, quod ſentiri non ſoleat, dum ſanitas eſt; quæ tamen effecta omnia perfectiora, vel imperfectiora
ſunt, prout & ſanitas fuerit, quam ſequuntur. Eadem tria ſecundum naturam, quæ de Inteſtinis narra-
uimus, recognoſci debent in homine ſano, & primo ſanitas, quæ cum ſenſum lateat, ſiue per conſen-
ſum ſit, ſiue per eſſentiam, tum ſiue in materia, ſiue in forma, colligenda eſt ex cauſis ſalubribus, quæ
antegreſſæ ſunt, ex his, quæ ſolent ſanis prodeſſe aut obeſſe, ex effectis, quæ cuiuſuis trium generum
ſint, talia ſe oſtendunt, qualia apparere ſolent in homine ſano. Cuncta hæc indicia, prout perfectiſſi-
ma, perfecta, vel imperfecta fuerint, ita differentiam ſanitatis demonſtrant ſimilem: cauſæ ſanitatis
cum iam præterierint, coniiciuntur ex præſentibus effectis; hæc autem vel ſenſui ſubiiciuntur, quem-
admodum expulſa, vel colliguntur ex ſuis effectis, quemadmodum actiones ex his, quæ retinentur, aut
expelluntur. Ex futuris euentus expectandus, qualem cauſæ pollicentur, quæ ſi eædem erunt, homo
manebit in eodem ſtatu, ſi mutabuntur, ſiquidem meliores fiant, homo in meliorem ſtatum mutabi-
tur, ſi deteriores in deteriorem, quæ mutationes ſequentur poſt longum tempus, ſi cauſæ validiores e-
runt, poſt breue, ſi imbecilliores, & ea via, quam natura monſtrabit.

Ratio conſeruandæ ſanitatis inteſtinorum & communibus & propriis præceptis continetur,
ſpectant communia ad communem eorũ naturam; propria ad proprios eorundem affectus: ad com- ᵇ Gal. li. 11.
munem naturam refertur & finis, & idonea compoſitio ex materia & forma ad ipſum exequendum. meth. c. 16.
C De fine, qui eſt munus ipſorum iam dictum, intuemur dignitatem, ſpeciem ſenſum. Muneris inteſti- ᶜ Galen. 12.
norum nulla fere dignitas eſt, ita vt non opus ſit tueri eorum robur, quemadmodum ventriculi: qua- meth. 3.
re ſi quando poſtulent relaxantia, non neceſſe eſt, cum ᵇ ipſis permiſcere adſtringentia, ſed ſola, quæ ᵈ Galen. 11.
ᶜ relaxant, adhibeantur; niſi alioquin inteſtina imbecilla fuerint; tunc enim non vtimur cataplaſmate meth. c. 20.
ᵈ penitus relaxante, & cum violata ſunt inteſtina, demittitur per clyſterem vinum ᵉ auſterum, quo ᵉ Galen 6.
confirmentur; ſpecies actionis, vbi quiete opus ſit, monſtrat vacandum eſſe à munere ipſorum, quod meth. c. 4.
cum ad alendum ſpectet, & propterea neceſſarium ſit, prætermitti omnino non poteſt, & ideo immi- ᶠ Gal. 2. de
nuitur, quemadmodum in ᶠ vniuerſum imminuuntur cætera munera neceſſaria, vbi, cum quieſcen- tu. val. c. 11.
dum eſt, relinqui omnino non poſſunt; minuetur labor inteſtinorum in retinendo atq; expellendo, ſi ᵍ Gal. 6. de
rarius cibi ſumantur, ſi pauciores, ſi tenuiores, ſi molliores, ſi leniores; ſenſus Inteſtinorum ſatis acris vſu par. 10.
eſt, cum ad ſingulos eorũ anfractus deriuentur ramuli à ſexto ᵍ pari neruorum cerebri, & idcirco mo- ʰ Galen. 12.
neri, vt quantum fieri poteſt, vitentur, quæ demiſſa dolorem afferunt, tum vt ea demittãtur, quæ ʰ craſ- meth. c. 1.
ſa ſint, & glutinoſa, adeo vt diutius manere in inteſtinis poſſint, veluti adeps caprina aut hircina, ne fre- ⁱ Galen. 13.
quentius adhibito clyſtere irritanda ſint, quo nomine oculi ⁱ etiam ne ſubinde tractandi ſint, albo oui meth. 21.
illinuntur; ſed vitare ᵏ etiam frigida oportet, quæ inteſtina mordent. Id quod ad temperationem quo- ᵏ Galen 4.
que referri poteſt eorum, quę adhibentur, quam materia Inteſtinorum, quæ moderata eſt, ſimilem de- ſimpl. c. 2.
ſiderat; offenditur autem eorum ſubſtantia ab aceto, abraditurque vbi inania ſunt ab ˡ oxymelle. ˡ Galen 3.
acut. 32. & 33.
D Sequitur forma, quæ quod ad figuram attinet, nihil requirit egregium; ſuperficies moderata eſſe ᵐ Galen. 4.
debet, ſeruabitur autem talis, vbi ea vitentur, quæ poſſunt aut exaſperare, aut lenitatem afferre. Caua aphor. com. 12.
inteſtinorum ad duo oſtia referuntur: vnũ in ſummo; alterum in imo; ſunt hæc via, per quam & tranſ- ⁿ Gal. 5. de
ire remedia oportet, quæ intus ad inteſtina dantur. & expelli, quæ in ipſis ſuperant. Expulſio tantum fit vſu par. 4.
per inferius oſtium; deuoluuntur enim ᵐ quæ ab inteſtinis detrudenda ſunt, & non euomuntur: præſtat ᵒ Galen. 12.
enim ⁿ non ſolum, quæ in inteſtinis, ſed etiam quæ in fundo ventriculi reſident, inferne detrudere: ne- meth. & 4.
que conuenit, quæ acria & praua ſunt, ad ſuperiores partes tranſferre, ſed ad inferiora ᵒ ducere: præſi- acutorum com. 104.
dia ᵖ verò, quæ inteſtinis aptantur, poſſunt & per os ſumi, & ab inferiori parte in Inteſtina demitti: vl- ᵖ Galen 4. meth.
tra via magis expediat vti, demonſtrat ſitus illorum inteſtinorum, quorum gratia dantur: nam quam- ᵠ Gal. 1. li.
uis vtraque vtilis ſit, longe tamen vtilior eſt, quæ magis propinqua, vt ſuperioribus ᵠ & tenuibus ſupe- de loc. aff.
rior via per ea, quæ deuorantur, inferioribus & craſſis inferior per ea, quæ per clyſterem induntur, ſiue c. 4. & 6. li.
per veſicam corium ʳ alligatam, ſic enim quæ dantur, robur ſ ſuum retinent, neq; fracta ac remiſſa per- de loc. aff.
ueniunt ad locum propinquum, ſicuti peruenirent ad diſtantem; quæ ab inferiori parte per clyſterem c. 2.
in aluum demittuntur, non perueniunt ad inteſtinũ ieiunum, quod ſi in ileo exitiali euomitur & ſter- ʳ Galen 1. meth. c. 8.
cus. & quod per clyſterem inditur. id præter naturam euenit, quod clauſis ob inflammationem infe- ſ Gal. ad Glauc. c. 6.
rioribus inteſtinis natura, quod moleſtum eſt, cogatur ſurſum expellere, neque ventriculus id tunc at- ᵗ Gal. 5. me-
trahit, ſed tantum excipit. Omnium autem inteſtinorum ſitus in vniuerſum poſtulat, vt externa præ- tho. 10. & 11.

ſidix, quæ illis [illegible] cre [illegible] imponantur. Qu[illegible] [illegible]tendum [illegible], cum in [illegible] medio corpor[illegible] [illegible] & ad ſuperiora & ad interiora attrahi poſſe videi[illegible] quod prohibere poſſumus, ne flu[illegible] tamen ſurſum potius auertere, deorſum deriuare, quemad-dum [b] renibus. Sed relictis [illegible] [illegible]us præceptis pergamus ad propria, quæ ad ſolam ſani[illegible] in ſpectant: nam cau[illegible] cum præter [illegible] requirunt, affecta cum ſequuntur ſa[illegible]tatem, ſatis d[illegible]n-dunt, vbi illa deſcenditur. ſanitas [illegible] in inteſtinis ſeruatur, vbi ſeruetur in illis par[illegible] cum quibus congruer[illegible] hæc diximus [illegible] ſanitas per eſſentiam ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam ref[illegible]ta-tur, poſtulat ſimil[illegible] a aut act[illegible] aut poten[illegible] vt conſeruetur. verum vbi imperfecta eſt, corrigitur etiam contrariis. Si inteſtina [c] deſtillatione tententur, confirmanda ſunt adſtringentibus, & ſimul promendum eſt capiti, vt ante de ventriculo diximus, ſi contrahant flatum huius quoque habenda r[illegible]tio eſt, quemadmodum in ventriculo: ſed ſi laxetur alnus, confirmari [d] debet adſtringentibus, ſi adſt[illegible]-gatur, dentur relaxantia, quemadmodum dulcia; [e] maxime autem idoneus eſt ſuccus fœnugræci cum melle ſumptus.

[a] Gal. 5 de tu. val. c. 3. [b] Gal. li. de ſanguinis miſſ. c. 18. [c] Gal. 6 de tu. val. c. 9. [d] Gal. 5. 6. epid. com. 2. [e] Gal. 7 ſim. [illegible] cap. de [illegible].

De Ano. Cap. VI.

EA pars, quæ extremo recti inteſtini affixa eſt, latinè dicitur anus & podex, græcè verò [f] σφιγκτὴρ [illegible] ἀπὸ τοῦ σφίγγειν, quod eſt conſtringere, quaſi conſtringens rectum inteſtinum [g] tanquam ma[illegible] [illegible], nam [illegible] alioquin laxum eſſet & elabi dejectionem aſſiduè pateretur; hæc vt retineatur, dum tempe[illegible] expelli poſſit, factus [h] ille fuit à natura, vt cum volumus, rectum inteſtinum claudatur, relaxetur ve[illegible] cum quod in eo retinetur oneri eſt, aut mordet; neq; enim accommodatur ad expellendum, vt [i] [illegible] ex[illegible]ti narunt non animaduertentes, quibus reſoluitur, dejectionem inuitos reddere, id quod pa[illegible]t[illegible]-it, quam turpem [k] vitam degeremus, ni ſi natura eiuſmodi partem molita eſſet. Munus ergo propo[illegible]-tæ partis eſt effluentem dejectionem coercere, & propterea perpetuo adſtr[illegible]cta [l] ſeruatur, præter-quam vbi vrget deſidendi neceſſitas; tunc enim relaxatur, contractiſque muſculis [m] abdominis [illegible]-ur dejectio.

Ad propoſitum munus maxime appoſita eſt materia & forma ani; eſt enim muſculus rotun[illegible]us velut anulus, inſtar illius, qui claudit ceruicem veſicæ; vterque enim ſtringit, vtriſque ſimiles ſunt [illegible] q[illegible] [n] guttur conſtringunt, quamobrem vterque factus eſt ad retinendum, quod ſuperat, dum tempe[illegible] illuc detrudatur, & propterea haberur [o] in inſtrumentis alimento ſeruientibus magis autem neceſ-ſarius fuit recto inteſtino, quod laxius eſt, quam ceruici [p] veſicæ, quæ ſine muſculo etiá clauditur, ipſum tamen natura adiecit, ne cum [illegible]la comprimitur, vrina in ceruicem exprimatur, & ita præter volunta-tem effluat; [q] Vnus autem eſt hic muſculus, qui imum rectum inteſtinum in orbem complectitur, neque e[illegible] opponitur alter, quemadmodum illis, qui articulos mouent, extendentibus enim flectentes vbique opponuntur: hic nihil aliud [r] mouet præter ſe ipſum, quemadmodum & ille, qui eſt ad ceruicem ve[illegible]-cæ, claudens enim rectum inteſtinum per fibras, [s] quas tranſuerſas in orbem habet, contrahitur; dolet autem cum valde aut conſtringitur, aut relaxatur, media [t] figura illi commodiſſima eſt, cum neque la-xius eſt, neque nimis conſtrictus. Illinitur hic muſculus pingui humore, & non admodum carnoſus eſt, craſſior tamen eſt ſuperne, quam inferne: Illigatur aut à priori parte per quaſdam fibras fœmin[illegible]s cum ceruice vteri, maribus cum ceruice veſicæ, & cum cole per duos muſculos, quos proxime [illegible]-ciemus cum ipſo iunctos: nectitur vero à poſteriori parte cum quatuor paruulis oſſibus ad finem [illegible] oſſis, à lateribus cum ligamentis, quæ à ſacro oſſe ad coxam procedunt, neque enim paruus eſt, vt non-nulli exiſtimant, cum eius longitudo duorum digitorum latitudinem æquet, quo fit, vt cum ob fiſtul[illegible]s extremum abſumpitur, adhuc tamen ſuo munere fungatur, & dejectionem ad libitum retineat, quod inſignis pars eius adhuc integra ſeruetur. M[illegible]ſcetur hic muſculus extremus cum cute, cum qua confun-ditur non ſecus, quam labium: hanc partem ita permixtam in imo ano Gal.[u] voluit eſſe alium muſcu-lum additum priori; qui ab eo ſeparari poteſt, ita vt non ſit operculum duntaxat, ſed etiam muſculus, quem [x] [illegible]ates non ſolum tegunt, ſed etiam non ſinunt turpiter ſe oſtendere. At continetur anus du-bus aliis [y] muſculis rectis, ſiris ſupra tranſuerſos, ſunt autem tenues & non admodum rubri, incipiu[illegible] que non ab oſſibus, ſed à ligamentis, quæ ab oſſe ſacro & coxæ atque ab inferiori parte peritonei pro[illegible]-ciſcuntur, vnde ambo (vterque à ſuo latere) deſcendunt ad rect[illegible] inteſtinum, in cuius ex[illegible] nam t[illegible]-nicam inſeruntur, atq; adeò lati ſunt, vt non modo ipſam amplectantur, ſed aliqua etiam ex pa[illegible] [illegible]geutur, in maribus ad radicem colis, in fœminis ad radicem vteri: horum munus eſt ſurſum attrah[illegible] anum, vt eum excidit ob vim, quæ in deſidendo interdum adhibetur, rurſus recondatur.

Huiuſmodi eſt & ſitus & compoſitio ex materia & forma ipſius ani, cuius ſanitatem vt tueamu[illegible] intelligere oportet, quæ ſecundum naturam ad ipſum pertinent ſanitas ani per c[illegible]nſenſum refe[illegible]tur ad cerebrum & neruos, vnde ſpiritum accipit voluntarii motus vim præbentem; per eſſentiam ve[illegible] vel ad materiam, vel ad formam refertur; quæ ad materiam, requirit debitam temperationem nat[illegible] a[illegible]e calidam & humidam, huiuſmodi eſt carnis & muſculorum ſubſtantia: propri[illegible] autem eſſe volui[illegible] Gal[illegible]en. anum & partes genitales, quamuis neruoſos poſuerit [z] muſculos [illegible], ita vt minus calidi & h[illegible]-di ſi[illegible]t, quàm reliqui muſculi, ſanitas ad formam ſpectans ea eſt, quam poſtulat ſubſtantia [illegible]-ines, moderatio, ſcilicet, in his rebus, quas poſtulat: conſiſtit etiam tam materiæ, quam fo[illegible]as [illegible]n vnit[illegible]te, quam vtraque deſiderat; ſed qualiſcunque ſit ſpecies ſanitatis, poteſt magis aut [illegible]us per-f[illegible]ſt. Cauſæ, à quibus ſanitas oritur, ſiue ſint principia noſtræ procreationis, ſiue au[illegible] Medici-[illegible]æ, prout magis aut minus perfectæ ſunt, ita magis vel minus perfectam ſani[illegible]em effi[illegible]u[illegible]t. Effe[illegible] [illegible] ſimilia ſunt ſanitati, quam ſequuntur, ſeu actiones ſint, ſeu qualitates & affectus, ſeu expulſa & [illegible] Anus cum ſenſui ſubjiciatur ſuam ſanitatem vna [illegible]um differentiis & eff[illegible]is euidenter de-monſtrat. Cauſæ cum iam prætereuntur, conjici debent ex effectis præſentibus. Ex futuris conſeruatio-

[f] Gal. 4 de vſu part. cap. 19. [g] Gal. 1 de mot. muſc. c. 3. [h] Gal. de tu. val. c. 12. [i] Gal. 2 de mot. muſc. c. 8. [k] Gal. 4 de vſu par. capit. [illegible] [l] Gal. [illegible] de anatomic. c. 14. [m] Gal. [illegible] de vſu part. cap. 14. [n] Gal. li. de [illegible] inſt. [illegible] c. 9. [o] Gal. 6 de anat. c. 2. [p] Gal. [illegible] de vſu part. cap. 6. [q] Gal. 9 de vſu par. 9. [r] Gal. 6 de mot. muſc. c. [illegible] & 2 de motu muſcul. [illegible] 8. [s] Gal. de vſu par. capit. 14. [t] Galen. 2 de mot. muſc. c. [illegible] [u] Gal. 5 lib. de vſu par. c. 14. & lib. de diſſ. muſcul. [illegible] & 2 de anato. [illegible] [x] [illegible] de vſu par. c. 14. [y] Gal. de vſu par. ca. 14. & li. de diſſ. muſc. [z] [illegible]

A [illegible], vel [illegible] maiorem aut deteriorem colligitur ex [illegible] cauſarum, naturæ ſcilicet, & eorum, quæ adhibentur [illegible] quos etiam conſigitur tempus & via.

Communia præcepta, quæ ad ani conſeruationem pertinent, ſumuntur primo ab actione, quæ cum non ſit aut præcipua, [illegible] ad vitam neceſſaria, non recenſetur inter dignas, ita vt nihil dignitas poſtulet ipſius. Species autem in ſpeciem motus & quietis indicat, exercetur anus, dum retinet deiectionem, quieſcit, dum patitur ipſam elabi. [illegible] ani actio eſt, & idcirco poſtulat, vt vitentur quæ dolorem faciunt, cuiuſmodi ſunt, quæ valde adſtringunt, aut valde acria ſunt. Materia monſtrat temperationem eorum, quæ adhibentur debere eſſe ſimilem, & propterea calidam & humidam: quod quidem ſpectat ad calorem, frigida ſunt inimica [b] ano, calida vero amica, ſiquidem frigida per anum penetrantia ad ventrem aſcendunt, hoc eſt, ventrem ſuo frigore lædunt, præterquam quod ſunt inimica neruis; [c] mordent enim & imbecillum eorum calorem imminuunt; ex vſu etiam diuturniore rerum frigidarum, ſiue ſedeat homo ſuper lapidem frigidum, ſiue in aqua frigida verſetur, reſoluitur ani muſculus tranſuerſus, ita vt exeat directe inteſtinum, quemadmodum in pueris illis, quos Galenus [d] commemorat. Poſtulat ergo temperatio ani calida & tanquam ſimilia, vt conſeruetur, & ne lædatur à frigidis: ſed cum ſit humida ſecundum naturam, & propterea conſeruanda ſit, ſimilia etiam poſtularet, nempe humida, niſi acciperet humorem ab aliis partibus influentem, quem ſiccare conuenit: commune [e] enim eſt omnibus partibus alienum humorem admittentibus, vt hoc nomine ſicciora poſtulent, veluti ori,

B & genitalibus, in quibus etiam numeratur anus. Forma, quod ſpectat ad figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, magnitudinem, numerum, nihil deſiderat, quod magni momenti ſit, ſitus monſtrat, ad quam partem auertere aut deriuare oporteat, quæ ad anum fluunt aut fluxerunt, ſiquidem cum numeretur in partibus inferioribus, auertere ad ſuperiores oportet. Locus, ad quem deriuandum [f] eſt, veſica eſt, aut vterus, nam quæ in his partibus continentur, recte ad anum deriuantur. Reſtant præcepta propria ad anum conſeruandum neceſſaria, quæ ex propriis eius affectibus colliguntur: ſanitas vel perfectiſſima, vel perfecta, vel imperfecta ſimilibus operibus atque inſtrumentis defenditur; quæ imperfecta eſt, corrigi poteſt contrariis, ſed poteſt etiam ſeruari ſimilibus: Hactenus de ano.

De meſenterio & glandula pancreas dicta. CAP. VII.

INteſtina nectuntur cum ea parte, quæ quod media collocetur inter ipſa, [g] *μεσέντερον* græcè nominatur, *μεσάραιον* vero nomen inuenit ob ſubſtantiam illam, ex qua conſtat; apud M. Tullium legimus medium inteſtinum, vt qui deceptus græco nomine exiſtimauerit eiuſmodi partem eſſe inteſtinum medium: illi [i] etiam decipiuntur, qui quod apud Ariſtotelem legitur meſenterium, vertunt lactes; ſignificant [k] enim lactes vel tenue inteſtinū, vel venas, quæ ab inteſtinis attrahunt alimentum ad iecur. Effictum autem à natura fuit meſenterium ob duplicem vſum; vnus eſt, vt inteſtina inter ſe alliget & cum dorſo [illegible] [l] enim omnia atque alligantur meſenterio, excepto cæco, quod ſolutum eſt: al-

C ter eſt, [illegible] ac firmiter teneat venas, quæ ab inteſtinis ad iecur feruntur, dictæ autem ſunt meſaraicæ, [m] quod in ipſo contineantur [illegible] primæ. [n] quod per has [o] primum permanet ex ventriculo & inteſtinis, quaſi per quaſdam ductas & directas vias ad iecur alimentum; attrahit enim iecur per has quaſi [illegible] per manus, velut ventriculus per gulam ſuccum, quem in ſanguinem vertat; perinde enim ex ventriculo & inteſtinis alitur ad iecur alimentum, ac per arborum [q] radices ad truncum: terminantur hæ omnes venæ ad [illegible] partem iecinoris, quaſi ad portam, per quam veluti per vrbis portam [r] ingredi debent, quæcunque ad iecur feruntur. Efficit autem porro, [ſ] vt ſuccus, qui ex cibu concocto allicitur, facilius penetret, eiuſmodi venæ interdum imbecillæ ſunt adeo, vt concidant, neque poſſit per ipſas [illegible] ut facile [t] alimentum attrahere, veluti in hydrope, quanquam interdum imbecillitas ad ipſum iecur [u] ſpectat, per quod minus belle fungitur officio attrahendi. Verum vt inteſtina, [x] quamuis ad alimentum diſtribuendum facta fuerint, vim etiam habent concoquendi: ita & venæ meſeraicæ, ne ocioſæ [y] degant, ſuccum concoquunt, qui per ipſas fertur, parant enim ipſum & aliquo pacto in ſanguinem conuertunt, qui dein in iecinore perficitur; neque mirum, cum ducantur [illegible] iecinore, ſi vim [z] habent ſanguinis effectricem, quemadmodum & ipſum, alter igitur vſus meſenterii eſt, vt fulciat & contineat meſeraicas venas, quarum munus explicauimus.

Ad vtrunq. vſum appoſite admodū natura molita eſt meſenterium, quod inteſtinis adnaſcitur, [a] veluti membrana pinguis ac lata Conſtat enim ex duabus membranis, quæ à peritoneo [b] ortæ dictas

D venas includunt, ſibi mutuo inſidentes, in canibus quidem ita, vt in vnam coeant, in homine vero ita, vt facile diſtinguantur: multa etiam adipe continetur meſenterium, quæ ex ſanguine in vaſis contento procreatur, velut in omento, & media inter vaſa inhæreſcit. At conſtat etiam meſenterium ex glandulis, quæ diffuſæ per eius ſubſtantiæ fulciunt vaſa, vbi in plures ramos diuiduntur, prohibentque, ne diuellantur, neve [illegible] imprimantur ab inteſtinis infractis; id. quod non permitteret vtilem ſuccum ferri ad iecur, accedit multis paruis glandulis vna magna, quæ [d] *πάγκρεας*, & *καλλίκρεας* græcè nominatur, quæ ad fulciendu[m] [illegible] a commodatur præcipuè grandem venam à porta iecinoris ad lienem tranſlatam per huius glandulæ ſuperficiem ſinuatam, Eſt autem in homine alba, in cane magis [illegible], vnde nomen traxit *καλλικρέας*, quaſi pulchra caro, *πάγκρεας* enim dicitur quaſi tota caro: reſidet autem ſub fundo ventriculi inter iecur & lienem, iuxta originem primi inteſtini, cuius partem quaſi fulcrum excipit; cum glandula [e] *πάγκρεας* dicta alligatur omentum. Cæterum glandulæ, quæ [f] in meſenterio reperiuntur, non omnes ſimiles ſunt, illæ enim, quæ inſtitutæ ſunt ad fulciendа vaſa, cum diuaricantur, denſiores ſunt, & ſicciores; aliæ, quæ humorem quaſi pituitam contrahunt ad inteſtinorum tunicas [illegible] [illegible]endas, rariori & humidiori ſubſtantia continentur, venisque & arteriis prædiræ ſunt, maiorem [illegible] [illegible]itatem [g] afferunt hæ, quam illæ, ſed cum omnes venæ vel à porta, vel [illegible] ua oriantur [illegible], [h] quas meſenterium continet, omnes naſcuntur à porta, cumq. ad ſingulos inteſtinorum anfractus ter[illegible], penetrant ad [i] partem cauam ipſius aortæ: plurimæ autem ſunt, quæ perueniunt ad inteſtina.

D I 4 præ[illegible]

[illegible] ſerm. c. 6. [g] Gal. 4. de vſu par c. 11. [h] Gal. li. 13 meth. c. 14. [i] Gal. 6. de anatom c. 6.

Marginal notes: [a] [illegible] [b] Hipp. [illegible] aph. [illegible] Hipp. 5 aphor. 18. [c] Gal. [illegible] de loc. aff. c. [illegible] [e] Gal. [illegible] meth. c. 4. & [illegible] & li. 9. [illegible] c. qua Diphryge. [f] Galen. [illegible] meth. 3. [g] Gal. 6. de anatom c. 6. [h] Marc. Tullius li. de nat. De[orum]. [i] Theodorus in interpretatione [illegible] capitis libri 4. de partibus anim. [k] Plinius libro [illegible] [l] Galen. 4. 6. [illegible] [m] Gal. 4. de vſu part. c. 11. [n] Gal. li. 13. meth. ca. 3. [o] Gal. [illegible] de Plac. c. 8 & 4. de vſu pa. c. 1. [p] Gal. de loc. aff. cap. [illegible] [q] Ariſt. lib. 4. de partib. anim. ca. 4. & Gal. 4. de vſu pa. [illegible] & 6. de lo. aff. c. 3. [ſ] Gal. lib. de conſtit. art. cap. [illegible] [t] Auic. lib. [illegible] doct. [illegible] [illegible] Gal. [illegible] progn. ſt. commente 2. [u] Gal. 5. de loc. aff. c. [illegible] [x] Gal. 4. de vſu par. ca. 17. [y] Galen. 4. de vſu par. [illegible] [z] Gal. [illegible] de vſu pa. [illegible] [a] Ariſt. [illegible] de hiſt. ani. [illegible] 16. [b] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 20. [c] Gal. 6. de anato. admini. c. 6. [d] Gal. li. de venar. [illegible] & 5. de vſu par. c. [illegible] [illegible] Gal. de vſu par. [illegible]

[a] præcipuè ad ieiunum; [b] nam paucæ pertinent ad ventriculum, quod eſt inſtrumentum coctionis & non diſtributionis; ad gulam verò quot neceſſitatis ſunt ad ipſam alendam: multæ autem datæ ſunt inteſtinis vt ſecundum naturam affectis [c] nihil vtilis ſucci effugiat, quod non diſtribuatur iecinori; animaduertit tamen Herophilus [d] & Marinus [e] quaſdam venas ex his, quæ ad inteſtina perueniunt, non permeare ad portam iecinoris, ſed terminari in glandulas meſenterii, eaſque ſpectare ad alenda inteſtina. Cum venis autem iunguntur in meſenterio ſimul & nerui & arteriæ, quas duplici membrana includit ac defendit; arteriæ [f] ad meſenterium deriuantur ab arteria magna, tum paulo ſupra exortum arteriarum emulgentium, iuxta primam vertebram lumborum, tum ab eadem arteria iuxta tertiam. Spectant autem meſenterii arteriæ ad impertiendum ſpiritum vitalem & calorem, & ad alliciendum [g] aliquid ex vtili ſucco ab inteſtinis, cuius maxima pars attrahitur à venis. At nerui partim ex ſexto pari neruorum cerebri, partim ex neruis à ſpinæ medulla ortis ducuntur: huiuſmodi ergo eſt materia meſenterii. De forma ſcire licet variam eſſe pro variis anfractibus inteſtinorum, quibus innaſcitur, pro diuerſo etiam ſitu eorumdem, vnum autem continuum deprehenditur, quamuis in duo [h] diuidi poſſe videatur, cum aliud alliget inteſtina gracilia, aliud craſſa, diſtinguitur vnum ab altero venis [i], quæ non eædem ad vtrumque pertinent, ſeu & triplex [k] videri poteſt, medium, dextrum & ſiniſtrum; quod medium eſt, anguſto ortum principio plurimum dilatatur, & cum omnibus anfractibus ieiuni, atque ilei inteſtini cohæreſcit, dextrum verò & ſiniſtrum inteſtinum colum & rectum cum dorſo nectit, dextrum quidem à dextra ilei regione, ſiniſtrum à ſiniſtra. Quamuis autem medium inter inteſtina meſenterium collocetur, propriè tamen cum poſteriori eorum ſede coniungitur, ipſamque ad dorſum alligat ligamento [l] neruis ſimillimo. Naſcitur primo meſenterium à peritoneo duplici initio; vno quidem ad primam, altero ad tertiam lumborum vertebram: circa primam enim vbi oriuntur à magna arteria paulo ſupra originem emulgentium duo rami, qui tendunt ad meſenterii partem ſuperiorem & viſcera, complexus neruorum extat tegens harum arteriarum initium. Componitur hic complexus ex tribus vtrinque deſcendentibus neruis, primus à ſexto pari, vel ab ipſius complexu in ceruice ad radicem coſtarum ſub membrana per totum thoracem deſcendit, auctus neruis ortis à vertebris & ita ad primam lumborum vertebram pertinet. Secundus oritur ab his, qui ceruice feruntur ad ſeptum transuerſum: hic interdum ſimplex eſt, non ſemper duplex: vbi autem primam lumborum vertebram attingit, cum primo iungitur ad complexum efficiendum. Tertius vtrinque emanat ab illis ramis ſexti paris neruorum cerebri, qui ad ſuperius os ventriculi perueniunt, procedit autem per dorſum ſub ventriculo ad eumdem complexum: ab hoc igitur complexu ex iam dictis neruis compoſito & à membrana peritonei ad primam vertebram lumborum initium ſumit ſuperior pars meſenterii, neruos vna cum arteriis accipiens. Alterum initium inferius accipit ad finem tertiæ vertebræ lumborum, vbi complexus alter eſt neruorum deriuatus à priori, & auctus neruis emanantibus à medulla ſpinæ inter vertebras lumborum: obuoluit hic plexus arteriam vnicam ibi à magna ortam, vnde duplicem quoque membranam obtinet; hinc igitur meſenterium obtinet inferius initium & neruos atque arterias per rectum inteſtinum ad ſedem & partes coli pertinentes. F

Vt autem ad meſenterii (cuius naturam explicauimus) conſeruationem accedamus, cognoſcero primum oportet & abſolutè & in homine res, quæ ſecundum naturam ad illud pertinent, dein opera & inſtrumenta intelligere, quæ ad conſeruandum ſpectant. Sanitas, vt ab hac ordiamur, meſenterii, & vaſorum, quibus continetur, per conſenſum conſiſtit in accipiendis his, quæ commoda ſunt, & non aliis, à cerebro, à corde, à iecinore, ab inteſtinis. Per eſſentiam verò in ipſa temperatione, quæ moderata eſt, ſi omnes meſenterii partes intuearis, aut paulo calidior & humidior eſt ob vaſorum copiam; præterea in compoſitione moderata ad formam ſpectante, in qua potiſſimum caua attenduntur propter venas ipſas, quæ tanquam canales patere debent, vt per ea tranſire ſuccus poſſit, qui à iecinore debet verti in ſanguinem. Quæcunque ſanitas ad meſenterium ſpectat, poteſt magis & minus perfecta eſſe, prout & cauſæ ſunt, à quibus oritur: effecta potiſſimum ſpectant ad tranſitum expeditum ſucci, qui à ventriculo & inteſtinis iecinori diſtribuitur, ſequitur hic & temperationem venarum, quibus quaſi manibus ad alliciendum, vti iecur, diximus, & earum cauum nõ adſtrictum aut obſtructum: magis autem aut minus perficitur pro maiori vel minori perfectione ſanitatis, quam ſequitur. In homine autem cum ſenſum lateat meſenterium, quæ ad ipſum pertinent, coniicienda ſunt ex cauſis, ex his, quę proſunt aut obſunt, ex effectis. Ex futuris illa expectabimus, quæ nobis cauſæ pollicebuntur, natura ſcilicet & auxilia Medicinæ. H

Ratio conſeruandi, quod attinet ad communia præcepta, ſi finem intuearis, nullam habebis rationem dignitatis, exercebis autem per cibum & potionem largè ſumptum, vbi quieſcendum erit, inedia vteris. Materia deſiderat vſum rerum moderatarum, quæ ſimiles ſunt. De forma ſcire licet attendi potiſſimum debere cauſam & ſitum. Poſtulant caua [m] præſertim, vbi naturaliter anguſta ſunt, vt vitemus adſtringentia & obſtruentia, quæ alimento aditum intercludunt; obſtruunt craſſa [n] & glutinoſa, quæ quamuis in ventriculo bene coquantur, in craſſiorem tamen ſuccum vertuntur, & diſtributionem per venas meſeraicas impediunt. Situs meſenterii, vbi aliquid ex ipſo detrahere oporteat, detrahendum eſſe per [o] rectum inteſtinum demonſtrat. Propria præcepta, ſi ſanitas perfectiſſima I perfecta ſit, ſpectant ad conſeruandum per opera & inſtrumenta ſimilia: ſi imperfecta vel ad [illegible] uandum per ſimilia, vel ad corrigendum per contraria: ſi deſtillatio, [p] vt interdum ſolet, ad meſenterium defluat, occurrendum eſt, quemadmodum in ſuperioribus partibus diximus. Quæ de conſeruatione abdominis, gulæ, ventriculi, inteſtinorum, ani, meſenterii dicenda erant, habent hunc finem.

Finis Libri Vndecimi De Tuen. Valet. membratim.

[a] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 8. [b] Gal. 5. de vſu par. c. 17. [c] Gal. [illegible] de vſu part. cap. 7. [d] Gal. 4. de vſu part. cap. 19. [e] Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 6. [f] Gal. li. de venar. & arteriar. diſſ. cap. 9. [g] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 13. [h] Gal. li. de diſſect. venar. & art. cap. 9. [i] Gal. 4. li. epid. com. 7. [k] Galen. de venar. ſect. c. 9. [l] Galen. 4. 6. epid. 7.

[m] Gal. 1. de ſimpl. facul. c. [illegible] [n] Gal. de cibis bonis & mali ſucci c. [illegible] [o] Gal. [illegible] meth. ca. [illegible] [p] Gal. [illegible] li. de tuen. val. c. 9.

VIDI VIDII DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Duodecimus:

Qui eſt de Conſeruatione iecinoris & partium ei ſeruientium.

De iecinore. CAP. I.

[illegible] Nter eas partes, quas [illegible] ndimus altrici facultati ſeruire, maxime præcipuum eſt iecur, [illegible] dictum a græcis, cuius conſeruatio nunc nobis propoſita eſt. [illegible] vt expoſuimus, eius naturam primo perſequemur ea orſi à fine, ad quem [illegible] inſtitutum, is autem eſt, vt ſit domicilium & fons eius facultatis, quam [illegible] em, Stoici naturam, Plato concupiſcentem dixit [illegible] eſt [illegible] rerum, propterea nõ tantum Poetæ, veluti [illegible] me [illegible] am P[illegible] & rhetores in iecinore libidinem ponunt, cum Tityum [illegible] fingunt h[illegible] vi[illegible] ere a volucribus lacer[illegible] quamuis Ari[illegible] [illegible] ita [illegible] faculatem eaſtimauerit in corde reſidere [illegible] vero ſa[illegible] ne coqueret, partim quaſi fulcrum ſubſterneretur, ita vt non ma[illegible] eſſe vol[illegible] omnibus animalibus ſanguineis & pro ſu[illegible] ſed longe minoris Eraſiſtratus, qu[illegible] natura in[illegible] quod ex concreto ſanguine [illegible] Coll[illegible] Ariſt[illegible] omnes facultates in corde, cuius ſententiæ rationes [illegible] adducuntur ab Al[illegible] [illegible] facultatum aliæ huius vel [illegible] eſſe cor dein [illegible] ſolu[illegible] us, cum ageremus de [illegible] illas, quæ pertinen[illegible] facul[illegible] de cerebr[illegible] Nunc [illegible] quæ ſpectant ad al[illegible] munera [illegible] lendi, augendi, procrean[illegible] à Peripat[illegible] auget [illegible] incrementum ab alimento [illegible] procreatio au[illegible] diſcrimen maris & fœminæ [illegible] Argumenta ver[illegible] in corde, talia ſunt: primo [illegible] s. qui [illegible] ſtremum eſt [illegible] corde, vbi maxime [illegible] atque [illegible] & teſtin[illegible] [illegible] quæ alimentum [illegible] facultatem fatendum eſt. [illegible] extra venas repe[illegible] qui [illegible] rem in [illegible] qui in ie[illegible] in corde [illegible] am accipiat, [illegible] ex ie [illegible] educuntur, [illegible] ſic autem [illegible] ſerunt [illegible] am, quam [illegible] ultem, quam hab[illegible] paran[illegible] quam per arterias [illegible] argumentum firmi[illegible] rx, [illegible] corde tanquam [illegible] principio altric[illegible] quæ o[illegible] a diluemus, vbi [illegible] Platonis & [illegible] quam ſequimur, [illegible]

[illegible] iecur ab Hip[illegible] [illegible]

Ariſt. li. 3. de par. ani. c. 4.
Gal. de anatom. ad mini.
Ariſt. li. 1. de gener. ani.
de ſyter. anim. ca. 2. & 3. de par. tib.

[illegible] rum maxime po[illegible] & propterea in [illegible] corpori, & ideò p[illegible] nominari de[illegible] iam di[illegible] (teste etiam Aristt.[b]) datum e[illegible] omnibus animal[illegible] sanguine[illegible] ua viſcera [c] maxime ſanguineum deprehenditur: primo [illegible] [illegible] tom omnibus partibus. Rubrum [e] verò illud, quod in abo[illegible] dicitu[illegible] conſpiciebatur, erat iecur. primum igitur [f] quod perficitur, & [illegible] neceſſ[illegible] cæteræ partes inchoatæ & adhuc rudes nutriuntur. Maximè enim appoſitum eſt [illegible] ciendum, neque enim aſſidue [g] mouetur, vt cor, ſed naturali motu excepto, vt in a[illegible] lendo quieſcit; quies [h] vero ad coctionem maximè accommodata: huc ſpectant venæ, [illegible] modum & tenuiſſima tunica contentæ per ipſam penetrant. Exilitas efficit, vt diutius [illegible] at ſanguis, & propterea melius confici poſſit, tenuitas tunicæ vim ſubſtantiæ iecinoris [illegible] facile admittit. Eſt autem ſubſtantia iecinoris maxime appoſita ad confi[illegible]iendum ſanguin[illegible] millima eſt; videtur enim ſanguis [k] concretus à calore, non tamen à frigore corruptus. procreant [illegible] partes noſtri corporis alimentum ſibi ſimile. quemadmodum iecur ſanguinem, quem efficit p[illegible] caro ipſius, non pars aliqua communis, vt neruus, vena, arteria, membrana, quæ [l] ſi vim effi[illegible]ien[illegible] guinem haberent, alibi extra iecur ipſum poſſent efficere.

Quod ſi [m] Galenus factas eſſe venas ſcribit ad ſanguinem non ſolum diſtribue[illegible] du[illegible] ſed [illegible] gignendum, neque vult ipſas [n] otioſas manere, ſed quemadmodum inteſtina coquere ſuccum q[illegible] per illas tranſit, ita vt priuſquam ad iecur [o] perueniat, mutatus in ſanguinem ſit, duo etiam [illegible] num, [p] quod ille ſanguis inchoatus eſt & nondum perfectus, ſed perficitur in iecinore; alterum, venæ cum gignendi ſanguinem, qua præditæ ſunt, ex ſe non habent, ſed ex iecino[illegible] hoc [illegible] buit venis [q] naturalem facultatem, vt cor arteriis vitalem, cerebrum neruis animalem: prop[illegible] betur numero partium præcipuarum, poſtulatque, [r] vt cum tractatur, quantum poteſt, e[illegible] conſeruetur. Sunt igitur venæ veluti canales, iecur veluti fons, à quo impertitur [s] venis non m[illegible] teria alimenti, hoc eſt, ſanguis, ſed etiam naturalis vis alendi & procreandi ſanguinem, quam a[illegible] ritus: monet enim [t] Galenus, ſi repetitur ſpiritus naturalis, reperiri in iecinore & venis: at fate[illegible] d[illegible] reperiri, ſpectareque non ſolum ad alendum, ſed etiam ad procreandum; huiuſmodi eſt [illegible] [u] qui in ouis & piſcibus partes diſtinguit: ponitur autem non tantum in animalibus, ſed [illegible] bus, quæ è terra naſcuntur, quas Theophraſtus [x] ſpiritu intercluſo ſtrangulari dicit. Affe[illegible] talis ſpiritus à iecinore venis vim alendi ac ſanguinem gignendi, venis, inquam, ſolis: nam aliæ part[illegible] vt caro, os, cartilago, per ſe gubernantur atque aluntur, & per vires, quas inſitas habent neque enim [z] influunt vt illæ, quæ ad ſenſum pertinent & motum voluntarium: quamobrem ſolæ venæ ſan[illegible] nem gignere poſſunt ex aliis partibus omnibus, quod ſolæ eam vim à iecinore accipiant, cum [illegible] habeant, quod nutriuntur.

Alterum argumentum ſumi diximus à partibus, quæ à iecinore deriuantur, nimirum [illegible] demonſtrant enim hæ illam partem, vnde oriuntur principium eſſe facultatis alentis. Varia au[illegible]em ſententia de venarum ductu ac diſtributione; omittemus, quæ Syenneſi Cyprio, & Diogeni A[illegible] niati placuerunt: Ariſtoteles [a] ex corde oriri venas omnes voluit, ſed confutatur à Galeno: nam [illegible] rentur [illegible] corde, pulſarent. & tamen quieſcunt; præterea in quouis animali ab eodem deriuar[illegible] in illis, quæ non reſpirant ac pulmone carent, & dextro ventriculo cordis, non oriuntur [illegible] ſed ne ipſum quidem attingunt. In aliis animalibus nectitur caua vena cum corde, non tamen a[illegible] e[illegible] manat, ſed magis in ipſum ſanguinem infundit; eius enim oſtium tribus membranis clauditur, quæ in[illegible]tro vergunt ad dextrum ventriculum cordis, cui, cum aperiuntur, ſanguinem præbent, non tamen ſ[illegible]ctant in exteriorem partem, ſicut illæ, quæ ſitæ ſunt ad oſtium Arteriæ magnæ, quibus apertis cal[illegible] ſimus ac tenuiſſimus ſanguis vna cum ſpiritu vitali ex ſiniſtro ventriculo cordis educitur.

Cauſa igitur vena, vnde aliæ ferè omnes deriuantur, tantum nectitur cum corde, ori[illegible]ur au[illegible] à iecinore, id quod ſectione corporum patefit, adeò vt vera ſit Hippocratis [c] ſententia, ſe[illegible] cer[illegible] eſſe venarum radicem, arteriarum cor: nullam enim in animalium corpore venam inuen[illegible], quæ ducat originem ex iecinore. Caua enim, [d] quæ quaſi æquæductus diuiditur in vniuerſu[illegible] cor[illegible] gibba iecinoris parte oritur. vnde bipartita partim ſupra, partim infra iecur diſtribuitur, qu[illegible] infra, [illegible]lo pacto coniungitur cum corde; quæ ſupra, iungitur quidem, ſed poſtquam ramos diſtribu[illegible] [e] tranſuerſ[illegible], inuolucro cordi, & octo coſtis. Maximum [f] autem eſt vnumquodque, qu[illegible] d[illegible] vbi incipit, & fontes etiam; quamuis flumi, qui ex pluribus conſtant, parui incipiant & magni [illegible] in mare.

Truncus arboris, antequam in ramos diuidatur, maximus eſt, quare & vena caua cum or[illegible] gibba parte iecinoris, ibi quoque maxima eſt: dein paulatim ramos proferens in ſ[illegible]periores & [illegible] tes partes minuitur, hære[illegible]t autem venæ cauæ radi[illegible]es carni iecinoris, vt radices arborum terræ. [illegible] a iecinore ſimiliter vena parta, quæ in ventrem & inteſtina diſtribui[illegible]ur; apparet e[illegible] parte iecinoris, vbi maxima eſt. Venæ [g] denique [illegible], quæ ex chorio membrana fœtus ad v[illegible] [illegible]runtur, ſimiliter emanant ex [illegible] iecinoris, quæ omnia ſectione corporum aperiu[illegible] [illegible] d[illegible]um eſt, iecur eſſe d[illegible]mic[illegible] facultatis altricis, cum venæ, per quas & al[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], hipſo man[illegible] [illegible] eorantur.

Supereſt nunc vt d[illegible]nantur argumenta, quæ probabant pr[illegible]prie altricem fac[illegible] corde & iecur eſſe cordis miniſtrum. Fatemur primo cor calidiſſimum eſſe, & ide[illegible] pp[illegible] t[illegible]m ad conficiendum fe[illegible]ntem illum ſanguinem, qui per arterias diuiditur, & [illegible] h[illegible]en [illegible] fu[illegible]ut: nam alter ſan[illegible]is moderate calidus, qui alimentum eſt [illegible]um par[illegible] in iecinore [illegible]nficitur [illegible]ue p[illegible]ſtulat ſummū calorem, à quo gignatur, ſed f[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 16 de [illegible] par. c. 4. [illegible] al. [illegible] placit. [illegible] 4. & c. 5. g Galen. de form. fœt. c. 5. & 6. de Plac. c. 8. & 1. de ſem. c. 8. h [illegible] al. [illegible] 6. de [illegible]

Margin notes: [illegible] Ariſt. lib. [illegible] anim. cap. [illegible] & 3. par. tib. 4. c Ariſt. lib. 3. de partib. anim. cap. 12. d Galen. de format. fœt. cap. 2. e Galen. de format. fœt. c. 3. f Galen. li. [illegible] de v[illegible] par. 6. [illegible] de [illegible] c. h Auerr. [illegible] i Galen. [illegible] lib. de loc. aff. k Galen. de Plac. ca. 8. & 7. de [illegible] part. c. 8 [illegible] de [illegible] par. ca. 14. [illegible] Gal. de vſu part. 6. [illegible] Gal. 4. de vſu part. c. 12. [illegible] Galen. [illegible] de Plac. ca. 8. & 4. de vſu par. ca. 2. p Galen. 4. de vſu par. c. 5. q Galen. 9. [illegible] r [illegible] ar. [illegible] 5. [illegible] 6. de Plac. c. 6. t Galen. 12. methodi c. 5. [illegible] al. 2. de gener. ani. 4. x Theop. li. 4. de cau. plant. c. 15 y Gal. de arte medic. [illegible] de affe. cap. [illegible] de art. [illegible] cap. 2 [illegible] Galen. [illegible] de [illegible] c. Hip. [illegible] de [illegible] de [illegible] par [illegible] al. de [illegible]

A p[illegible]entem, [illegible]
que egen[illegible] opera co[illegible] præſertim cum a[illegible]na ſunt, ne-
que poſſi[illegible]eam alim[illegible] materiam præb[illegible]more aquo-
ſo. Quid quod ſanguis, qui in dextro ventriculo [illegible]venis totius
corporis? ruber nimirum, craſſior, moderate cali[illegible] non feruens, tenuis, flauus [illegible] in ſiniſtro
cordis ventriculo & arteriis verſatur. Huc accedit, quod ſanguis non totus ex iecinore [illegible]tur ad cor, c Galen. de form. fœt.
ſed [illegible], quamquam aliquæ etiam portio
huius ſanguinis aliis partibus ſupra iecur diſtribuitur, priuſquam ad cor perueniat, vt ſupra dictum [illegible],
qu[illegible] euenit materiæ, quæ ab aliqua parte alteri parti paratur; tota enim, quæ parata educitur, fer-
[illegible] ad [illegible] partem, cui paratur, veluti ſuccus ex ventriculo & inteſtinis totus ad iecur; veluti item
aer ea pulmone totus ad cor, & materia ſeminis ex ſuis vaſis ad teſticulos. Adde, quod nullum eſt vas
in [illegible]de, quod ſanguinem antea inchoatum, & in eo perfectum educat, deberet enim eſſe vt in ie-
cinore vena porta & caua, ita in corde vna, quæ huic, altera, quæ illi reſponderet: ſed cum corde ea
tenus iungitur vena caua, quatenus illi neceſſarium ſanguinem ſuppeditat, neque altera ex eo oritur,
per quam emanet ſanguis perfectior redditus, diſtribuaturque vt alimentum reliquis partibus omni-
bus: ea quo colligi poteſt in iecinore adeo perfici ſanguinem, vt quamuis in corde non amplius ela-
boretur, appoſitus ſit ad alendas omnes corporis partes; quanquam ad ſanitatem b iecinori parum
B int[illegible], perficiatur ne ſanguis a iecinore per ſe, an auxilio cordis. Venas verò à corde oriri falſum eſ-
ſe, animalium ſectio manifeſtè demonſtrat, cum omnes à iecinore deriuentur, quamuis tam venæ,
quàm arteriæ non effingantur ab hoc aut illo viſcere, ſed à ſemine, præſertim cum procreentur ante
cor & iecur, ita vt magis videantur ab illis gigni, quàm ipſas gignere. Sed Hippocrates cum iecur vena-
rum, cor arteriarum radicem ponit, ſignificat inde oriri, quemadmodum truncus oritur à radice, non
tamen ab hoc aut illo gigni, cum gignantur à ſemine, c quod vim præbet & trunco & ramis: per arterias
ig[illegible] impertit cor cal[illegible]diorem ſanguinem & ſpiritum vitalem, per venas iecur ſanguinem ad alendum
& [illegible]ultatem naturalem; redditur autem ille ſanguis, cum ex ſima iecinoris parte fertur ad gibbam, pu-
rus ac liber, ita vt præſeferat diuini ignis portionem deterſam à calore concoquente, quemadmodum
dix[illegible] [P]lato. d Statuamus igitur altricis facultatis domicilium eſſe iecur, quod ſanguinem efficit, & vnde
oriuntur venæ. Vt au[t]em iecur ſuo munere fungi poſſit, neceſſe eſt e vtatur quatuor facultatibus natu-
ralibus mi[niſ]tris, attrahente, retinente, concoquente, & expellente. Attrahit iecur ſuccum f ex cibis in
ventriculo [illegible] neoctis: viget in eo præter cæteras partes hæc facultas, vno corde excepto g poſtremo
autem in corpore noſtro tabeſcunt h cor & iecur, vbi hoc plenum ſit, ventriculus exhauſtus aliquid et-
iam [illegible]pſo attrahit. Vtitur iecur i in attrahendo venis meſenterii, perinde atque arbor radicibus, &
per ipſas, quaſi per k manus ſuccum allicit ex ventriculo & inteſtinis, id quod minus belle facit, cum
infirmæ ſunt. Ineſt etiam neceſſario iecinori vis [illegible] retinendi, ſine qua non poſſet ſuccum conuer-
C te[r]e [i]n ſanguinem; eiuſmodi enim mutatio tempus deſider[a]t, quo retineri attractus ſuccus debet: vbi
non ſatis retineatur, neque perficitur ſanguis, neque diſtribuitur vniuerſo corpori, ſed deiicitur ſanies
m quæ[d]am cruenta: præcipuè autem præditum eſt iecur facultate, quæ generatim concoquit; propriè
autem ſanguinem n gignit ex ſucco, ex ventriculo atque inteſtinis attracto. Eſt igitur concoquens fa-
cultas, vt in o ventriculo, ita etiam in iecinore, p maximè principalis, cum ſanguinis procreatio, q quæ
præcipuum ipſius munus cenſetur, ab hac facultate proficiſcatur; validior autē eſt in ventriculo quam-
uis minus perfecta, quàm in r iecinore: præparat ſ enim ventriculus alimentū iecinori, hoc vero ipſum
[illegible]o[illegible]ficit reliquis omnibus partibus per calorem, quem fouet abdomen, & eo magis quò t craſſius fue-
ri[t]. C[u]m ſanguine verò iecur gignit etiam alios ſuccos, nempe vtranque bilem; namq; pituita gignitur
u in ventriculo, non in iecinore, niſi vbi frigidius fuerit: quamobrem illa nullum habuit à natura rece-
ptaculum, quale flaua bilis veſicam fellis, & atra lienem; vtraque autem efficitur cum feruet ſuccus, qui
conuertitur in ſanguinem, veluti cum feruet muſtum flos ipſe vini, cui reſpondet flaua bilis, & fæx, cui
atra: plus autem gignitur bilis, cum x iecur calidius eſt, plus pituitæ cum frigidius; exceſſus ſiccitatis ſuc-
cos reddit [c]alliores, ſicut exceſſus humoris tenuiores. Gignit autem iecur ſanguinem ſibi, [illegible] ex quo vbi
tantum excepit, quantum p[o]ſtulat, vt alatur, reliquum, qui ſuperat, tanquam inutilem expellit, neque
cognoſcit ipſum futurum eſſe idoneum alimentum reliquis partibus; prius verò, quàm ex iecinore ex-
e[at ſa]nguis, educitur flaua bilis, quæ cum ipſo mixta eſt, & ſimul etiam atra: hæc à liene attrahitur, illa
D fer[t]ur ad v[e]ſicam fellis; ſed quam primum exit ex iecinore aquoſus humor, qui adhuc in eo remanet,
maxima ex parte attrahitur a renibus & ad veſicam deſcendens fit vrina. quamobrem facultas expul-
tri[x] [illegible] ſociam ſibi adiungit vim attrahentem veſicæ fellis, lienis, & renum. Præter quatuor mi-
niſtras facultates, quas diximus, tribuit natura vim a cognoſcentem, quod familiare eſt, pertinet hæc ad
n[atur]al[em] appetitum; quamuis iecur ſenſu quoque præditum ſit habet enim neruos, vt cum cerebro
at[illegible] corde congruat, parum tamen ſentit, ita vt parum etiam doleat; interdum etiam acci-
pit grauit[a]te[m], b neque enim eget multis neruis aut acri ſenſu, vt excitetur ad detrudendum quæ mo-
le[illegible]ſtina, cum maxima ex parte a veſica fellis, liene & renibus purgetur. Hactenus
de [illegible]ne, ad [illegible] factum iecur fuit. Compoſitio idonea ſequitur ex materia & forma, quam nunc ex-
p[illegible], eſt autem materia ipſum corpus iecinoris; ſic enim appellat d Galenus primo eius carnem,
d[illegible] quæ in ipſ[o] ſunt. eſt autem ca[illegible]uoris perinde ac ventriculi ſubſtantia e eius propria.

App[e]ll[at] Eraſiſtratus [iecinoris] carnem παρέγχυμα, quaſi infuſam, vt ante oſtendimus, eſt au-
[illegible]mpl[illegible]bſtantia, quæ neruis, veni[s], & arteriis g inhære[t]: generatur hæc ex ſanguine [c]oncre-
[illegible] e [n]on corrupto a frigore; ab ipſa autem propri[e] g[ig]nitur ſanguis & non ab alia parti[c]ula
[illegible], vt neruo, vena, arteria, membrana; quoniam illa ſanguini ſimillima eſt, & propterea [illegible]
[illegible]e nutritur, rubro k videlicet craſſo, ſic[ut] pulmo ex tenui flauo, lien ex tenui nigro [illegible]
[illegible] vniſque viſceris nutritur ſanguine ſimili, tanto autem l denſior eſt ca[illegible] pu[illegible]

ca[illegible]

[illegible] multo magis, [illegible] continetur hic [illegible] lis & denique quæ non [illegible] rara & tenuia [illegible] tum præbeant ſanguini craſſi [illegible] propria iecinoris venis, arterijs, ac neruis: venæ iecinoris [illegible] vtraque enim in plures ramos diuiditur, qui quaſi per ſubſtantiam iecinoris pen [illegible] occurrunt, non tamen apparet, quo pacto inter ſe iungantur: Vtriuſq; autem [d] ram [illegible] les ſunt & ex tenuiſſima tunica conſtant, vt quemadmodum in ſuperioribus dictum eſt [illegible] retineatur ſanguis, & non prius penetret, quam perfectus ſit, ob tenuitatem tunicæ [illegible] lior poſſit & ad iecinoris ſubſtantiam permeare, quam alit; ea contrario enim venarum [illegible] nica, vt ſolummodo ſanguinem tenuiſſimum, quo ille nutritur, permeare ſinat, [e] craſſi [illegible] tunicæ arteriarum. Itaque iecinoris venæ duæ ſunt, porta & caua, quæ in eius ſubſtantiam q [illegible] ces in plurimos ramos diuiduntur. Arteriæ, quibus iecur continetur, paruæ ſunt, deriuantur a [illegible] ramo, qui ortus ab arteria magna omento diſtribuitur; occupant hæ inferiorem partem [illegible] quam ſuo pulſu refrigerant; ſuperior enim [f] ſatis refrigeratur motu ſepti tranſuerſi. Datæ ergo [illegible] teriæ iecinori tantum, vt pars eius ſima refrigeretur, ita vt ſuum calorem conſeruet: paruæ au [illegible] runt, cum neque multum debeant præbere vitalem ſpiritum, neque etiam ſanguinem tenuem [illegible] ri, quod alitur craſſiori, præterquam quod non debent in eo exhaurire ſanguinem, qui nondum [illegible] eſt, ſed adhuc permixtus cum vtraque bile & humore aquoſo: paruis ergo opus fuit arterijs [illegible] ad ſimam partem duntaxat. Cæterum neruus, qui ad Iecur pertinet, per externam eius tunicam [illegible] ditur, ortam à peritoneo, qua contingit à dextro latere inferiorem partem ſepti tranſuerſi. paruus [illegible] rem eſt, neque penetrat in internam iecinoris ſubſtantiam, vt quæ non egeat acrioris ſenſus, cum [illegible] ſit inſtrumentum ſentiendi, cumque ea, quæ illi moleſta eſſe poſſent, ab alijs partibus purgent [illegible] teſtina [h] enim, quæ per ſe expellunt, quod moleſtum eſt, ſingulis anfractibus neruos h[illegible]be [illegible] ſenſu prædita ſunt. Iecinori ſatis fuit neruulus per eius tunicas diſtributus, per quem cum [illegible] congruat, & non ſit ſtirpium modo ſenſus omnino expers; adeo autem exiguus eſt iecinoris [illegible] vt cum inflammatur, pulſum [i] non percipiat. Oritur neruulus iecinoris ab illo ramo ſexti pa[illegible] rum cerebri, qui pertinet ad radices coſtarum ſexti lateris. Forma, quæ in Iecinore attenditur [illegible] refertur ad figuram, quæ [k] rotunda eſt, ita tamen vt maxime aptetur iecur partibus, cum qu[illegible] rat, eſt enim gibbum, qua ſeptum tranſuerſum attingit, quod cauum eſt, ſicuti cauum, qua [illegible] ventriculi partem. Fibræ autem, in quas quaſi in rupes diſtinguitur, neque numero, neque m[illegible] ne æquales deprehenduntur in omnibus: porrò ſuperficies diuerſis partibus iecinoris diuerſa eſt, [illegible] enim gibbum eſt & ſeptum attingit, leuis eſt, ſed qua cauum eſt & cum ventriculo coniung[illegible] æqualis. Quod attinet ad caua & foramina, duo [m] reperiuntur magna in iecinore, vnum ſuperne [o] caua, alterum inferne vena porta. eſt enim hæc in ſima parte iecinoris verſus dorſum. Ad venæ [illegible] auæ exortum verſus partem inferiorem duo parua foramina ſe oſtendunt in iecinoris ſubſtantiam pe[illegible] trantia, duo item alia ampliora verſus partem ſuperiorem, inter vtranque verò complura alia a[illegible] dum exigua: pertinent ergo ad iecur venæ non minus magnitudine quā numero [illegible] excedentes, ma[illegible] tudine quidē porta & caua, quæ ampliſſimæ ſunt; numero earundem rami, qui reperiuntur, quam [illegible] rimi per iecinoris ſubſtantiam diſtributi [q] & anguſti, vt quemadmodum ſupra diximus, diutius in [illegible] s maneat ſanguis, qui perfici debet, qui non maneret, neq; perficeretur, ſed cito exiret, ſi iecur p[illegible] eiuſ- modi ramis anguſtis ſinum latiorē habuiſſet. Ad caua iecinoris referri etiam poſſunt arteriæ, quas per- tinere ad ipſum diximus; præterea canales, [r] per quos flaua bil[illegible] purgatur. [illegible] Magnum verò in homi[illegible]e iecur eſt proportione corporis, ſi cum reliquorū animalium iecinore comparetur. Situ præterea iecur eſt medium ſuperiorum atq; inferiorum partium; qua enim gibbum eſt, nectitur cū ſepto tranſuer[illegible] quare quæ ſupra hoc ſunt, etiam ſupra iecur exiſtūt, reliqua in [t] inferioribus nominantur; ita autem reſidet iecur ſub ſepto tranſuerſo, vt à coſtis ſpurijs includatur; eſt autem in dextro latere ſicuti [illegible] ſiniſtro, niſi animalia, vt inquit [u] Ariſtoteles, portentoſa fuerint, occupat tamen aliqu[illegible] ex ſiniſtr[illegible] in paucis hominibus teſte Herophilo [illegible] non tamen in paucis animalibus. Iungitur verò per [illegible] peritoneo ortam cum viſceribus omnibus, quæ ſub abdomine includuntur, propriè autem cum [illegible] tranſuerſo nectitur per paruulam fibram quaſi nucem, qua replet ſinum, quem efficit primum inte[illegible] num [illegible] ab inferiori oſtio ventriculi incipiens reflectitur a parte dextra verſus ſiniſtram, cum [illegible] etiam [illegible] coniungitur per venam cauam. Expoſitis fine, materia, & forma iecinoris, proximū eſt, v[illegible] ratione conſeruari poſſit, explicemus, id quod duobus capitibus continetur, cognitione rerum c[illegible] ſeruandarum & ratione conſeruandi: debent autem cognoſci, quæ conſeruanda ſunt primo ab o[illegible] dein in homine ipſo, quem tractamus; conſeruari debent, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, nempe [illegible] vna cum ſuis differentijs, cauſæ & effecta. Iecinoris ſanitas, ſi per conſenſum eſt, refertur ad vent[illegible] ſum, inteſtina, ac primas venas, à quibus accipit, quantum & quale conuenit, refertur etiam ad c[illegible] brum & neruos, vnde emanat ſenſus, quo præditum eſt, ſed multo magis ad cor & arterias, à q[illegible] [illegible] nit vitalis ſpiritus & calor. Sanitas iecinoris per eſſentiam aut ad ſimplicem ſubſtantiam [illegible] ad compoſitionem ipſam multiformem; ſubſtantia ſimplex & materia iecinoris tunc ſana e[illegible] ſtam [illegible] mperationem habet, quæ non omnino moderata eſſe debet, ſed calidior & humi[illegible] [illegible] calidior [z] glandulis mammarum, quanto ſanguis, quem gignit, calidior eſt lact[illegible] [illegible] nam [illegible] ter calorem, qui in ipſum influit à corde, alium multū etiam per [illegible] bet [illegible] autem cauſa magnus calor iecinoris, cur circa ipſum non cohæreat [b] adeps, [illegible] [illegible] ſanguineum) ipſi quoque calorem addit, [illegible] ea [illegible] [illegible] de calidiſſimum eſt iecur. Idem cum multo mollius ſit, quàm cutis, [d] mol[illegible] [illegible] e[illegible] cor vt paulo [illegible] us cute eſt, ita etiam paulo humidius; præter ea vt iecur mol[illegible] s &

di[illegible]

dius eſt corde, [illegible] magis ru[illegible] propter motum firmius eſſe debuit,[a] durius fuit, & [a] Gal. de
propterea ſic [illegible] & non omnin[illegible] rubro flauum. Sanitas ad multiformem compoſitio- p.ar. c. 8
nem ſpectans præter vnitatem, quæ co[illegible] tiam materiæ, figuræ, ſuperfi[illegible]ici[illegible] cauorum, magnitudinis, [illegible] meri, ſitus, quæ ſupra enarrauimus, moderationem requirit, ita vt in nulla earum rerum, ex[illegible] re[illegible] riatur aut defectus. Differt quæuis ſanitatis ſpecies ſiue per conſenſum, ſiue per eſſentiam, ſiue ad materiam iecinoris, ſiue ad formam pertineat, quod aliquando magis, aliquando minus perfecta eſt. Cauſæ ſanitatis per conſenſum ad partes referuntur, à quibus influit aliquid in iecur: [illegible] ſanitatis per eſſentiam & propriæ temperationis cauſæ, ſiue ſint principia procreationis, ſiue auxilia [illegible] ſimilis ſint, [illegible]læ vero, quæ ſanitatē formæ efficiunt, ſi non actu ſimil[illegible] ſunt, ſaltem habent potentiā [illegible] eiuſmodi moderationē. At differentiæ cuiuſq; ſpeciei ſanitatis, ſeu perfectiſſima, ſeu perfecta, [illegible] imperfecta fuerit, à cauſis [illegible]ntur ſanitatis, ſimilē differentiā ſibi adiungentibus. Effecta ſanitatis iecinoris, vt actiones, expulſa, & retenta, affectus & qualitates corp[illegible]ris, magis aut minus perfecta ſunt, prou[illegible] & ſanitas, quam ſequuntur; hæc quæ ſecundū naturam pertinent ad iecur, agno[illegible] omnine op[illegible]tet, qui tractatur: ſanitas, cum ſenſum lateat, conijci ex ſignis debet, quod ſi fuerit [illegible] colligetur ex cauſis, nempe ex illis partibus, cum quibus congruit iecur, quæ ſimiliter ſanæ [illegible]ur etiam ex effectis iecinoris, quæ non poſſent ſecundum naturam eſſe, niſi ſanitate per conſenſum [illegible]entur. Sanitas per eſſentiam, quæ ad materiam ſpectat, & proprie ad temperatio-
B nem, hoc pacto ſigni[illegible]tur, ſiquidem moderata fuerit, antegreſſæ ſunt cauſæ ſimiles, hoc eſt, principia procreationis & auxilia artis moderata: talia etiam afferunt vtilitatem, ſicuti noxam, quæ immoderata; effecta præterea ſimilia ſunt, ſicut ſanguis moderate calidus, habitus corporis ſimilis, mediocritas venarum, quæ neque anguſtæ, neque latæ ſint, præcordia neque hirſuta, neque omnino glabra. Quod ſi temperatio iecinoris fuerit immoderata, præterierunt cauſæ ſimiles; iuuant item, quæ ſimilia ſunt, nocent contraria; habitus corporis ſimilis ſentitur, niſi repugnet [b] cor contrario modo affectum: vincit [b] Gal. de arte med. ca.
enim calor cordis magnus iecinoris frigus, vt calorem huius frigus illius; humor tamen cordis non vin- 37. & 38. &
cit ſiccitatem iecinoris, imo magis ſiccitas humorem. Si in iecinore ſuperet calor, denuntiatur à cauſis 40. & 41.
calidis, tum à iuuantibus, quæ ſimiliter calida ſunt, & lædentibus, quæ aut frigida ſunt, aut multo magis [c] Gal. de ar
calida; ab effectis, vt [c] ſanguine, qui procreatur calidior à multitudine flauæ [illegible] bilis, vel etiam atræ at- te med. ca.
que vſtæ, cum ætas conſtat, tum à venis latis, à præcordiis hirſutis, ab habitu totius corporis calidiore, 37. & 5 de
niſi cordis frigus obſtiterit, ab his, quæ expelluntur calida & biliosa. contra iecur frigidius denuntia- loc. aff. c. 9.
tur à cauſis frigidis, à iuuantibus frigidis & lædentibus, aut valde talibus, aut calidis; ab effectis, vt quod
[d] contrahatur vel pituita, vel ſanguis frigidior, à totius corporis habitu frigidiore, niſi calor cordis re- [d] Gal. de ar
nitatur, ab anguſtia venarum, à præcordiis glabris, ab expulſis crudis ac pituitoſis. Humidius iecur te. med. c. 38.
indicatur à cauſis ſimilibus, à iuuantibus humidis, & nocentibus ſiccis, & ex effectis; à ſanguine multo [e] Gal. de ar-
tenuiori, à [e] mollitudine venarum & totius corporis, niſi cor ſiccius renitatur, ab expulſis multis ac te me. c. 4.
C tenuibus. Siccitatem iecinoris monſtrant cauſæ ſimiles, vtilitas, quam afferunt humida, & noxa, quam & [illegible] de locis
ſicca, quæ adhibentur: poſtremo effecta, vt ſanguis [f] paucus & craſſus, durities venarum & totius cor- aff. c. 7.
poris, niſi humor cordis aduerſetur, expulſa pauca & craſſa. Quod ſi duplex qualitas in iecinore ſuperet, [f] Gal. de ar-
colligetur ex ſignis, quæ iam diximus ſimplicē monſtrare, ſed coniungenda erunt, ſac primū iecur eſſe te me. c. 39.
calidius & humidius, oſtenditur tale à cauſis ſimilibus, à ſimilib. item iuuantibus & contrariis læden-
tibus, à putredine, [g] quæ facile ſuperuenit, & magis ſi maior ſit humor, quam calor. Sanguis vero [g] Gal. de ar
plurimus gignitur & calidior, venæ latæ ſunt, ſed præcordia minus hirſuta, habitus totius corporis cali- te me. c. 42.
dus & humidus ac mollis ſentitur, expelluntur multa & humida. At vbi calor cum ſiccitate coniungatur, deprehenditur ex cauſis, quæ præceſſerunt tales, ex ſimilibus, quæ iuuant, & contrariis, quæ lædunt
ex ſanguine, ex [h] copia flauæ bilis, vel etiam atræ ætate conſtante, ex venarum latitudine, ex præcordiis [h] Gal. de ar-
hirſutis, ex habitu totius corporis calido & duro, niſi cor contrario modo affectum repugnet, ex expul- te me. c. 43.
ſis, quæ bilioſa ſunt & non multa. Quod ſi in iecinore redundet frigus cum humore, antegreſſæ ſunt [i] Gal. de ar-
cauſæ refrigerantes & madefacientes, iuuant, quæ eandē vim habent, lædunt, quæ contrariam, ſanguis te me. c. 43.
pituitoſus [i] contrahitur, præcordia glabra ſunt, venæ anguſtæ, habitus totius corporis ſentitur frigi- [k] Gal. de ar-
dus & mollis, niſi cor contrario modo affectum obſiſtat; quæ expelluntur, multa ſunt & cruda. Poſtre- te me. c. 44.
mo ſi iecur frigidius & ſiccus fuerit, denuntiatur à cauſis ſimilibus, iuuant, quę ſimilia ſunt, nocent con- [l] Gal. 5. de
traria, ſanguis paucus [k] craſſior & frigidior contrahitur, venæ anguſtæ ſunt præcordia glabra, habitus loc. aff. c.
totius corporis frigidus & durus, niſi renitatur cor calidum & humidum, expulſa pauca & cruda ſunt. & 8. cmet.
D [l] [illegible] ecillitas iecinoris, vbi ſine euidenti aliquo morbo eius accidat, homines ſic affecti à græcis hepatici 6. & 7.
dicuntur, maxime autem hoc accidit, vbi excedit frigus & humor: deprehenditur vero, vt omittam [m] Gal. 1 progno. 22
cauſas vna cum iuuantibus & lædentibus, ex ipſis expulſis, vt ex [m] vrina cruda, & ex deiectione, quod [n] Gal. 5. de
aluus [n] cruentam ſaniem reddat; poteſt autem eiuſmodi imbecillitas incipere his, qui adhuc ſani ſunt, loc. aff.
& funguntur muneribus vſitatis, ita vt ad imperfectam ſanitatem referri poſſit; verum ſanitas imper- [o] Gal. de ar-
fecta ad [o] multiformem compoſitionē internarum partium ſpectans non facile intelligitur, coniectu- te me. c. 70.
ra tamen aliqua deprehenditur, veluti anguſtia [p] vaſorum iecinoris, ex intimo onerantium ac diſten- [p] Gal. de ar-
dentium ſenſu, à dextra parte præcordiorum poſt [q] cibum, præſertim à balneo, & vbi multus & craſ- te me. ca. 3
ſus fuerit, atque idoneus ad procreandum flatum. Cauſæ ſanitatis cum iam præterierint, aut audientur [q] Galen 14.
ex nomine, aut coniicientur ex effectis præſentibus, quæ maxima ex parte ſubiiciuntur ſenſui; nam & meth. c. 16
ſanguis, vbi vena ſecetur, ſub aſpectum cadit. Ex futuris an euentus ſiue permanſio in eodem ſtatu, ſiue mutatio in meliorem, aut deteriorem, expectari debeat, præſagitur ex cauſis, vt ex natura & auxiliis artis, quæ vel eædem perſeuerabunt, vel meliores aut deteriores erunt, citius vel tardius, pro maiore vel minore ipſarum robore: via mutationis ea præſagienda eſt, quam & natura & materia, ſi qua redundet, pollicebitur.

Opera & inſtrumenta reſtant ad iecur conſeruandum neceſſaria: poſtulant autem quædam præcepta communia & quædam propria; ordiemur a communibus quæ à communi natura iecinoris ſumuntur, quam contineri diximus fine & materia ac forma idonea ad ipſum exequendum. De fine attendimus dignitatem ac ſpeciem actionis & vim ſenſus, maxime autem habenda eſt ratio dignitatis actionis iecinoris, vt quod paret alimentum vniuerſo corpori, & [a] nutrientem vim impertiat venis: quare quantum fieri poteſt, ſeruandum eſt eius robur; [b] perniciose enim exoluitur, ſi quidem non ex eo, quod [c] ſumitur, ſed ex eo, quod ſumptum [d] coquitur a iecinore, aluntur partes noſtri corporis, & cum virium robur maxime conſiſtat in [e] temperamento, hoc maxime ſeruari debet, quale conuenit, id autem eſt tueri calorem innatum, qui cauſa eſt omnium actionum, vitare igitur oportet ea, à quibus offenditur. Docet autem [f] Ariſtoteles ipſum offendi & à frigore, quod contrarium eſt, & ab inopia alimenti. Quamobrem fugere oportet, quæ ſiue actu, ſiue potentia [g] valde frigida ſint, ita vt etiam adſtringentia, quæ ſumuntur ad iecur firmandum, non debeant eſſe actu [h] frigida. at neque extrinſecus ſuperimponi ſpongia debet ex poſca frigida [i] expreſſa, quamuis alioquin ad repellendum membris conueniat; at neque adſtringens oleum, neque cataplaſma [k] ſuperdandum frigidum eſt. Ne intereat calor inopia alimenti, fit retinendo ſpiritum & ſanguinem, in quibus conſiſtit; Vt retineatur, vitanda eſt larga ſanguinis miſſio, vitanda & relaxantia, [l] quæ efficiunt, vt ſpiritus ſubito exhalet, præterquam quod relaxatum iecur impletur vitioſis [m] ſuccis, qui aliis in partibus redundant, quamobrem iecinore affecto non adhibentur ſola relaxantia; ſed mixta cum adſtringentibus; retinetur etiam calor à [n] ſomno cum ad iecur contrahitur ſpiritus & ſanguis; etiam à vigilia [o] euocatur ad partes externas: ſed fugere etiam oportet frequentem vſum extenuantium, efficiunt enim, vt calor [p] exhalet ab alimento deſtitutus. Species actionis iecinoris, cum ſanguinem conficiat, ad coctionem pertinet, in qua laborat perinde ac [q] ventriculus; quamobrem vbi quiete opus ſit iecinori, vtendum eſt inedia, vel certe pauciori cibo ac potione, nam minor labor [r] pro quiete eſt; ergo ne laboret iecur, tenui [s] victu vtendum erit, Maxime autem periculoſa [t] eſt iecinoris inflammatio cum virium imbecillitate, quoniam hæc cibum poſtulat, quo illã augeri neceſſe eſt; idcirco ad ventriculum & iecur, in quibus alimentum conficitur, cum inflammantur, vtimur victu [u] tenuiſſimo. qui tanto magis exquiſitus requiritur laborante iecinore, quam ventriculo, quanto nobilius illud eſt, quam hic: quam ob cauſam maxime [x] exquiſitum victum deſiderat. Verum exercetur iecur non tantum, cum ſuo munere fungitur, ſed etiam cum in reſpiratione agitatur [y] à thorace; maxime autem attollitur, [z] cum clauditur guttur. Senſus iecinoris hebes eſt, cum neruulus per ſolam eius tunicam diuidatur; quare nulla habenda eſt ipſius ratio in conſeruatione iecinoris. Temperatio, quæ ad materiam ſpectat, in iecinore, calida & humida eſt. hæc vt conſeruetur, ſimilibus vtendum eſt: ſed quoniam iecinoris ſubſtantia mollior eſt & facile diſſoluitur, ea cauere oportet, à quibus diſſipari poſſet, quamobrem non ſumentur valde acria, nec acetum [a] vt ad lienem, ſed oxymel dabitur dilutum ad iecur magis, quam ad lienem. Quod attinet ad formam iecinoris, omiſſis figura, ſuperficie, magnitudine, numero, quæ nihil egregium indicant, intuebimur quid poſtulent caua & ſitus, Monſtrant caua, qua via & intus dari præſidia debent ad iecur, & educi, quæ in eo præter naturam verſantur: cum duplex ſit via ab ore ad viſcera, vna per guttur & aſperam arteriam, per quam tranſit aer, [b] pertinetque ad pulmonem & cor, parumque iecinori & ventriculo prodeſt, altera per gulam, per quam tranſeunt, quæ deuorantur, atque hæc facile & ventriculo & iecinori medentur; feruntur autem ad iecur ex ventriculo maxime poſt ſomnum, iam perfecta coctione; tunc enim vna cum ſucco cocto ex cibis & potionibus alliciuntur per venas meſenterii ad iecur, quamquam poſſunt dari etiam poſt cibum, quemadmodum datur à Galeno [d] Diatrion piperon; ſed tunc diutius morantur in ventriculo, antequam permeent ad iecur: [e] idem tamen præcipit, ne confectio Diacalamentum à cibo ſumatur. quod (vt arbitror) ob ſummam vim, quam habet, extenuandi, celeriter ad iecur permeet, & ſecum ducat, quæ cruda ſunt, atque obſtructionem faciat. Verum à cauis iecinoris diximus etiam oſtendi viam exhauriendi, quæ moleſta ſunt, reſpondent enim eius caua, alia venæ cauæ, alia venæ portæ: quamobrem diſtinguere oportet, quæ in ipſo continentur, cum verſentur aut in parte eius ſima, aut in gibba; quæ verſantur in ſima, per portam in ventrem ducenda ſunt, & deiectione potius, quam [f] vomitu exhaurienda; quæ verſantur in gibba, per venam cauam duci debent, & per vrinam excerni, modo non ſint [g] multa, nam ſic expediret deiectionem primo euocare, deinde vrinam. Valent etiam [h] quæ per clyſterem in aluum infunduntur ad purganda, quæ in ſima iecinoris parte continentur: eodem ſpectat & miſtio ſanguinis per venas [i] ani, præcipue in illis, quibus conſueuit ſponte erumpere. Cæterum caua iecinoris pro ſitu viam monſtrant (vt diximus) & dandi præſidia, & educendi, quæ ſuperant, ſed ab anguſtia [k] & exilitate, quam ramuli habent, in quos tam caua, quam porta vena per iecinoris ſubſtantiam diuiditur, monemur cauenda eſſe omnia, à quibus per adſtrictionem claudi poſſunt. Sed de his paulo poſt agemus, cum propria præcepta in conſeruatione iecinoris perſequemur. Reſtat ſitus, qui ſitum monſtrat præſidiorum, quæ dari debent ad iecur, quod cum poſitum ſit in [l] dextra parte, quæ extrinſecus imponuntur, à dextro latere præcordiorum ſuperimponi debent; ſed ob craſſitudinem abdominis ne remiſſa nimis ad iecur perueniant, [m] validiora accipienda ſunt: magis autem ad gibbam iecinoris partem accommodantur, quam ad ſimam, quæ [n] extrinſecus imponuntur; ſed cum adhibentur adſtringentia, quæ minus facile penetrant, adiici debent aromata, quorum ope penetrare illorum vis ad iecur poſſit. Verum admiſcere [o] quoque aromata oportet iis, quæ intus dantur, vt facilius penetrare poſſint; at facile etiam penetrant ad iecur, quæ [p] dulcia ſunt, ſed periculum eſt, ne obſtructionem afferant illis potiſſimum, quibus venæ iecinoris naturaliter ſunt anguſtæ. Quod ſi auertere à iecinore oporteat id, quod in ipſum vel influit, vel influxurum eſt, cum collocatum ſit in medio tanquam terminus ſuperiorum & inferiorum partium, licebit ſuperantes ſuccos tam ad ſuperiora, quam ad inferiora trahere: quamobrem Gal. [q] brachio-

A F G H

[a] Gal. de arte me. c. 95. & 7. meth. c. 13.
[b] Gal. li. 11. meth. c. 13. & c. 16.
[c] Galen. 11. meth. c. 15.
[d] Gale. 3. lib. de na. fac. 7.
[e] Gale. 12. meth. c. 5.
[f] Ariſto. de longitud. & breuita. vitæ.
[g] Gale. 13. meth. c. 12.
[h] Gal. X catato. 6. & 7.
[i] Galen. 14. meth. c. 5.
[k] Gale. 13. meth. c. 12.
[l] Galen. 7. meth. c. 13. & 13. meth. c. 15.
[m] Galen. 11. meth. c. 15. & 2.
[n] Galen. 5. 6. epid. com. 32.
[o] Gale. ibid. & 5. 6. epi. commento. 10.
[p] Gale. 12. meth. c. 5.
[q] Galen. 2. acut. cõ. 54.
[r] Gal. 2. de tu. val. c. 11.
[s] Gal. li. 11. meth. c. 15. & 17.
[t] Gal. 10. meth. c. 5.
[u] Gal. 11. meth. c. 17.
[x] Gal. 13. meth. c. 13.
[y] Gal. 1. de diſpn. c. 12.
[z] Gal. 3. de tu. val. c. 2.
[a] Gal. 11. meth. c. 16. & 13. meth. c. 15.
[b] Galen. 10. meth. c. 8.
[c] Gal. 6. de tu. val. c. …
[d] Gal. 4. de tu. val. c. 3.
[d] Gal. 4. de tu. val. 5.
[e] Gal. 4. de tu. val. c. 7.
[f] Galen. 1. aph. com. 21.
[g] Gal. … meth. c. 13.
[h] Gal. 13. meth. c. 15.
[i] Gal. 6. aph. com. 1…
[k] Gal. 2. de alim. fac. 8. [l] Gal. 6 de anat. c. 8. & 4. de vſu par. ca. 14. [m] Galen. de arte med. cap. 95. [n] Galen. 13. meth. c. 14. [o] Gal. 4. de tu. val. c. … [p] Gal. 2. de alim. fac. 8. & 3. acut. com. 2. [q] Gal. 5. de tu. val. c. 3.

A bracbiorum æque a ... iecinore, exercitationem probat ſed ſiue ad brachia,ſiue ad crura trahatur materia, a ... deriuatur, quamquam magis deriuatur, [a] cum deorſum ducitur: ex cubito etiam de ... cta interna, [b] auertitur ſimul & deriuatur materia à iecinore: quod ſi ſecetur media [c] vena, ... auertit etiam à iecinore arteria [d] ſecta inter pollicem & iudicem.

Sed ſatis de communibus præceptis ad conſeruandum iecur pertinentibus, pergamus ad propria, quæ ſpectant ſigillatim ad vnamquamque ſpeciem & differentiam ſanitatis. Quæ cùm igitur ſanitas iecinoris ſi aut perfectiſſima ſit, aut perfecta, ſimilia poſtulat opera & inſtrumenta, vt conſeruet: ſed ſi imperfecta, poteſt & ſimilibus conſeruari, corrigi contrariis. Plerunque autem imperfecta ſanitas iecinoris aut ad imbecillitatem ſpectat, quæ immoderatam temperationem ſequitur, aut ad caua interclusa. Imbecillitas potiſſimum refertur ad exceſſum frigoris & humoris, nequit iecur frigidius coctionem perficere, nequit quod humidius eſt, retinere, cum relaxetur, [e] quemadmodum articuli nimiu humore abundantes. Quibus iecur imbecillum eſt ob eiuſmodi qualitatis exceſſum ſine inflammatione, aut tumore aliquo præter naturam græci ἀτόνου ἥπατος, ἡπατικοὺς appellant, ſicuti quibus ventriculus imbecillus eſt, ... κοιλίας. Hos igitur firmare oportet & robur iecinori addere, id quod faciunt alia per qualitatem manifeſtam, alia per ſimilitudinem totius ſubſtantiæ; manifeſte relaxantibus adneſantur adſtringentia; [g] abſumunt enim ſuperantem humorem, corriguntque exceſſum caloris aut frigoris, prout hoc vel illum aſſumunt vna cum adſtrictione contrariunt exceſſui, qui cum relaxatione

B atque humore copulatur: quod ſi ea, quæ dantur adſtringentia, ſimul etiam amara ſint, eo quoque nomine iuuant quod detergunt, velut nardus. [h] qui & intus ſumi & extrinſecus imponi poteſt, veluti etiam intubus. [i] valent item, quæ cum adſtrictione vim habent aromatum; [k] nam concoquunt & putredinem corrigunt, præterquam quod adſtringendo robur addunt, quemadmodum iuncus rotundos, calamus, myrrha, aſpalathus, cinnamomum, eodem ſpectant etiam piſtacia [l] quæ ſubamara ſunt, & vim aromatis habent. Ob ſimilitudinem totius ſubſtantiæ firmat iecur [m] pulvis ex iecinore lupi epotus ex vino dulci aut ex ſucco agrimoniæ, tum caro cochleæ eodem modo ſumpta, habent enim vim nutriendi, quæ toti ſubſtantiæ iecinoris aptatur, quemadmodum [n] & vua paſſa, quæ contemnitur; quia maxime familiaris eſt, quamois plurimum iecinori aua ... iecur, cum non modo ipſum alat, ad quod aptiſſima eſt, ſed conferat ad concoquendos crudos ſuccos, & ad prauitatem ac putredinem coercendam. Quod ſi aliquid adſtrictionis habeat, magis adhuc iecinori oportuna erit, cui maxime amicum vinum [o] eſt, quod citra moleſtiam corrigit exceſſum frigoris & humoris, valet ad alendum & concoquendum, præterquam quod putredini obſiſtit. At vbi cum imperfecta ſanitate intercluſa ſint iecinoris vaſa, quæ [p] facile intercluduntur, & quia ſecundum naturam anguſta ſunt, & quia multum excipiunt ſuccum, qui ex ventriculo & inteſtinis allicitur, dare operam oportet, vt aperiantur, vbi clauſa ſunt, & patefacta ſeruentur, vbi aperta, alioquin corpus non ſolum non nutriretur, ſed putredinem contraheret, [q] maxime vbi ſucci praui eſſent; quamobrem præſtat tam ſanis, quam [r] ægrotantibus

C ſeruare hæc aperta, præſertim cum in aere frigido craſſi ſucci gignuntur. huc ſpectant, quæ extenuandi vim habent, dicta idcirco à Medicis medicamenta [s] ſalubria, iis ergo vtendum eſt, antequam [t] per venam aut deiectionem educantur ſucci, qui iecur obſtruunt: valent autem detergentia ſine aliqua acerbitate, vt capnos, [u] quod ſi nonnihil habeant adſtrictionis, poſſunt nihilominus detergere grandiores canales, quemadmodū in iecinore; amaritudo n. intro compellitur ab acerbitate, vt patet per abſinthiū. [x] quod plurimum valet ad iecur detergendum & obſtructionem tollendam ea eius cauis, quam non poſſet tollere ex paruis foraminibus cutis, quandoquidem acerbitas illa ex toto clauderet adſtringendo, neque ſineret vim amaram penetrare. Ergo cum iecor & obſtructioni [y] & duris tumoribus exponatur, vtendum eſt detergentibus atq; extenuantibus, & amaris etiam cum aliqua acerbitate coniunctis; ſcire tamen licet ex aſſiduo vſo extenuantium [z] prauos ſuccos, vt ſeroſum humorem, flauam & atram bilem contrahi & ſolidas partes exſiccari, effundi præterea. [a] ſpiritus: quamobrem vitare diuturnum vſum extenuantium oportet, præſertim biliosis, aut perſeuerandum in his, quæ minus calida ſunt, cuiuſmodi eſt [b] oxymel, cuiuſmodi eſt etiam cremor [c] priſſanæ: alii tutius vti poſſunt & victo extenuante & medicamentis, inter quæ maxime ad iecur detergendum aptatur abſinthium [d] & agrimonia, vt ad lienem radix capparis & aſplenium; cæterum agrimonia [e] centaurium obſtructionem remouet ex iecinore, ſed ipſum etiam confirmat, id quod facit quoq; centaurium, tam intra ſumptum, quam extrinſecus datum, marrubium, calamentum, capparis [f] ex oxymelle, tum rubea, [g] peoniæ;

D eundem vſum præbet [h] beta, præſertim ſi cum ſinapi vel aceto deuoretur, iuniperi [i] fructus: ex compoſitis diatrion [k] pipereon, Diacalamentum, [l] præterea abſinthii coma ex aliquo liquore macerata, aut confectio ex hac, aniſo, & amygdalis amaris; vt autem hæc & aperta ſeruant, & ab obſtructione liberant iecinoris caua, ita eadem claudunt, quæ vel valde adſtringunt vel obſtruunt: valde autem adſtringunt acerba, quę omnino vitanda eſſent, niſi robur adderent; quod ſi præterea craſſa ſint, non tantum adſtringendo, ſed etiam obſtruendo claudunt, magis autem lædunt partem [m] ſimam iecinoris, quam gibbam, ad quam perueniunt iam confecta. Aquæ frigidæ potio [n] poſt exercitationem, niſi prius bibatur, calida, iecinoris caua adſtringit: clauduntur eadem [o] à palmulis viridibus. Quæ vero craſſa [p] ſunt & glutinoſa, quamuis bonum ſuccum gignant, eum tamen craſſum & glutinoſum efficiunt, qui & meſenterii venas, & iecinoris caua facile obſtruat, veluti panes triticei, caro ſuilla & quæcumque multum & bonum alimentum præbent, vt farina triticea cum [q] lacte; aſſiduus enim lactis vſus ſiue tenuis, ſiue craſſi, eos [r] lædit, quibus anguſta ſunt iecinoris caua, ex quo ſequitur grauitas in dextera parte præcordiorum: valde etiam obſtruitur iecur placenta ex lacte, caſeo, & ſiligine; ſed vitanda [s] in primis ſunt, quæ craſſa ſimul ſunt & dulcia; nam ob dulcedinem [t] facile alliciuntur à iecinore, ob craſſitudinem obſtruunt: quamobrem vinum [u] dulce, quod reficiendis alioquin aptiſſimum

Ee 2 eſt,

a Gal. 6. epid. com. 11. b Galen. 11. meth. c. 11 c Gal. in lib. de cura per venæ ſect. d Gal. lib. de cur. ſang. ... e ... 2. ca. tat. p. c. 6. f Galen. 3. de tan ... g Gal. 2. catacep. c. 8. h Gal. 8. catacep. i Gal. 2. catacep. c. 8. k Gal. 2. catacep. 6. & 7. l Galen. 2. de alim. facul. c. 30 m Gal. 2. catacep. c. 8 n Gal. 8 catacep. c. 7. o Gal. ibid. p Gal. de tuenda ſanit. ... q Gal. ... catacep. c. 6. r Galen. 2. de alim. fac. c. 8 s Gal. 1. de alim. fac. ... 15 & de cibis bonis & malis ſucci. ca. 2 u Galen. de conſtit. art. 17. & de ... med. c. 95. x Gal. 7. ſimplic. y Gal. ... ſimplic. c. 13. z Galen. 13. meth. c. 16. a Gal. de cibis bonis & malis ſucci. ca. 2. b Gal. 13. meth. 5. c Gal. 6. de tu. val. c. ... d Gal. 1. ... terum comment. 8. e Galen. 13. meth. c. 17. f Gal. 7 ſimplic. g Galen. 13. meth. h Gal. 6 ſimplic. i Gal. 3. de alim. fac. c. 43 k Gal. ... ca. 2.

l Gal. ... de tu. val. c. 3. m Gal. 13. meth. c. 14. n Gal. de ſalubri diæta. com. 11. o Gal. 2. de alim. fac. c. 26 p Gal. de cibis bonis ſucci c. 2. q Gal. de alim. fac. c. ... r Gal. 5. de tu. val. c. 7. s Gal. de cibis bonis & malis ſucci c. 4. t Gal. 3. acut. com. 2. & de cibis boni ſucci ... 4. u Gal. de cibis boni ſucci cap. 11.

eſt ſummopere læditur iecur affectionem, id quod faciunt etiam [illegible] tam virides, quam [illegible] propter [illegible] cedinem. Eiuſmodi ergo ſunt, quæ vitare oportet, vt ſeruentur aperta iecinoris caua. Verum obſtruitur iecur etiam a cibis & potionibus non craſſis aut glutinoſis, vbi his ſumptis homo [b] aut exerceatur aut [illegible] atur balneo; a calore enim ex ventriculo ad iecur & ex iecinore ad externas partes euocantur, quæ adhuc cruda ſunt, & propterea obſtructionem afferunt, quo nomine nocet [c] vehementior motus; neque tantum obſunt obſtruendo moderati cibi, cum balneum aut exercitatio proxime illos ſequitur, ſed etiam cum proxime antecedit, hoc eſt, cum ſumitur cibus, antequã corpus à balneo [d] vel exercitatione calefactum refrigeretur; illi vero, qui extenuati vtuntur balneo poſt [e] cibum vt impleantur, rogandi ſunt, num grauitatem ſentiant in dextra parte præcordiorum, id ſi accidat, fugere tunc balneum debent. De iecinore ſatis dictum eſt: deinceps dicendum de illis partibus, à quibus purgatur. E

De Veſica fellis. Cap. II.

SVccus ille, qui per meſenterii venas ex ventriculo & inteſtinis attrahitur à iecinore, nõ eſt totus [illegible]neus, qui vertatur in ſanguinem, ſed cum hic [f] gignitur, præfefert in ſumma parte tenuem quendã humorem, ſimilem flori, qui in muſto apparet, cum fit vinum, atque hæc eſt flaua bilis; reſidet etiam in ſanguine quoddam, veluti fæx in vino craſſa & terrena, humor videlicet melancholicus: permixtus quoque cum ſanguine eſt aquoſus humor, ita vt eum in iecinore gignitur, impurus ſit, ſed natura vt purgaretur partes molita eſt, quæ attrahant ex eo, quod alienum eſt & ad alendum nullo pacto accommodatum; ſunt autem hæ partes [g] veſica fellis, quæ flauam bilem purgat, græce [h] dicta χολαιδὺς: ſeu χολέδοχος, ſeu χολάδοχος, lien, qui humorem melancholicum, renes, qui vrinam: quas omnes perſequemur ſumpto initio à veſica fellis. Affixit [i] hanc natura iecinori eorum animalium, quæ ſanguine prædita ſunt, non tamen omnium; carent enim hac cerui, cameli, delphini, [k] columbæ, & multa alia animalia, quæ canales [l] habent, per quos ex iecinore fertur flaua bilis ſuperans ad primum tenue inteſtinum, ſunt enim veluti venæ bilem afferentes. Scribit Ariſt. aliquorum [m] hominum iecinori non annexam eſſe eiuſmodi veſicam, nullum tamen ex humanis cadaueribus, quæ aperiuntur, reperitur ſine ipſa, quæ cuius gratia facta ſit; iam perpendendum eſt. Scribit idem Ariſtot. decipi eos, qui ipſam adiunctam fuiſſe iecinori crediderunt, vt excitet eam animæ partem, quam in hoc viſcere collocant: ſed ipſe qui omnes animæ facultates in corde poſuit, exiſtimat veſicam fellis non fuiſſe a natura factam ex inſtituto, ſed ex neceſſitate propter illa, quæ fuerunt alicuius gratia inſtituta; bilem enim omnem alienam eſſe, neque aliquo pacto idoneam ad alendum cenſuit; ſed quia neceſſario redundat, contrahiturque ex cibis & potionibus cum gignitur ſanguis, opus fuiſſe hac veſica, quæ receptaculum eius eſſet, non quidem omnibus animalibus ſanguine præditis, ſed illis tantum, quæ multã contrahunt flauam bilem; aliqua enim quæ parum gignunt eiuſmodi ſucci, tantum habere canales à iecinore ad inteſtina pertinentes, per quos ea purgatur, atque hæc & vitam maxime diuturnam degere & iecur habere dulciſſimum ſcripſit. Verum neque flaua bilis omnino inutilis eſt, neque veſica fellis eſt præter inſtitutum naturæ, ſiquidem vt [n] conſtamus ex quatuor ſuccis, ſeu ex ſanguine, qui continet alios ſuccos, ita etiã nutrimur, & nonnullæ partes bilioſo ſanguine aluntur, & bilis ad inteſtina [o] influens excitat hæc ad deiiciendum, detergitque pituitam illis inhæreſcentem, ita vt cum alimenti reliquiis detrudatur. Veſica vero fellis non eſt cauſa, cur ſuperueniant morbi acuti, quemadmodum voluit Anaxagoras, qui damnatur ab Ariſt. [p] quoniam illa quoque animalia, quæ veſica fellis carent, incidunt in eiuſmodi morbos, & quoniam ea bilis, quæ in eiuſmodi veſica reſidet, non poteſt facere abſceſſus illos, qui acutis morbis ſuperueniunt. Molita igitur eſt natura veſicam fellis, vbi multa flauæ bilis copia contrahitur, vt ſit eius [q] receptaculum & opportune eam expellat, vt monſtrabimus, cum ad formam veniemus, qua veſica fellis continetur; quod ſi belluas ſeces, ſeu mortuas, ſeu viuas, deprehendes in ea ſemper [r] flauam bilem ſeruari, attrahitur enim hæc, retineturque, & vbi veſica ſibi appoſuit ex ea, quod neceſſariũ eſt reliquum detrudit, ita vt egeat quatuor [ſ] miniſtris facultatibus: attrahit enim primum per canales flauam bilem ex iecinore, quæ ad illam non [t] confluit ſponte, tanquam tenuis, ſine ſanguine, quod craſſior ſit; nam ſic multo magis aquoſus humor, qui longe tenuior eſt, ad ipſam deſcenderet, quod cũ non accidat, fatendum eſt flauam bilem attrahi ex iecinore ab hac veſica, vt familiarem, retinerique dum alliciatur ex ea id, quod vtile eſt, & veſicæ ſubſtantiæ apponatur; neque obſtat, quod venas habeat cum eaſdem habeat etiam ventriculus, qui non nutritur ſanguine, ſed ſucco magis, quem in ſe continet, id quod euenit etiam veſicæ, quæ vt alatur, ſimul cum ſanguine venarum excipit aliquid ex flaua bile, quam continet: quod ſi eandem non attraheret, ſed reciperet, ſemper eodem modo plena reperiretur, quod tamen non euenit, cum modo plus, modo [u] minus contineat flauæ bilis. Vbi autem [x] imbecilla eſt, non poteſt ſuo munere fungi, & propterea flaua bilis non fertur ad inteſtina, ſed funditur per vniuerſum corpus & luridum colorem (quem dicit Lucretius [y]) in arquatis efficit. Verum vt attrahit, ita etiam retinet, dum fruatur, nec interea læditur ab acrimonia flauæ bilis, neque mordetur; quoniam ipſi valde familiaris [z] eſt, ſed cum aut onere, aut nimia acrimonia irritatur, expellit, quod moleſtum eſt, & per ceruicem, per quam attrahit, flauam bilem [a] etiam detrudit: exiguo autem ſenſu prædita eſt, vt differat à ſtirpibus; neque enim illi opus fuit acri ſenſu [b] ad ſuum munus exequendum; nam magis irritaretur à flaua bile, quã neceſſe ſit, & non poſſet eam diutius retinere ac tantum expellere, cum nimis aut oneratur, aut diſtenditur, aut ab acrimonia præter naturam mordetur. F G H I

Ad propoſitum finem exequendum obtinuit veſica fellis aptiſſimam compoſitionem; materia .n. ex qua conſtat, tunica eſt, ſeu membrana tenuis ac dura, ita vt contrahi plurimum & diſtendi [c] poſſit; differt [d] autem à tunica inteſtinorum & ventriculi, non ſolum quia ſimplex eſt, & non duplex, vt ille, ſed & quia neruoſa, tenuis, & dura, non inſtar ipſarum carnoſa, craſſa, & mollis, vt ad concoquendum accommodentur; ſpectat enim tunica veſicæ tam vrinæ quam fellis ad continendum, quæ ſuperant, & ideo valida eſſe debet, ne copia aut qualitate offendatur; natura in hac tenuitatem duritie compenſat, vt in tunica ventriculi, & inteſtinorum mollitiem craſſitudine: triplici [e] vero fibrarum genere diſtingui

a Gal. 1. de alim. facult. cap. 8. b Gal. de ſalubri diæta comment. 3. c Gale. [illegible] de tu. val. [illegible] 8. & [illegible] de tu. val. [illegible] d Gal. de ſalubri diæta cap. 12. e Gale. 6. de tu. val. c. 3. f Galen. 1. de tu. val. c. 12. & 5. de na. fac. 11. g Gale. [illegible] de vſu p. ca. 6. & c. 8. h Gal. 5. de vſu p. c. [illegible] & 3. de fac. nat. c. 9 & 4. de vſu p. c. 12. i Ariſt. 4. de par. ani. c. 2. & lib. 2. de hiſt. anim. c. 15. k Gale. de atrabile. c. 9. l Gale. 4. de vſu p. c. 12. m Ariſto. 4. libr. de par. anim. c. 2. n Gale. [illegible] de elem. c. 6. & 1. de nat. humana com. 15. & 2. de clement. o Gal. lib. 5. de vſu p. c. 4. p Ariſt. 4. de part. an. c. 2. q Gale. 4. de vſu p. c. 12. r Galen. 5. de vſu p. c. 10. ſ Galen. 3. de nat. fac. 12. t Gale. 2. de nat. fac. 2. u Gale. 2. de nat. fac. c. 5. & 3. de nat. fac. c. 12. x Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 13. & 3. de cau. ſympt. [illegible] 2. y Lucretius 4. lib. z Gal. 5. lib. de na. fa. 12. a Gale. 3. de na. fac. 13. b Gale. 5. de vſu par. c. 9. c Gale. 5. de vſu p. c. 12. d Gal. 14. de vſu. p. c. 4. e Gale. 5. de vſu part. capit. 11.

A guitur tunica veſicæ fellis, recto ad attrahendum, tranſuerſo ad expellendum, obliquo ad retinendum; fibræ rectæ in ea paucæ ſunt & tranſuerſæ magis, iis ſuccedunt obliquæ; nam tranſuerſæ in externa ſuperficie conſpiciuntur, neque deſunt, qui has non ſecus atq; alias omnes neruoſas fibras ad robur tantum & non ad actionem aliquam fuiſſe factas exiſtiment. Qua parte autem veſica fellis iecinori non hæret, tegitur membrana orta à peritoneo, & propriè ab eo, quod iecur inuoluit; hæc valida eſt, vt renitatur, cũ veſica extenditur, neque enim inuolucri craſſitudo reſpondet dignitati [a] partium, ſed actioni, neque iecur quia dignius tegitur craſſiori peritoneo, quam veſica, ſed res contra ſe habet. Pertinent ad propriam tunicam veſicæ fellis venæ, nerui, & arteriæ; licet autem excipiat aliquid ex bile, quam attrahit ac retinet, eget tamen venis [b] quibus & nutriatur, eo tamen longe minoribus prædita eſt, quã veſica vrinæ, quo & ipſa minor eſt: duas ergo venas accipit, quamuis ſit annexa iecinori, ortas à vena porta, quæ in iecur inſeritur: inſeruntur hæ ad ceruicem eius veſicæ, quo loco firmiter continentur, ſatiſque euidentes ſunt, atque inde per eius ſubſtantiam ad fundum perueniunt. ad eãdem ceruicem inſeritur neruus & arteria [c] exilis. Deriuatur neruus à neruo, quem diximus diuidi in tunicam iecinoris, ſicut arteria ab arteria; hæc data eſt illi, vt particeps ſit vitæ, ſed neruus, vt ſentiat & non ſit omnino ſimilis ſtirpibus. Plures autem obtinuit neruos veſica vrinæ, quod bilem cum aquoſo humore permixtam accipiens ſibi non familiarem, excitare ad expulſionem debeat, quod non euenit veſicæ fellis, cui flauã bilem maximè familiarem eſſe docuimus. Præter materiam nacta quoque eſt formam opportunam veB ſica fellis, figura enim rotunda & valde capax eſt, minimeque expoſita iniuriis; verum à ſuperiori parte oblonga eſt, contrahitur enim paulatim vt quadret partibus inter quas ſita eſt, contrahitur autem in ceruicem, [d] quæ in anguſtum canalem degenerat, qui poſtquam ex ſitu venæ portæ in iecur exceſſit, inſeritur in alterum canalem, qui in et caua & gibbam partem iecinoris in duos ramos [e] diuiditur, horum alter in dextram partem, alter in ſiniſtram progrediens ſeparatur in multos ramos poſitos inter fines ramorum venæ portæ & cauæ, vnde flauam bilem ſecernant, priuſquam ſanguis à venæ cauæ ramis attrahatur. Foramina, quæ in ipſis ramis cõtinentur, adeo exigua [f] ſunt, vt ſenſum lateant, & propterea flauã bilem duntaxat, quæ tenuis eſt, alliciunt, quod non facerent per laxiora oſtia; ſimul enim cum familiari ſibi ſucco attraheret ſanguinem, id quod faciunt renes & lien. Cæterum canalis ille, in quem inſeri diximus priorem à ceruice veſicæ profectum, ramis per iecinoris ſubſtantiam diſtributis, recta deorſum fertur, fultus partim trunco venæ portæ, partem inferiori membrana omenti, dum finiatur in illud inteſtinum, quod inter ventriculum & ieiunum eſt, ſed paulo ſupra initium ieiuni: breui enim [g] ac tuto itinere facto deſiit idoneo loco, recedit enim à ventriculo, cuius ori flaua bilis aliena eſt, cum mordeat, ſicut & fundo, cum exciret ad detrudenda quæ ſumpta ſunt, priuſquã concoquantur. Quod ſi terminaretur hic canalis ad rectũ inteſtinũ, ſuperiora nõ irritarentur ad expellendũ, quod non acciperent flauã bilẽ. Finitur ergo eiuſmodi canalis loco maximè opportuno; finitur autem in membranam laxiorem, quæ duo efficit, primum ne retrocedat flaua bilis per eundem ad iecur; eundem C vſum præſtat membrana illa, in quam deſinunt canales vrinam à renibus in veſicam ferentes: prohibet enim ne hæc ſurſum retrocedat. Alterum, quod efficit laxior membrana propoſiti canalis in inteſtino eſt, quod claudit tranſitum bilis ad inteſtina, quo tempore incommoda eſſet, nimirum cum ſuccus vtilis permixtus cũ reliquiis cibi in inteſtinis contentus ſugitur à ramis venæ portæ, & ad iecur fertur; neq; enim expedit tunc à flaua bile irritari inteſtina ad deiiciendũ, quo ſpectans natura effinxit propoſitam membranã idoneam ad canalis inferius oſtium claudendum: idem enim ſuccus, qui à meſenterii venis attrahendus eſt, quo tempore in primo inteſtino redundat, cõprimit hanc membranam, ita vt oſtium claudat; id vero bilis, quod hac exire tunc non poteſt, Implet propoſitum canalem totum, ita vt effundatur in alterum ipſi adiunctum, qui redundatis flaua bile veſicam implet, ad cuius ceruicem ſpectat; ſed oſtio deinde patefacto flaua bilis rurſus ad inteſtinum expellitur, ſiue detrudatur ab ipſa veſica, ſiue comprimatur à iecinore ſuperiecto. Euenit interdum vt canalis à iecinore deſcendens in duos [h] ramos diuidatur, quorum maior eo modo, quo diximus, ad inteſtinum fertur, alter ad ventriculum, cui non paruam moleſtiam affert, [i] cogiturque homo quotidie flauam bilem euomere. Interdum vero & ad veſicam, & ad canalem feruntur rami aliquot à iecinore flauam bilem afferentes, qui conſtituunt canalem ad inteſtinum deſcendentem. Iam vero paruam natura fabricata eſt veſicam fellis, non [k] magnam, velut illam, quæ vrinæ ſeruit, cum multo plus abundet vrinæ, quam flauæ bilis, vnam etiam effinxit natura veſicam fellis, quamuis duos [l] renes affixerit, quod & vna ſufficiat flauæ bili purganD dæ, & loco inteſtinis proximo ſita ſit, vnde expedita expulſio eſt. Reſtat ſitus ex his, quæ ad formam pertinent. Annectitur veſica fellis ad cauũ iecinoris, quod tantiſper ſinuatum eſt, dum eius partem dimidiam ſuperiorem videlicet committat; nam altera pars, quæ inferior eſt, pendet, neque ab aliquo comprimitur, cum ſpacium occupet à dextro latere ventriculi alioquin inane. Affixiſſet etiam natura [m] iecinori lienem, ſi fuiſſet locus, vbi commode collocari poſſet, qui cum non eſſet, canalem veluti ſtomachum ex imis partibus lienis duxit ad portam iecinoris. Sed accedamus ad conſeruationem veſicæ fellis, cuius naturam expoſuimus: tueri igitur in ea oportet, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt, ſanitatem vna cum ſuis differentiis cauſas & effecta. Pertinet ad veſicam fellis ſanitas partim per conſenſum, partim per eſſentiam, conſenſus refertur ad iecur, à quo cum hæc flauam bilem excipit qualem & quantã expedit, dicitur ſana eſſe per conſenſum: per eſſentiam vero, cum & materiæ temperationem & formæ compoſitionem moderatam obtinet; Materia, nempe tunica [n] neruoſa, quam diximus, exanguis eſt, frigida, & ſicca ſecundum naturam, moderate tamen; nam ſi valde talis reddatur, iam ægrotabit, non ſecus ac ſi contrariæ qualitates in ea ſuperent. Forma poſtulat debitam figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum, quæ manente adhuc ſanitate ſaltem imperfecta, & homine quotidianis munerib. fungente recedere à moderatione poteſt, præſertim vbi laudantur eius caua, ſiue adſtricta ſiue obſtructa, fit n. homo tũc arquatus, [o] quod ſæpe euenit. Huiuſmodi ergo ſunt ſpecies [illegible] ſanitatis ad veſicam fellis pertinentes, poſſunt autẽ ſingulæ magis eſſe & minus perfectæ. Cauſæ, qui-

[a] Gale. 4. de vſu par. capi. 1.
[b] Gale. 5. de vſu par. c. 7.
[c] Gale. 5. de vſu par. c. 8. 9. 10. & 12.
[d] Gale. 4. de vſu par. c. 4.
[e] G[illegible] 1. de loc. aff. c.
[f] Galen. 5. de vſu par. c. 6.
[g] Gal. 5. de vſu par. 4.
[h] Gale. 2. de tempe. c. 6. & de arte med. c. 4
[i] Galen. 2. de temp. 6
[k] Gale. 5. de vſu par. capi. 8.
[l] Galen. 5. de vſu par. capi. 6
[m] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 4.
[n] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. c. [illegible]
[o] [illegible] de [illegible] de ſim. prom. [illegible] ca. 2.

bus p[illegible], ut [illegible] pia procreationis & au[illegible],ſunt [illegible] E
cta cuic[illegible] generi [illegible]antur, perfectiſſima, per[illegible]cta [illegible] ſecta ſ[illegible]
Recognoſcuntur omnia hæc in homine coniectura ſump[illegible], a in [illegible]
enim ſub ſenſum cadunt, proprie vero canales ſi clauſi [illegible] deiectione no[illegible] & cum [illegible]
a Gal. 2. de temp. c. 6. & de arte [illegible] b [illegible] meth. c. [illegible]
totius corporis flauo. Quod ſi canalis præternaturam a ſu[illegible]et, qui in ventriculum [illegible] atur, c[illegible]
tur ea vomitu oris, præſertim in homine pituitoſo. Ex ſ[illegible]tis prædi[illegible]re oportet hom[illegible] in eodem ſtatu, aut tranſiturum in meliorem vel deter[illegible]rem pro cauſis, natura nimirum & h[illegible]s, qu[illegible] homo vteru[illegible], vel iiſdem ſeruatis vel m[illegible]gis aut minus ſalubribus adhibitis, pro quarum robore ac m[illegible]tu oportet & tempus & viam euentus [illegible] præſagire.

Ratio conſeruandæ ſanitatis in veſica fellis continetur operibus & inſtrumentis, in quorum vſu præcepta, quæ communiter deſiderantur, ad finem [illegible] etiam vel formam attinent, quæ ad finem, [illegible] ad dignitatem referuntur, aut ad ſpeciem: dignitas poſt [illegible], vt non vtamur omnino relaxan[illegible] per adſtringentia retineamus ac tueamur robur, vt perfici poſſit munus, quod vniuerſo corp[illegible] ſarium eſt, ſpecies actionis indicat, cum opus eſt quiete, abſtinendum eſſe à cibis & potionibus multum flauæ bilis contrahentibus. ſenſus cum non ſit acris, nihil in ea conſeruanda requirit; temperam[illegible], quæ frigida eſt & ſicca, deſiderat ſimilia, non tantum genere, ſed etiam gradu. nam nimis frig[illegible] aut ſic[illegible] a vehementer ipſam offenderent, quæ neruoſa eſt. Caua monſtrant, qua via dari intus reme[illegible] debent, F
deuoranda enim ſunt, vt ea ventriculo per venas meſenterii permeent ad portam hu[illegible] veli[illegible] pr[illegible]mam. Si quid ex ea purgandum eſt, per eandem venam portam & per canalem, qui ad p[illegible]mam in[illegible]num deſcendit, purgari debet, ita vt de[illegible]atur. Magnitudo & numerus nihil egregium [illegible] monſtrat, qua parte extrinſecus poni remedia debeant, quo item auertere aut deriuare o[illegible] ab ipſa vel deriuanda vel auertenda ſunt; nam cum aliis [illegible] remoti, idem poſtulat, quod iecur. A[illegible]ter communia deſiderat veſica fellis, propria præcepta. Quænis ſpecies ſanitatis ſi in ea vel p[illegible] ma fuerit, vel perfecta, ſimilibus conſeruatur operibus & inſtrumentis, ſi imperfecta, aut ſe[illegible] [illegible] bus, aut corrigitur contrariis: ſi canalis præternaturam ad ventriculum feratur, magis dici pot[illegible] bus, quam ſanitas imperfecta, & cum curari non poſſit, leuitur moleſtia, quam affert vomitu quot die
c Gal. 2. de temp. [illegible]
c ante cibum euocato; at vbi obſtructi canales ſint, ea ſem[illegible] [illegible] deterguntur, qua in iecinore.

De Liene. CAP. III.

d Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 15
e Gal. 4. de præſa. pulſ. [illegible]
f Gal. 6. de anato. c. 8
g Ariſt. li. 3. de part. an. ca. 4
h Ariſt. li. 2. de hiſt. ani. c. 15
i Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 15
k Ariſt. li. [illegible] de par. an.
l Gal. 4. de vſu par. [illegible] & 3. de nat. fac.
m [illegible] de [illegible] trabile c. [illegible] & [illegible] 4. de vſu part.

Alterum inſtrumentum, a quo purgari iecur & ſanguinem diximus, Lien eſt, quem Medi[illegible] græce vocant [illegible], numerantque in d viſceribus & inſtrum[illegible]ntis alimento e ſeruientibus: eo prædita ſunt, quæcunque iecur f & veſicam fellis habent: præſertim quæ g [illegible] ſunt. opponitur enim in [illegible] parte iecinori, quod in dextera reſidet: quæ tamen oua pariunt, lienem ita h paruum habent vt ſ[illegible]re lienium lateat; pleriſque auibus non eſt datus, ouiparis quadrupedibus ineſt quidem, ſed paruus. Sed ad G
quem finem factus ſit, videamus, quamquam Eraſiſtratum non puduit fuiſſe factum fruſtra [illegible] natura, ne videretur oblita ſiniſtri lateris, cum in d[illegible] iecur coll[illegible], quaſi non potuiſſet ventrem vſque ad ſiniſtrum latus producere, ne relinqueretur inane. Ariſtoteli i vero pla[illegible] animalia omnia ſanguinea iecinoris indigere ea inſtituto, ſplenis vero, ob neceſſitate[illegible], vtrumque autem viſcus voluit ſu[illegible]nere venas, & cum ſanguineum & calidum [illegible] conferre ad coctionem. Galen. l fatetur quidem iecur & lienem fouere ventriculum, hunc à ſiniſtra parte, illud a dex[illegible]a, & propterea conferre ad coctionem; ſed tribuit illi aliud munus, iecinori quidem præſtantiſſimum, n[illegible]mpe gignendi ſanguinem (vt a[illegible] oſtenſum eſt) lieni etiam non ſpernen[illegible]um, m purgandi videlicet ſanguinem in iecinore iam genitum, ſeparando atque alliciendo melancholi[illegible]um ſuccum, qui in ſanguine reſidet, vt fæx in vino, aut in oleo amurca. Quod autem lienis opera in iecinore ſeparetur a ſanguine fæx, quæ humor melanch[illegible]cus n dicitur, quomodo [illegible], hoc eſt, in atram bilem facile degeneret, argumento eſt [illegible] præter [illegible] aff[illegible]ctus, quo prohibetur ſu[illegible] munere. v[illegible] immoderata tempeſtatio, obſt[illegible] tumor: color n. o totius corporis muta[illegible] niger efficitur. propterea quod ſanguis permiatus cum fæce (quam non potuit allicere l[illegible] per vni[illegible] corpus feratur & cutis colorem mutet. Hoc [illegible] Hippocrates, cum inquit [quibus tabet l[illegible], floret corpus: quibus tabet corpus, floret lien, [illegible] ſlo-
n Gal. de nat. fac. 9
o Gal. de ſympt. cau. [illegible]
ret, hoc eſt, tumet, non fac[illegible] ſuum officium, propterea ſanguis vna [illegible]um fæce [illegible]tur per vniuerſum corpus, quod tabet, hoc eſt, non bene nutritur & nigritiem contrahit, at vbi lien tabet, hoc eſt, non tur- H
get, ſed retinet naturalem ſtatum, fæcem attrah[illegible], & [illegible] puris, vt reliquis partibus omnibus, ita etiam cuti diſtribuitur, ita vt color totius corporis floreat. V[illegible] lien ad eiuſmodi munus exequen[illegible]
p Hip. de lo- [illegible] & Gal. 2. de nat. fac.
quatuor q naturalibus facultatibus miniſtris, attrahit en[illegible] per canalem quaſi per venam quandam, v[illegible]luti per gulam ventriculus; id autem, quod ab ipſ[illegible] attrahitur, n[illegible] [illegible]ſt ſola fæx, permixta adhuc cu[illegible] aliqua ſanguinis portione, inſtrumenta enim, quæ per amplos r c[illegible]nales attrahunt, velut lien & re[illegible]e[illegible], non poſſunt purum attrahere id dumtaxat, quod ſibi proprium eſt, ſicuti quæ per canales angu[illegible] veluti veſica fellis, ſed aliquid cum eo miſtum alliciunt, vt ſanguinem renes cum humore aquo[illegible] lien cum fæce. Sed ſanguinem, qui ad lienem fertur, in itinere arripiunt venæ, quæ in [illegible]mento ſu[illegible] ſola fæx ad lienis ſubſtantiam permeet, quæ illi ſ gratiſſima eſt, vt veſicæ fellis flaua bilis. eam [illegible] at non ſtatim expellit, ſed diutius retinet, t vt ipſam concoquat, eademque cocta ala[illegible]ur: quam [illegible] præditus quoque l[illegible]en eſt fa[illegible]ultate concoquente, qua conficit & ſibi ſi[illegible]lem reddit ſanguin[illegible] fæ[illegible].
s Gal. 4. de vſu par. [illegible] 6.
t Gal. 4. lib. de vſu par.
Plurimum vero ad eiuſmodi confectionem conferunt calore ac motu arteriæ inſignes per lienis ſubſtantiam d[illegible]ſ[illegible] vt[illegible] autem, quale & quantum neceſſe erat, lien excepit ex ſanguinis fæce, quod reliquum eſt, tanquam inutile per alium canalem veluti per venam expellit u ad ventriculum, vnde vna [illegible]um cr[illegible]ſſior[illegible]us cibi reliquiis ad inteſtina expulſum deiicitur. commode autem ad ventriculum ex [illegible]ene pr[illegible]um tranſmittitur humor melancholicus, quod ſua acerbitate x ipſum adſtringat, & propter ca validiorem reddat ad ſuum munus exequendum, adſtrictus enim magis retinet ac propterea [illegible]

coq[illegible]

[illegible] dolent, & [illegible] abhorreat [illegible] flaua, quæ [illegible] ad ipſum feratur, [illegible] nauſea & vomitu [illegible] naturam ad inteſtina; at neque lædet [illegible] appetitum [illegible] à liene ad ventriculum expulſus, cum vim habeat [illegible] ventrem & [illegible] appetitum [illegible] tient, ſicut & acida. Quod ſi humor melancholicus [illegible] efficiatur, neque enim ſecundum naturam plene [illegible] eſt, minus famem auget, ſicut & reliqui [illegible] vbi corrumpatur. ſi natura canalem [illegible] eſſet à liene ad anum, per quem detruderetur quod [illegible] ex humore melancholico ſuperat, [illegible] cillus tantæ longitudinis fuiſſet, præterquam quod careret ventriculus eo commodo, quod [illegible] humore melancholico diximus. Porro ad eiuſmodi munus exequendum non opus fuit ſenſu acriore lieni, per quem lien à ſtirpium partibus differret: quamobrem non valde dolet, ſed ſeorſum quendam [illegible] quando grauitatis percipit.

Sed iam tempus eſt tranſire ad idoneam compoſitionem ex materia & forma, quam nactus eſt lien, cuius materia eſt propria quædam ſubſtãtia venis & arteriis [f] inhærens, quam ſi ab ipſis detrahas, ſimplicem indicabis; appellari autem poteſt caro, vt in pulmone & iecinore, quamuis proprie caro illa dicatur, qua [illegible] continentur, hæc enim, ex quibus [illegible] conſtant, [illegible] græce [illegible] nominatur. Eſt autem propria caro lienis laxa inſtar ſpongiæ, ſi [illegible] talis, quam [illegible], ſanguinis fæcem facile ad-

B [illegible], neque enim debuit eſſe denſa, vt ſubſtantia [h] renum ad percolandum ſanguinem, eſt tamen tan- [illegible] denſior, quam ſubſtantia pulmonis, quanto rarior eſt, quam ſubſtantia iecinoris, quod ſi rumo- ribus [k] duris [illegible] non minus, quam ſubſtantia iecinoris, id [illegible] quam à trahit: [illegible] etiam à carne iecinoris & [l] ſapore, quod acerbi eſt, non dulcis, & colore, quod nigra & non rubra, nigrior tamen eſt in animalibus calidis & ſiccis [illegible] & leone nam in frigidioribus & humidioribus, quemadmodum in ſue, reperitur albidior; [m] nutritur enim alimento ſimili, nigro nimirum & tenui, cum laxior & nigra ſit, vt caro iecinoris, quæ denſior eſt & rubra, magis craſſo & nigro ſanguine, ſubſtantia pulmonis quæ valde craſſa & ex rubro flaua eſt ſanguine [illegible], tenuiſſimo, ac multis ſpiritibus contento. Illa vero eadem fæx quæ per [illegible] à iecinore lienis ad [illegible] iecinoris pertineos attrahitur, alimenti materiam præbet lieni, adeo vt non egeat [n] aliis [illegible] vt alatur, quemadmodum veſica fellis. Verum cum materia lienis non tantum conſtet ex carne iam dicta, ſed ex venis & arteriis quoque, quibus agglutinari ipſam diximus, præterea ex neruo ac tunica, has omnes partes adhuc explicare oportet. Vena, [o] per quam à iecinore lien fæcem ſanguinis attrahit, eſt ſiniſter ac minor truncus venæ portæ, fultus inter [illegible] membrana omenti: hic [illegible] lienis medium inſeritur à parte caua, quo priuſquam perueniat, ramos impertit omento, à quibus [illegible], quicquid eſt boni ſanguinis, admixtum cum fæce; qua vero in lienem ingreditur in duos ramos diuiditur, qui rurſus diſſipantur in plures adeo graciles ac minutos, vt fibræ ſolidæ videantur, & non amplius venæ ſanguinem continen-

C tes, [illegible] quod euenit etiam arteriis, quæ in liene ſimiliter in partes minutas ſeparantur, quibus inhæret ſubſtantia propria lienis, quam diximus. Diſcedit vena, quæ ad ventriculum progreditur, ab inſigni ramo, qui à iecinore per omentum fertur, qua cum liene committitur, cum ventriculo vero à ſiniſtra parte, coniungitur ramus hic [illegible], præter quem cum alii quoque ad lienis cauum ferantur, ipſi quinque ramulos exigunt, qui ad ſiniſtram ventriculi partem [illegible] tendunt, quarum nullus videtur ad os ventriculi pertinere; quæ autem inter lienem & ventriculum venæ ſunt, ſuperiori membrana omenti fulciuntur, ſicut inferiori, quæ inter iecur & lienem. Sed [p] quamuis amplior ſit vena porta iecinoris ad cauum lienis tendens per ſubſtantiam lienis, vbi in multos ramulos diuiditur, denſiori [q] tunica contegitur & non rara, quemadmodum venulæ iecinoris, per quas permeare craſſior ſanguis debet, quo nutritur. Laxior vero lienis ſubſtantia tenue alimentum poſtulat, quod vt ſine craſſo ſolum penetret, natura denſiorem tunicam venarum molita eſt, quæ per ſubſtantiam eius diuiduntur.

Arteriæ, quæ ad ipſum perueniunt, proficiſcuntur à ſiniſtro ramo arteriæ ad ſiniſtram omenti membranam pertinentis, [illegible] hic cum vena ſimiliter deriuata in lienis cauum, vbi in multos ramos ſimiliter diuiduntur, qui priuſquam in lienem penetrent ventriculo nonnullos ramunculos impertiunt, perinde ac rami venarum ad lienem pertinentes: multis [t] autem arteriis opus fuit lieni, vt multa fuligo quæ redundat ex fæce, quam conficit, educatur, neque enim purgatur lien ab alio, vt iecor à liene & à veſica fellis; præterea vt extenuetur fæx, qua debet ali, id quod arteriæ ſuo calore ac motu effi-

D ciunt; poſtremo vt conſeruetur ſubſtantia lienis laxior, neque [illegible] garur ac denſa fiat ob fæcem, quam allicit, ad quod plurimum confert motus arteriarum. Nerui [s] nulli conſpiciuntur per lienis ſubſtantiam diuiſi, ſed ſolummodo in tunicam inſeruntur vt iecinoris, ita etiam lienis; [illegible] enim fuit his partibus neruos habere minimos, [t] [illegible] non debeant [u] eſſe inſtrumenta ſenſus & motus, cum [illegible] minos doleant, vbi [illegible], diſtenduntur, ac mordentur; ſed ne [illegible] ſtirpium ſint omnino ſenſus expertes, & vt congruant cum cerebro, ab illo neruulos accipiunt, & proprie à ſexto [illegible] pari neruorum ab illo deſcendentium, per quos ſentiunt [illegible] lienis tunica, in quam neruulum inſeri diximus, oritur à membranis omenti, vnde & neruulum accipit. Sed ſatis de materia, ſpectemus formam. Nanciſci [x] figuram lien videtur à partibus, cum quibus iungitur, non ſecus, quam iecur. qua enim ſeptum tranſuerſum attingit, quod leniter cauum eſt, leniter gibbus conſpicitur; qua hæret ventriculo prominenti, [illegible] & cauus redditur, recedit etiam à quadrata figura, cum longus [illegible] & anguſtus ſit, ita vt lin- [illegible] ſimilitudinem referat, à ſuperiori enim & inferiori parte deſinit in angulum valde obtuſum, ſiniſtrum latus leniter gibbum habet, dextrum vero modice reſidens. Superficies lienis non eſt ex toto æ- [illegible] ſed inæqualiter quibuſdam partibus prominet. Caua, quæ in iecinore ſunt, ad venas & arterias, [illegible] referuntur. Magnitudo [z] lienis non eſt eadem omnibus; in homine autem magnus eſt, in [illegible] quæ [illegible] pariunt, ſiue quadrupedes, ſiue aues ſint, paruus; in homine autem quamuis longus ſit, non excedit regionem coſtarum, neque ſentiri eius mollitudo aut durities poteſt, niſi cum tumet:

[a] Galen de atrabile c. 7.
[b] Gal. 4. 6. epidem. 10.
[c] Gal. de placitis. [illegible]
[d] Gal. [illegible] apho. [illegible]
[e] [illegible] & l. 2. de diſſec.
[f] Gal. 2. de temp. c. 1.
[g] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 15. & Gal. li. 10 meth. c. 11
[h] Gal. [illegible] ad Glauc. [illegible]
[k] Gal. 13. meth. c. 16.
[l] Galen de Atrabile. ca. 6.
[m] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 15
[n] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 8.
[o] Gal. [illegible] de Anatomic. admin. c. 5. & 10.
[p] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. [illegible] 6.
[q] Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 15
[r] Gal. 4. de vſu pa. c. 15.
[s] Gal. 6. de vſu pa. c. 18.
[t] Gal. 7. de vſu par. c. 9.
[u] Gal. li. 14. de vſu par. c. 13
[x] Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 3.
[y] Ariſt. li. 1 de hiſt. ani. c. 18.
[z] Gal. 6. de anat. [illegible] 10.
[illegible] Ariſt. li. 2. de hiſt. an. c. 15.

[illegible] longo [illegible] m[illegible]tura [illegible] & n[illegible]es, [illegible] pauc[illegible] fæcis, qu[illegible]m al[illegible] neque en[illegible] multa eſt, vt hum[illegible] att[illegible] tenes. Collocatus [b] eſt l[illegible] parte ſub ſepto tranſuerſo, vbi [illegible] ſpuris [illegible] eius caua ſpectat ad [illegible]entri[illegible] cur, g[i]bba vergit in partem exter[illegible] reſidet [c] ad [illegible]ſtram partem veni[illegible] nat in poſteriorem & inferiorem. [illegible] natura [d] potui[illegible] iecinoris portæ ipſum [illegible] nō potuiſſet in ſiniſtro, vt fecit, quia hic locus inanis erat, ille occupabatur a ventricu[illegible] cur, quod longe nobilius eſt, nobiliori loco, dextro videlicet & ſuperiori: contra lienem [illegible] præſtantem, vt qui ad illud purgandum accommodetur, collocauit ignobiliori loco, ſiniſt[illegible] atq; inferiori. Porro à ſuperiori parte nectitur iecur cum [e] ſepto tranſuerſo, ita tamen, v[illegible] comprimat, niſi ſumma parte præter naturam tumeat, cum eo igitur nectitur per quaſdam fib[illegible] per ligamenta, id quod minime perpetuum eſt, cum in quibuſdam non reperiatur. [C]oniungi[illegible] dum etiam cum rene ſiniſtro per exterius inuolucrum, & præter nexum, quem habet cum d[illegible] ligamentum, illigatur ventriculo & iecinori per venas, omento per membranas.

a [illegible] v[illegible] par. [illegible]
b [G]al. 6. de anatom. c. 5. & [illegible]
c Ariſt. li. [illegible] de hiſt. ani. [illegible]
d Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 4.
e Gal. 2. de diſpnea. c. 10.

Res ſecundum naturam, quas conſeruare oportet in liene, ita ſe habent. Sanitas per conſen[ſum] refertur ad iecur & canalem, qui à porta ad cauum lienis pertinet, vnde interdum non ac[c]ipit, qu[od] debet, ſed ſæpius quod non debet, veluti nimiam copiam craſſi humoris, ob quam [f] laborat; quod v[bi] non eueniat, dicetur lien frui ſanitate per conſenſum. Ea vero, quæ in ipſo per eſſentiam attenditur, aut ad materiam ſpectat, aut ad formam; in materia attenditur temperatio, hæc autem in liene calidior & humidior eſt: calor, & inſitus eſt in eius ſubſtantia, & copioſus [g] ad eundem influit per venas & ar- F
terias, quas plurimas habet; tanto autem eſt calidior [h] cute, quanto magis ſanguine abundat: humor vero tanto magis excedit in liene, quam in cute, quanto mollior eſt; longe tamen minus humidus eſt lien, quam [i] adeps. Sanitas, quæ per eſſentiam pertinet ad formam, conſiſtit in compoſitione moderata, ſiue figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum intuearis, ſiue vnitatem, quæ communis eſt etiam materiæ. Potiſſimum attenditur ab Hippocrate [k] figura, quæ ad magnitudinem referri videtur; attenditur à Galeno [l] caua & magnitudo, quæ maxime ſecundum na[tu]ram eſſe debent, vt lien ſuum officium faciat. Vnaquæque ſpecies ſanitatis propoſita poteſt & m[agis] & minus perfecta eſſe, adeo vt aliqua etiam imperfecta ſanitas lienis debeat appellari. Cauſæ, quæ [sa]n[it]atem faciunt & per eſſentiam & per conſenſum, ſiue ad principia noſtræ naturæ, ſiue ad auxi[li]a ar[ti]s referantur, prout perfectiores vel imperfectiores ſunt, magis & minus perfectam reddunt vnamquamque ſanitatis ſpeciem, & in vniuerſum ſimilem ſibi. Effecta cuiuſcumque generis ſint, & potiſſi[m]um ſeparatio humoris melancholici à ſanguine, & ſequuntur ſanitatem, & propterea magis aut minus perfecta ſunt, ſicut illa eſt.

f Gal. lib. 11. meth. c. 16. & [illegible] de loc. aff. c. [illegible]
g [G]al. 4. de vſu par. c. 15.
h [G]al. 1. de temp. c. 3.
i Gal. 1. de temp. c. 9.
k Hipp. lib. 2. 6. epid. tex. 41.
l Gal. 2. de nat. fac. c. 9. & 5. de loc. affect. c. 7.

Recognoſcuntur hæc in homine, qui conſeruatur, ſeu præſentia ſint, ſeu futura, per ſigna, cum ſenſum lateant; ſumuntur illa à cauſis efficientibus, quæ ſimile effectum denunciant, ſicuti eam faciunt: ſumuntur à iuuantibus & lædentibus. nam lædunt contraria, iuuant ſimilia; ſumuntur ab effectis ve- G
luti actio eius ſecundum naturam ex calore [m] bono totius corporis; neque percipitur tactu lien, ni[ſi] vbi præter naturam [n] tumeat. Euentus talis expectandus eſt, qualem pollicentur cauſæ, à quarum [ro]bore denunciatur tempus: vt, ſi redundans ſanguis à natura educendus eſt, è regione expectari debet, vt ex ſiniſtra [o] nare.

m Gal. 5. de loc. aff. c. [illegible]
n Gal. 2. ad Glau. c. 5.
o Hipp. & Gal. prorr. tic. tex. com. 33.

Communia præcepta ad lienem conſeruandum neceſſaria ſumuntur ab eius natura, & primum à fine, hoc eſt, à ſeparatione fæcis a ſanguine, qui licet non ſit digniſſimus, nō eſt tamen contemnendus, cum pertineat [p] ad vniuerſum corpus: quamobrem habenda ratio eſt dignitatis, id quod fiet, ſi eius robur tueamur, neque vtamur ſolis relaxantibus, aut etiam amaris ad detergendum, ſed mixtis [q] cum his, quæ adſtringendi vim habeant; quod tamen non ſemper neceſſarium eſt ſed cum homo [con]trahit [r] multum melancholici ſucci. At vitare etiam frigida oportet, quæ ſuperimponuntur; neque enim ſuperdanda eſt ſpongia ex poſca expreſſa, vt datetur ad membra, ſed [s] oleum, in quo bullierit abſinthium; ſpecies actionis monſtrat, cum quieſcendum eſt, abſtinere hominem oportere à cibis me[l]ancholicis, ne laborem [t] lieni addant: numerantur [u] in cibis melancholicis caro caprina, bu[bul]a, ſed magis hirci aut tauri, præterea vulpis, canis, leporis, apri, cochleæ, tum quæ ſale condita eſt, non [m]odo quadrupedum, ſed etiam piſcium: ex oleribus braſſica, ex leguminibus lens, panis ex vitioſo frumento, caſeus vetus: auget etiam copiam humoris melancholici potio vini craſſi nigri. [P]lurimum vero H
exercetur lien, cum homo eiuſmodi cibis & potionibus vtitur; ſenſus lienis [x] cum hebes ſit, nihil egregium poſtulat; tuto enim dari poſſunt, quæ acriora ſunt, & dolorem faciunt illis partibus, in quibus ſenſus viget. Materia lienis temperationem & ſubſtantiam complectitur; temperatio, quam diximus cal[i]dam & humidam, ſimilia poſtulat: ſubſtantia, quæ licet rara ſit, dura tamen eſt, [y] fert acri[ora] præſidia, ſiue intus ſumpta, ſiue extrinſecus impoſita; vtriſque adhiberi [z] tuto acetum poteſt, præterea allium, centaurium minus, chamedrys, naſturtium, quæ iecur ob molliorem ſubſtantiam min[us] ferret. Figura & ſuperficies lienis nihil egregium requirunt: caua monſtrant vim exhauriendi quæ ſuperant in liene; nam cum reſpondeant ventriculo & non renibus, notant per [a] deiectionem & [illegible] et vrinam lienem eſſe exinaniendum; ſed cum laxiora ſint caua, quæ ad lienem feruntur, indicant [no]n adhiberi, cum opus eſt detergentibus, ea, quibus adiuncta [b] ſit aliqua acerbitas. Ramuli vero anguſtiores, qui per lienis ſubſtantiam diuiduntur, cum facile claudantur, monent vitanda eſſe, quæ [o]bſtruunt, quemadmodum ad iecur. Situs, cum adhibentur externa præſidia, indicat ſiniſtro præcordio ſuperimponenda eſſe; quæ vero intus dantur, deuoranda, vt per ventriculum ferantur ad venam por[t]am, & inde ad lienem. Quod ſpectat ad auertendum, cum lien in medio ſit ſuperiorum & inferiorum partium, licet [c] & ad ſuperiora & ad inferiora membra, nempe ad brachia & ad crura humorem euocare; At licet etiam venam & in his & in illis membris aperire, quamquam magis auertit ſe[cta]

p Gal. 13. meth. c. 7.
q Gal. 5. & lib. 9. cataſop. ca. 2.
r Gal. lib. 11. meth. c. 16.
s Gal. 14. meth. c. [illegible]
t Gal. 2. de d[illegible] c. 1[illegible]
u Gal. 5. de loc. aff. c. 7.
x Gal. 2. de diſpn. 10.
y Galen. 13. meth. c. [illegible]
z Gal. 2. ad Glauc. c. [illegible]
a Galen. 13. meth. c. [illegible]
b [illegible] ſimplic. [illegible]
c Gal. [illegible] vict. [illegible] ca.

ve[illegible]æ

A venæ cubiti [a] internæ, cubiti, inquam, ſiniſtri & e regione. Commode etiam auertit à liene miſſio ſanguinis, donec ſponte ſupprimatur, ex ea vena, quæ inter medium digitum eſt & eum, qui proximus minimo, ſed cum humor facilius deſcendat, ſi trahatur ad crura à liene, non minus deriuatur, quam auertitur: eſt etiam ſpecies deriuationis, cum quod in liene verſatur, trahitur ad inteſtina, quo nomine difficultas inteſtinorum ſolutis affectus lienis. Si cui ſubicitur nexus, nectitur lien cum ſepto tranſuerſo, [c] cuius motu agitatur, atque idcirco etiam exercetur.

Propria præcepta ad conſeruandum lienem neceſſaria ad ſpecies ac differentias ſanitatis ſpectant, quæ cuiuſcunque ſit ſpeciei, ſi aut perfectiſſima ſit, aut perfecta, defenditur ſimilibus operibus atque inſtrumentis; ſi imperfecta, poterit etiam corrigi: potiſſimum autem ſolet imperfecta ſanitas lienis ad temperationis exceſſum & caua obſtructa peruenire. Temperatio vbi excedat, corrigitur contrariis, & quia imbecillum efficit lienem, ita vt minus belle fungi ſuo munere poſſit, confirmari debet non tantum adſtringentibus, ſed etiam calidis & humidis; tum cibis ac potionibus, quæ non contrahant magnam copiam humoris melancholici. Fugere autem in primis oportet aquæ [d] prauitatem, quæ vt ſi quid al ad lienem debilitat, ſed valent ad ipſum confirmandum antidoti, [e] vt Zopyri & Mithridatis. Contra obſtructionem pugnatur victu extenuante, [f] tum medicamentis tam intus datis, quam extrinſecus impoſitis, quæ extenuandi ac detergendi vim habeant; maxime vero accommodatur cortex **B** capparis & aſplenium; ſumuntur autem decocta ex vino aut ex oxymelle; valent malagmata ex reſina, pice, bitumine, atque aceto ſuperimpoſita: ſed cum celerrime [g] lien obſtruatur, vitare in primis oportet dulcia & craſſa, quemadmodum ad iecur; eadem enim eſt ratio vtriuſque.

a Galen. de cur. per ſang. miſſ. c. 16.
b Gal. 5 de anat. c. 5.
c Gal. 2. de diſſ. c. 12.
d Hipp. li. de aere aquis c. 11.
e Gal. 1. de antidotis c. 7. & c. 8.
f Gal. de victu extenuante.
g Galen. 3. meth. c. 17.

De Renibus. Cap. IV.

Ex humoribus, qui ſanguini tum in iecinore gignitur, ne eſſatio iunguntur, & vt reddatur purus, ſeparari debent, locuti iam ſumus de flaua bile quam purgat veſica fellis, & de atra, quam lien; reſtat humor aquoſus, quem præbent potiones ac cibi humidiores: nam pituita cum fiat in ventriculo, cum reliquis cibis craſſioribus deſcendit ad inteſtina. Ergo aquoſus humor [i] ſeparatur à ſanguine, poſtquam exiit ex iecinore, quod ſic vtilius ſit, vt ſanguis, qui per ſe cum craſſior ſit, non poteſt per ea iecinoris venas ad cauam permeare, cum eo permixtus ac dilutus facile permeet; at flauam & atram bilem ſatius fuit ſecerni à ſanguine, dum adhuc verſatur in iecinore, illam vt ad inteſtina deſcendens detergat atque irritet ad expellendum, quæ moleſta ſunt, hanc, vt tranſmittatur ad ventriculum, ad cuius actionem conducit. Poſtquam igitur ex iecinore ſanguis euaſit, ſeiungitur humor aquoſus, cum non futurus ſit amplius vſui, præter exiguam portionem, quæ cum ipſo fertur, vt penetrare poſſit per anguſtiores venas ad externas partes. Copioſus autem eſt hic humor, miſceturq; cum ſanguine, veluti ſerum cum lacte, ac niſi ſeparetur, non ſinit corpus bene nutriri, ſed hydropem efficit: quamobrem his, **C** qui ſecundum naturam affecti ſunt, maxima eius pars ad veſicam deſcendit; vrina [m] autem dicitur, cum ex venis & arteriis attractus ad renes peruenit; vnde ad veſicam fertur ac mingitur: exigua vero eius portio, quæ fertur ad cutem, appellatur ſudor, cuius eadem materia eſt, quæ vrinæ; ſed omiſſo ſudore loquamur de vrina, quam conſtat colligi in [o] veſica, & inde cum vult animal, expelli, adeo autem ſeparatur à ſanguine totus aquoſus humor, vt cum aperta vena ſanguis detrahitur, ille in ipſo interdum non appareat, quod non tantum accidit [p] ſanis, ſed etiam ægrotantibus. Cum aquoſo humore interdum mingitur alius ſuperans vel in vniuerſo corpore, vel in aliqua parte, vt in thorace [q] & pulmone. Celeriter [r] autem expellitur ipſe aquoſus humor, quia tenuis eſt: qui integras amphoras bibunt, interim per vrinam reddunt, quicquid hauriunt potionis: ſed cum aquoſus humor ſine ſanguine ad veſicā deſcendat, prius neceſſe eſt antea percoletur, id quod in renibus fit; ſed quo pacto ad eos perueniat ex toto corpore, magna fuit inter veteres Medicos cōtrouerſia. Relinquemus ſtultā Aſclepiadis [s] opinionem, qui cum cerneret ipſum cogi in veſica, negauit percolari in renibus, crediditq; in vapores conuerſum in illā penetrare, ibiq; rurſus verti in humorē, neq; vidit vapores, nec deſcendere, nec in veſicā, quę ex duplici tunica conſtat, & ſpiritui exitum non præbet, non poſſe penetrare: ignorauit igitur id, quod vulgus coquorū quondie cernit, cum belluas aperiunt, in quib. manifeſte deprehenditur canalis, qui vrinam ex renib. fert ad veſicam. Linquamus ergo Aſclepiadem, ſtatuenteſq; vrinam in renibus percolari, videamus, quo pacto ad ipſos feratur; neque enim fertur, quod intelligat hoc ſua intereſſe, neque deſcendit ad renes, tanquam [t] graue aliquid ad ſubiectas partes, cum renes nō ſubiciantur venæ cauæ, **D** ſed à latere eius ſint, præterquā quod ex inferioribus etiam partibus ad renes peruenit: ergo cum per ſe non deſcendat, ſupereſt, vt vel tranſmittatur aliunde ad eos, vel alliciatur ab ipſis. At non tranſmittitur [u] ex toto, cum non omnes partes illis ſuperiores ſint, ſed multæ etiam inferiores, omnes autem detrudant, quod moleſtum eſt, per loca faciliora, cuiuſmodi ſunt decliuia. Reſtat igitur, vt dicamus copiam aquoſi humoris ex ſanguine totius corporis ſecerni à renibus attractam, quæ fuit ſententia Hippocratis. [x] Separant ergo renes [y] aquoſum humorem à ſanguine; nam inſtrumenta [z] ſeruientia iis, quæ in corpore noſtro ſuperant, alia ſeparant hæc ab vtili alimento, veluti renes aquoſum humorem à ſanguine, alia iiſdem præbent vſum canalis, veluti vaſa, per quæ vrina ex renibus fertur ad veſicam; alia ſeruant, quod expellendum eſt, dum tempeſtiue expelli poſſit, vt veſica vrinam; alia conferunt ad expellendum, quemadmodum muſculi abdominis, cum vrina redditur. Renes igitur, quamuis non attingant venam cauam aut arteriam magnam, ex vtraq; tamen alliciunt [a] aquoſum humorem, perinde ac veſica fellis ex iecinore flauam bilem; trahunt autem per venas & arterias, quas quod emungant eiuſmodi humorem ex vena caua & arteria magna, emungentes nominant. maiores autem ſunt, quam poſtulet exigua renum magnitudo, [b] id quod monſtrat à renibus purgari aquoſum humorem ex venis & arteriis totius corporis. Vis aquoſi humoris alliciendi, qua renes præditi ſunt, ſimilitudini totius ſubſtantiæ tribuenda eſt, non complexui atomorum, quem Epicurus [c] cauſam adducit,

h Gal. 9 cataſp. c. 2.
i Gal. 3. aph. com. 2. & de cibis boni ſucci c. 4.
k Gal. 2. de nat. fac. c. 9.
l Gal. 4. de vſu par. c. 6.
m Gal. li. de renum aff. c. 1.
n Galen de Atrabile c. 3. & lib. 10. ſimpl. & de ſudore.
o Gal. 5. 6. epid. 4.
p Gal. 5 de vſu par. c. 6.
q Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 4.
r Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 3.
s Gal. 1 li. de natur. fac. c. 13.
t Gal. 1 lib. de nat. fac. [illegible]
u Gal. 1 de nat. fac. c. 15.
x Gal. lib. de oſſibus.
y Gal. 5 de vſu par. c. 5.
z Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 12.
a Gal. 4. de vſu part. 13.
b Gal. 5 de vſu par. c. 5.
c Gal. 1 lib. de nat. fa. 14.

ducit, [illegible] es lap [illegible] alli iat ferrum: ſtruuntur enim [illegible], qui [illegible]
remanet in aquoſo humore, qui per emungentia vaſa, [illegible]
cus Maced [illegible] ſibi voluit, cum dixit, aquoſum humorem eſſe [illegible] ex a [illegible]
reipſa ſuperat, cum aluntur renes, qui retineut paucum [illegible] cum eo p[illegible]
tuſtat fæcis paulatim vaporis modo in ipſam renum carnem d[illegible]. Verum ſupe[illegible]
ex alimento non tantum renum, ſed totius corporis. ſiquidem ſeparatur à ſanguin[illegible]
[illegible]eriarum omnium, neq; renibus adeo paruis partibus ſuperare tantum poteſt, cum [illegible]
expectandum eſſet à grandioribus? quod ſi Lycus intellexit à ſolo renum alimento [illegible]
piam aquoſi humoris, iure à Galeno [c] reprehenditur. Inſtituti [d] ergo ſunt renes à nat[illegible]
dum & veſica, propter humorem aquoſum, quem purgant, & propterea male olent, [illegible]
diorem vitam magis, quam ad vitam fuerint neceſſarii: quamobrem non omnibus [illegible]
ſunt, quæcunque enim parum humoris contrahunt, ipſum conſumunt. neque renum o[illegible]
quibus ille ſeparetur ex ſanguine; quare in auibus non reperiuntur renes; ſunt enim ſicciores, [illegible]
nos ſimus, & parum bibunt, & idcirco redundant pauco humore: quo fit, vt non ſolum ren[illegible]
ant, ſed etiam mammis, [f] neque lac proferant. Verum vt propoſito munere ſeparandi aquoſi h[illegible]
à ſanguine fungi renes poſſint, prædni ſunt quatuor naturalibus facultatibus, ac primum att[illegible]
per quam alliciunt aquoſum humorem in venis & arteriis vniuerſi corporis redundãtem [illegible] tum[illegible]
rem [g] in attrahendo venis & arteriis emungentibus perinde ac ventriculus ſtomach[illegible], tum ret[illegible]
neq; enim ſtatim remittunt quod attraxerunt, ſed aliquandiu [h] retinent, vt conficiant ſanguin[illegible] q[illegible]
cum aquoſo humore attraxerunt, quove nutriri debent: quamobrem tribuit illis natura [illegible]
concoquentem: mutant autem in concoquendo non ſolum ſanguinem, quo aluntur, [illegible] ſimu[illegible]
aquoſum humorem, qui eo magis coloratus redditur, quo diutius retinetur in renibus, neque [illegible]
crudus expellitur, quemadmodum in eo vitio, quod græci [i] διαβήτην appellant. Cæterum vbi renes [illegible]
guinem exceperunt, expellunt aquoſum humorem purum, ob vim expellentem, quam à natura [illegible]
obtinuerunt; quamquam aquoſus humor per ſubſtantiam renum percolatus, atque ad med[illegible]um [illegible]
perueniens, ſponte etiam deſtillat per canales medio ſinui affixas in veſicam. Iam vero ſenſus non [illegible]
tum [k] neceſſarius fuit renibus, caro enim ipſorum nullius particeps eſt nerui euidentis, [illegible] ita vt ve[illegible]
lo vel hebeti admodum ſenſu prædita ſit, & grauitatis ſenſua, quem percipit, ad membranam r[illegible]
debeat; neq; ſentiunt renes [m] dolorem pulſantem, vbi inflammantur: grauitas pertinet ad mem[illegible]
nam, ad illam ſcilicet, qua inuoluuntur; nam alia eſt, qua circundatur eorum ſinus, cui acris [illegible] ſe[illegible]
ineſt.

Compoſitio renum, ſiue materiã, ſiue formam intueatis, ad ipſorũ munus aptiſſima eſt: nam qu[illegible]
attinet ad materiam, conſtant ex ſubſtantia quadam propria, perinde ac cætera viſcera, in quibus [illegible]
bentur; dicitur autẽ à veteribus [p] παρέγχυμα, neque n. eſt proprie caro, ſicut illa, qua muſculi conti[illegible]en
tur, ſed ſubſtantia quædã, veluti caro, quę venis atq; arteriis [q] inhæreſcit, quas ſi detraxeris, ſimplex [r] a[illegible]
paret: refertur hæc à nonnullis inter glandulas, [s] quamuis non ſit glandula; neq; n. ſimilem [t] rep[illegible]ias in
vniuerſo corpore; merito autẽ denſa [u] facta eſt à natura, vt percolari per eam ſanguis poſſit, ne[illegible] op[illegible]
fuit renibus laxa vt lieni, qui ex longiori ſpacio craſſiorem humorem allicit. Ergo vt retineatur ſangu[illegible]
quo ali renes debent, & ſolus elabatur aquoſus humor, opus fuit renum ſubſtantia denſa; quibuſdam
autem maxime [x] talis eſt, ſicut & nonnullis valde anguſta ſunt ora venarum iecinoris. Pulmonis caro
ſpongiæ modo [y] laxa & rara eſt, renum denſa magis, quam alterius viſceris; ſed lienis quanto denſio[illegible]
quã pulmonis, tanto rarior, quam iecinoris: venæ & arteriæ, quæ ad vtrumq; renem feruntur, maio[illegible]
[z] ſunt, quam poſtulent tam paruæ partes; quia vt diximus, nõ tantum ſpectant ad præbendos ſpiritus [illegible]
alendos renes, ſed etiam ad purgandum ſanguinem, qui in venis & arteriis totius corporis continet[illegible]
per eas n. quaſi per [a] ſtomachum veniet, renes attrahunt aquoſum humorem, qui cum ipſo mixtus e[illegible]
itaq; grandior [b] vtrinq; vena deriuatur à vena deſcendente inter primam & ſecundam lumborum [illegible]
tebram, atq; in renem penetrat: ab arteria magna ſimiliter inter primam & ſecundam lumborum ver-
tebram deſcendente, vtrinq; ramus grandior diducitur, qui cum ramo venæ coniunctus fertur tran
uerſua ad renes. Vtraq; autem tam vena, quam arteria, cum ad renem peruenit, priuſquam in illum
grediatur, diuiditur in duos ramos; vnus ad ſuperiorem partem renis; alter ad inferiorem progredi[illegible]
atqui arteria, quæ à magna diducta eſt, tota conſumitur in renem, neque alteri parti ramum imp[illegible]
A vena autem, quæ à caua ad ſiniſtrum renem fertur, deſcendit [c] ramus ad ſiniſtrum teſticulum, [illegible]
vena, quæ in dextrum renem tendit, tantum impertitur ramus in externam tunicam ipſius. Diuid[illegible]
[d] tam vena, quam arteria per totum renem, licet ob ſubſtantiæ tenuitatem minus appareat, neque ha
bent renes aliam arteriam, vnde accipiant vitalem ſpiritum, aut aliam venã, vnde [e] alantur, præter [illegible]
dictas; vnam. ſcilicet, tam venam, quã arteriam deriuatam à vena caua & arteria magna: appellantur a[illegible]
tem emungentes, quod emungunt ex venis & arteriis totius corporis aquoſum humorem. Accipi[illegible]
renes ramulum ex [f] ſexto pari neruorũ cerebri, & proprie ex eo ramo, qui ad radices conſtat, pertin[illegible]
ſaris autem fuit paruulus neruus, cum [g] non debeat præbere magnam vim ſentiendi, ſed quanta [illegible]
ſatis eſt ad percipienda, quæ moleſta ſunt & detrudi debent. diuiditur autem in tunicam [illegible] ipſam,
qua renes inuoluuntur, neque euidenter conſpicitur in ipſorum ſubſtantia; quare non mirum eſt, ſi
hebes eſt renum ſenſus, ita vt non percipiant dolorem [i] pulſantem, ſed magis grauitatem, vbi inflam-
mantur. Tunica, quæ extrinſecus renes tegit, à peritoneo proficiſcitur; inhæret autem [illegible]ibus, ita ta
men vt facile reſolui poſſit, intexiturque venis, atque omenti modo multa adipe obducitur pauciori
tamen, quæ renem dextrum, quam quæ ſiniſtrum ambit. ex multo n. ſanguine, qui per magna vaſa n[illegible]
ceſſe eſt feratur, ſicut in omento ẽt, gignitur adeps in hac tunica, quæ tamen non penetrat in ſubſtan-
tiam renum denſiorem, vbi tamen multa pinguedine obducatur renum tunica, ſcribit [l] Ariſtot. inter
an[illegible]

a Gal. 5. de vſu par. c. 6. 7 & c. 8. b Gal. 4. de vſu par. 6. c Gal. 1. de nat fac. c. 17. d Gal 1. de nat. fac. c. 17. d Ariſt. lib. 3 de Part anim. c. [illegible] & c. 9. e Gal. 4. 6. epid. com. 2 6 f Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4. g Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 3. h Gal. 4. de vſu p. c. 13. i Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 3. k Gal. 5 de vſu par c. 9. l Gal lib de Plen c. 4. & 2. 6 epid. com. 6. m Gal. 2. de loc. aff. c. 3. & 4. n Gal. de Renum aff. cap. 3. o Gal 3. de alim fac. c. 6. p Gal. l. 10. meth c. 11. q Gal. 2. de temp. c. 3. r Gal. 2. de nat fac. c. 17. s Gal 3 de alim. fac. c. 6. t Gal 6 de plac. [illegible] u Gal. 5. de vſu part c. 6. & 7. x Gal. 14. met c. 16. y Gal. 2. ad Glauc. c. 2. z Gal. li. 16. de vſu par. c 14. a Gal. ibid. & 6 de anatomic. c. 2. & 3. b Gal. 6. de ana. c 13. & Ariſt. lib. 1. de hiſt. ani. c. 18. c Gal. 16 de vſu part. c. 16. & 14. de vſu par. c. 7. d Ariſt. li. de hiſt. ani. 18. & 3. de par. ani. c. 9. e Gal [illegible] de loc. aff. 7. f Gal. lib. de ſect. neru. g Gal. 5. de vſu par. c. 9. h Gal 2. de loc. aff. c 4. i Gal 2. de loc. aff. c [illegible] k Ariſt. lib. 1. de hiſt. an c. 18. l Gal. 3. de hiſt. an. c. 17. 4. de par. c. 9.

A [illegible] ſinus etiam, quem intus renes habent, tunica [a] inuoluitur, hæc adipe caret, & tenuis eſt ac ſine [a] Gal. 6. de anat. c. 13.
[illegible] ,ontutq; à ter tia tunic arteriæ, & à ſecunda venæ in renes ingredientis: dilatantur n. eiuſmodi tu-
nicæ in ipſo progreſſu, ita vt propoſitam conſtituant. Huiuſmodi ergo eſt materia renum: veniamus ad
formam. ita figurati ſunt renes, vt ab interna parte, qua ſe mutuo ſpectant, ſint reſimi, atque in medio
ſinuati, ab externa, quæ longior eſt, gibbi atque orbiculati, ita vt imitentur [b] græcam literam C. fere au- [b] Galen. de
tem æqualiter craſſi ſunt, licet paulo craſſiores ſint ab inferiori parte, quam à ſuperiori. Superficies re- renum aff.
num admodum læuis eſt ac minime aſpera. Quod attinet ad caua, inſunt hæc in renibus animalium ca. 1.
omnium, præterquam vituli [c] marini, qui renes habent valde denſos; terminantur caua, quæ ſunt in re- [c] Ariſt. 3. li. de Partib.
nibus ad ſinum in medio corpore, ad quod non perueniunt vaſa, neq; verſatur in eo ſanguis, neq; con
cretus reperitur etiam in renib. cadauerum. Ab vtroq, renum ſinu canalis [d] ad veſicam fertur, de quo anim c. 9. &
paulo poſt agemus, at magna contentio eſt de cauis renum, per quæ vrina in medium ſinum percolata [d] Ariſt. li 1.
deſtillat: fingunt pleriq; ſinus duos in longitudine renum, vnum ſuperiorem, alterum inferiorẽ, quos de hiſt. an c. 18.
media membrana diducat; in inferiori autem recipi vrinam puram aiunt, quæ per membranam inter-
iectam à ſuperiori ſinu percolata deſcendat, id quod alii commentitium eſſe ipſa cadauerum ſectione
demonſtrant: habere tamen renes duos ſinus concedunt, ſed non eo modo, quo priores dicunt collo-
catos, aut diuiſos, ſed ſic, vt primus magis intimus ſit, ſecundus vero magis excedat ad externam ſuper-
B ficiem: collocatum igitur primum ſinum dicunt medium inter priorem & poſteriorem, tum inter ſu-
periorem & inferiorem partem renis, eiuſq; conſtitutionem addunt deprehendi, ſi ductus venæ & ar-
teriæ per renis ſubſtantiam inſpiciatur. quarum vtraq; à principio in duos ramus, mox in plures ſepara-
tur, itq, omnes ruſſus coeunt & membranam efficiunt arteriarum tunicæ craſſitudine ac duritie non
diſſimilem: huius membranę portionem illam, quæ à priori parte renis eſt, cum altera, quæ à poſteriori
coniunctam oblongum quoddam cauum efficere volunt, quem primũ ſinum appellant; hinc præterea
canalem deriuari, per quem vrina ad veſicam deſcendit, ſed à ſummo paulatim dilatatum in duas partes
ſeparari, quarum vna per priorẽ, altera per poſteriorẽ renis partem progreditur, & vtraq; conſumitur
in [illegible] aut etiam plures ramos, qui feruntur æque diſtantes verſus latus renis exterius, priuſquã termi-
nantur, quam ad renis finem pertineant: ſeparari etiam dicunt in ramulos minores, & priores, cum po-
ſterioribus in vnum coaleſcere, ac referre imaginẽ dimidiatæ ſphæræ, innaſciq; renum ſubſtantia in me-
dio ſpacio, vbi rami iam dicti inter ſe diducuntur; vbi autem deſinunt verſus externam ac gibbam partẽ
priores & poſteriores rami inter ſe coeuntes, ſeptum quoddam incipere, è renum ſubſtantia conſtans,
procedereq; in partem internam verſus primum ſinum, quem dicunt à venis atq; arteriis quaſi canalẽ
efformatum. Ergo ſupra primum hunc ſinum, alterum conſpici volunt in duos quodammodo diuiſum
ſepto iam dicto, quorum vnus inter ſeptum & priorem partem renis, alter inter ſeptum & poſteriorẽ
collocetur; cumq, ſeptum non perueniat vſq; ad initium primi ſinus, ſecundum ſcribunt non eſſe vbiq;
duplicem, ſed inferiori parte ſimplicem verſus renis gibbum, repeririq; in ſecundo ſinu adipem homi-
C nib. pinguib. aliis non item; reperiri & in eodem aquoſum humorem iam percolatum, ita vt primus ſi-
nus in vaſis cum ſero ſanguinẽ contineat, qui retinetur à ſubſtantia renum, & deinde per canalẽ primi
ſinus ſola vrina illabatur. At hæc ſinus deſcriptio belluarũ magis, quam hominum renib. conuenit, ha-
bent n. humani renes vnicum ſinum duntaxat e membrana neruoſa, collocatum verſus partẽ ſimam
prope locum, vnde egreditur canalis vrinam deferens ad veſicã, & per quem ingreditur etiã tam vena,
quam arteria. Ad hunc ſinum ſpectant fiſtulæ complures, interdum octo, interdum decem quaſi digi-
ti; incipiunt hi à renum ſubſtantia non longe ab extima ſuperficie; initio autem clauduntur operculo
ex carnoſa renum ſubſtantia modo verrucæ acuto, quod aliqua ex parte in fiſtulam ingreditur: deſtil-
lat per hoc foran en ſerum ſanguinis & per fiſtulam tranſit ad ſinum, in cuius latiori parte colligitur;
vnde canalis oritur ad veſicam ferens aquoſum humorem ibi percolatum. Magnitudo renum tanta
eſt, quanta inſtituto à natura muneri par ſit. Duo autem [e] fuerunt renes efformati, & non vnus ma-
gnus, ob corporis æquabilitatem; iuſta enim natura vbi licuit, dextram & ſiniſtram partem fecit per o- [e] Gal 5. de vſu par. c 6.
mnia pares. Siti [f] ſunt renes prope iecur, non tamen omnino è regione inter ſe, ſed dexter [g] ſupe- [f] Gal. 5. de
rior eſt, ſiniſter inferior, ſiquidem & iecur, quod à dextra parte eſt, collocatur ſuperius, quam lien, vſu par. c. 5.
quæ à ſiniſtra, excedit autem dexter ſitum ſiniſtri non magis, quam ſit media pars renis. Non ſunt [g] Ariſt. 1. de
renes penitus [h] aduerſi & è regione collocati, ne ſe mutuo impediant, cum attrahunt humorem hiſt. ani. c.
aquoſum: attingit ren dexter ſummus imam iecinoris partem, ſiniſter lieni ſubiicitur, ita vt illi aliqua 18. & 3. lib.
ex parte ſubſternatur; vterque autem ad latera vertebrarum reſidet ad humiliorem ſepti tranſuerſi de partib. an. c 6. &
D ſedẽ, iuxta decimã, vndecimã & duodecimã coſtam, quorũ flexus cõmodiſſimam renibus ſedem efficit. Gal. [illegible] de
His ita conſtitutis de fine, materia, & forma renum, ſequitur, vt ad eorum conſeruationem accedamus: vſu par. c 6.
conſeruantur autem, cum defenduntur, quæ ſecundum naturam ipſis inſunt, ſanitas videlicet vna cum [h] Gal 5. de
cauſis & effectis, illa ſanitas renum, quæ per conſenſum eſt, in eo conſiſtit, vt accipiant à venis & arte- vſu par. c. 6.
riis totius corporis per vaſa emungentia, quæ conuenit, & non alia; Sanitas per eſſentiam, quæ ad ma-
teriam refertur, verſatur in temperatione moderata, non quidem abſolute, ſed vt conuenit reni-
bus, qui naturaliter ſunt calidi & humidi, & tanto calidiores cute, [i] quæ abſolute moderata eſt, [i] Gal. 1. de
quanto plus ſanguinis habent, tanto humidiores, quanto molliores; minus tamen humidi ſunt [k] quam temp c. [illegible]
adeps. Sanitas formæ moderationem poſtulat illarum rerum, quæ in compoſitione multiformium [k] Gal. 1 de
partium attenduntur, ſed potiſſimum in ipſis cauis, quæ ſi nimis clauſa ſunt, non ſinent elabi, quæ ferri temp c. 9.
ad veſicam debent; ſi nimis pateant, permittent exire, quæ retinenda ſunt, velut ſanguinem, qui cum
aquoſus humor percolatur, pro alimento retineri debet. Sed quæcunque ſanitas in renibus ſpectetur,
interdum perfectiſſima eſt, interdũ perfecta, interdum etiam imperfecta; potiſſimũ autem in ipſis ca-
uis parum vel nimium patentibus imperfecta eſſe ſolet; ſæpe autem obſtruitur à calculis vel arenulis:
homines vero, qui id vitium experiuntur, appellantur græce νεφριτικοί, ἀπὸ τῶν νεφρῶν, hoc eſt, à renibus,
quamuis

quamuis enim abſolute [a] νεφρῖτις, ſignificet quemuis morbū renum, proprie tamen vſurpatur ad ſigni- G
ficandum illum quem arenula vel calculus efficit, qui ſi tantus ſit, vt vrinam ſupprimat, [illegible] eſt; neq; ad librū de tuenda valetudine aliquo modo pertinet, ſicuti cum adhuc paruus eſt, permittitq; hominem fungi muneribus vitæ. Cauſæ ſanitatis aut ad principia procreationis attinent, aut ad [illegible] artis, vtræq; quales ſunt perfectiſſimæ, perfectæ, vel imperfectæ, talem efficiunt ſanitat[illegible] Effecta ſanitatis, ſeu ad actiones ſpectent, vt ad purgationem aquoſi humoris, [illegible] nam, (neque n. qualitates in renibus ſenſum latentibus ſe oſtendunt) talia etiam ſi [illegible] quam ſequuntur, magis ſcilicet, vel minus perfecta. Hæc, quæ abſolute de renibus [illegible] endae diximus, recognoſci debent in homine ſano: renes cum ſenſum lateant [b] neceſſe eſt [illegible] iectora percipiatur, ſumpta vel ex cauſis, quæ ſimile vt efficiunt, ita etiam indicant, vel [illegible] ate q[illegible]a afferunt ſimilia, & noxa, quā contraria; vel ex effectis, maxime ex vrina, quæ præ[illegible] demonſtrat re[illegible] [c] in quibus percolatur; quamquam monſtrat etiam iecur & venas, a quibus primum [illegible] indicat etiam renum ſanitatem ſanguis, qui vniuerſum corpus alit, vbi purus eſt, & [illegible] cum magna copia aquoſi humoris. Ab his ergo denunciatur ſanitas vna cum differentiis [illegible] nam perfectior vel imperfectior eſt, prout ipſa perfecta, vel imperfecta fuerint. Cauſæ, vt quæ iam præterierunt, vel colliguntur ex effectis præſentibus, vel audiuntur ex homine & familiaribus. Effecta fere ſenſum latent, & idcirco colligenda ſunt vel ex cauſis, vel ex ſanitate, vel ex aliis effectis, veluti ipſa renum actio F ex vrina, & ex ſanguine, quo alitur vniuerſum corpus. Ex futuris, quod attinet ad euentum, prædicere oportet hominem aut ſeruandum in eodem ſtatu, aut mutandum in meliorem, vel deteriorem, prout cauſæ hunc vel illum euentum pollicentur: vbi expectetur mutatio in meliorem ſtatum, tempus longius maxima ex parte intercedit, quod renes [d] aſſidue exerceantur, & rum non quieſcant, cumq; excipiant, quæ in aliis partib. redundant, nequeunt celeriter corrigi; via corrigendi ad naturā ſpectabit, vel ad artē, ſi quid in ipſis redundet, alioqnin petendū erit auxiliū ab arte duntaxat. Ratio ſupereſt, qua cōſeruentur, quæ in renib. ſecundū naturam attenduntur. Communia præcepta, quæ ad hanc pertinent, ſumuntur à fine, à materia, à forma ipſa renum, quā expoſuimus: de fine, qui eſt ſecretio aquoſi humoris à ſanguine, æſtimatur dignitas ac ſpecies actionis. Renum dignitas [e] non eſt, quanta cordis, cerebri, iecinoris, ventriculi; non tamen contemnenda, quandoquidem neceſſaria eſt vniuerſo corpori eorum opera, vt puro alimento frui poſſit. Cenſentur igitur medii inter nobiles & ignobiles partes, ita vt [illegible] magna, aliqua tamen habenda ſit ratio eorum dignitatis. Conſeruari ergo aliquo pacto debet ipſorum calor, neq; permittendum omnino eſt, vt exhalet, & idcirco, vbi requirantur relaxantia, non [illegible] adbibenda, ſed aliquid miſcendum adſtringentium; neq; diu perſeuerādum in eorum vſu, [illegible] [f] perfuſio aquæ calidæ, exempli gratia, lenit renum dolorem, ſed ita eos debilitat, vt non b[illegible] ſuum officium facere: ſpecies actionis ad alimētum pertinet, & aſſidua [g] eſt; ſed vbi opus eſt quiete, minori motu vtendū erit, id quod fiet, cum homo parciori potione vtetur & cibo minus liquido [illegible] ea omnia, quæ poſſent vrinam euocare; quib. contra vtendum erit, cum exerceri debebunt. Materia renum poſtulat, vt ipſorum temperatio, quam diximus calidiorē & humidiorē eſſe, ſimili[illegible] conſeruetur, ita vt vitentur ea, quæ contraria ſunt, & quæ nimis talia; ſed cum eorum ſubſtantia laxior ſit, & debeat talis ſeruari, circumſpecte agendum eſt, & ea ratione, vt non nimis patefiant, aut claudantur, ſiue adſtringentib. ſiue obſtruentibus, cuiuſmodi ſunt craſſa & glutinoſa. Sed modus hic ſubſtantiæ iam [illegible] tinet ad caua; quib. conueniunt [h] detergentia, quamquam monſtrant etiam caua viam, qua per[illegible] ad renes poſſint auxilia, quæ dantur, & exhauriri, quæ in ipſis ſuperant; perueniunt ad renes facile, [illegible] bibuntur, præſertim ſi permixta [i] cum his fuerint, quæ vrinam euocant. Exhauriuntur renes [k] per vrinam, quamquam vbi valde oppleti ſunt, præſtat ante aluum ducere. [l] Situs monſtrat ſitum remediorū, quæ extra dari debent ad lumbos, vbi renes poſiti ſunt. quæ intus dantur, cum ob itineris longitudinē non poſſint, niſi fracta & remiſſa, ad renes peruenire, neceſſe eſt validiora ſint, cum, vt proxime diximus, mixta cum his, quę vrinam cient. Si quid à renibus auertēdum ſit, cum ſiti ſint in medio corporis, dubiteturq; an in [m] ſuperioribus, an in inferiorib. partib. numerentur, videtur tam ex his, quam ex illis partib. auerti poſſe, quod in renes influit, præſtat tamen ex ſuperiorib. [n] nam ex cruribus potius deriuatur, quod nuper influxit; quia facile deſcendit, quam auertatur, veluti ſi ſecetur vena ſub poplite, aut ad talos; ſed commode etiam deriuatur, quod in renib. redundat apertis venis [o] in ano. Propria præcepta attinent ad opera & inſtrumenta, quæ in vnaquaque ſpecie ac differentia ſanitatis renum admouenda ſunt: vtendum n. ſimilib. ad conſeruandum, contrariis ad corrigendum, atq. ad propulſandos calculos, H quos ſenes in renibus, pueri [p] in veſica gignere ſolent. Gignuntur autem [q] vi caloris exſiccantis craſſum & glutinoſum humorem non ſecus, quam in articulis nodi, id quod potiſſimum accidit, vbi admouentur medicamenta valde calefacientia & ſiccatoria, abſumpta n. tenuiori materia craſſam relinquunt, quæ dureſcit & in lapidem degenerat. Magno autem negotio illi defendunt[illegible] qui ſimul & graciles ſunt & calculos gignere ſolent: cauere igitur in primis oportet, quæcunq; craſſa ſunt ac glutinoſa, & facile obſtruere poſſunt renes, cuiuſmodi eſt panis bene [r] confectus & furfuris ex toto expers: tum quæ ex farina [s] fiunt eſculenta, vt cruſtula & placentæ: vitari etiam alica debet; [t] potiſſimum autem gi[illegible]ere calculum ſolet aſſiduus lactis [u] vſus: ex potionib. vitare eas oportet, quæ craſſæ ſunt, veluti vinum dulce, [x] aquam item cœnoſam. In vniuerſum [y] autem ſumere conuenit, quæ ſuccum tenuem efficiunt, veluti panem bene confectum, à quo furfur non omnino detractus ſit, paſſeres, turdos, merulas, [illegible]ces ſaxatiles, perdices, columbas ex turribus, pullos gallinaceos ex agro; præterea vinum tenue al[illegible]um, quod parum valeat in aqua, ſic enim non contrahentur ſucci craſſi & glutinoſi, qui vbi iam contracti ſint, extenuantibus atq; incidentibus medicamentis vtendum eſt, quæ morbis etiam articulorum aptantur quanquam renibus conueniunt, quæ minus calefaciant & ſiccent, quam quæ ad articulos accommodantur, præſertim in homine gracili: ea autem, quæ ſine magno exceſſu caloris aut ſiccitatis detergi[illegible] quia nephriticis, hoc eſt, renum affectu laborantibus aptantur, nephritica [z] græce dicuntur, quod vocabulum

a Gal. 2. aphor. c. 2. & 1. de nat. fac. c. 13.
b Galen. 12. meth. c. 16.
c Gal. 4. aphor. cō. 77.
d Gal. 6. aphor. com. 6.
e Gal. 7. meth. c. 13. & lib. 11. meth. c. 16.
f Gal. de renum aff. c. 4.
g Gal. 6. aphor. 8.
h Gal. li. 10. catas. c. 1.
i Gal. 4. metho. c. 7. & l. 10. catas. c. 1.
k Gal. de cōſtit. art. c. 18. & 2. de loc. aff. c. 9.
l Gal. [illegible] metho. c. 13.
m Gal. de vena. ſect. c. 18.
n Gal. 1. 6. epid. com. 6. & 13. meth. c. 11.
o Galen. & Hippocr. 6. aphor. 11.
p Gal. 16. epid. com. 5. & 6.
q Gal. 14. meth. c. 4. lib. 7. cataga. c. 9.
r Gal. 6. de tu. val. c. 11.
ſ Gal. 5. de tu. val. c. 7. & lib. de renum aff. c. 6.
t Gal. 1. de alim. fac. c. 4.
u Gal. 1. de alim. fa. c. 6.
x Gal. 5. de tu. val. c. 7. & lib. 3. de alim. fac. c. [illegible]
y Gal. de cibis boni ſucc. c. 11.
z Gal. 4. 6. epid. c.
a Gal. li. 10. catacep. c. 1.

A cabulum mutuatur etiam a [illegible]ificanda ea medicamenta, quę renum dolorem leniunt, id quod eueniet etiam Arteriacis, [a] non tam quæ leniunt, quam quæ detergunt arteriam; tum bechicis, quibus ſignificantur, quæ tuſſi [illegible] vel eiaculant. Occurrendum igitur eſt craſſis & glutinoſis ſuccis per ea, quæ detergunt, [illegible] ſunt pepones, ius cicerum, petroſelinum, betonica, aſplenium, peonia, fructus iuniperi, quæ calculum iam genitum etiam comminuunt. Hæc de renibus dicta ſatis videantur: veniamus ad veſicam & canales, qui ab illis ad ipſam feruntur.

De Veſica & canalibus vreteribus. CAP. V

IN inſtrumentis alenti [c] facultati ſeruientibus numeratur vtraque veſica, & quæ vrinam & quæ bilem recipit; ſed vt hæc [d] data eſt animalibus tantum, quæ multum flauæ bilis contrahunt, ſic illa iis, quæ multum aquoſi humoris; & propterea non auibus, [e] quæ parum bibunt, atque idcirco parum eiuſmodi humoris contrahunt, neque renibus egent, neque veſica, quæ data eſt quaſi ciſterna, in qua ille ſeruetur, [f] perinde ac reliquiæ [g] cibi craſſiores in laxiori inteſtino: neceſſarium enim fuit vtrumque receptaculum ne homo cogatur aſſidue [h] vrinam vel deiectionem reddere, & ob id nequeat Muſis (vt inquit Plato) aut ciuilibus negociis inſeruire. Officium ergo veſicæ eſt vrinam recipere ac retinere dum tempeſtiue expellatur, quod vt exequi commode poſſit, prædita eſt quatuor facultatibus naturalibus miniſtris, tum ſentiendi vi ac ſimul etiam motus voluntarii, per muſculum, qui cum eius ceruice nectitur; quas facultates omnes in veſica reperiri demonſtrandum eſt. Colligitur autem ex variis fibris, quibus diſtinguitur [i] ipſam habere vim attrahendi, retinendi, & expellendi, attrahit enim per rectas, expellit per tranſuerſas, retinet per obliquas & per alias etiam cum his ſimul contractas; quamquam videtur non attrahere, cum vrina ex renibus per canales a medio horum ſinu ad ipſam pertinentes ſuopte nutu in eam deſcendat, ita vt tantum [k] accipiat, quemadmodum Galenus [l] alicubi teſtatur. Verum vt vrina, quamuis ex renibus per ſe deſtillare poſſit, ab ipſis tamen ſimul expellitur: ita quamuis recipiatur in veſica, nihil prohibet, quominus etiam attrahatur ab illa, quæ expellit, quod inutile eſt, poſtquam excepit, quod [m] vtile. Aliquid ergo commodi cum excipiat ea vrina, ſicut veſica fellis ex flaua bile, (quamuis vtraque nutriatur ſanguine [n] per venas diſtributo,) non debet mirum videri, ſi vrinam alliciat, eamque retineat ſine moleſtia, modo non ita [o] copioſa ſit, vt diſtendat, vel ita acris [p] ac bilioſa, vt mordeat. De retinente etiam facultate ambigi poſſet, tribueritne hanc natura veſicæ, cum tanquam in anima vaſa, vbi ſolida ſunt, & non effundant quod acceperunt, veſica ſeruare vrinam poſſit ſine vlla facultate, verum cum fruatur ipſa & aliquod commodum ab ea excipiat, par eſt etiam habere vim, per quam retineat fibris omnibus contractis: Quo fit, vt vbi imbecilla eſt, neque retinere vrinam poſſit, ſinat paulatim ipſam effluere quod vitiū græci [q] στραγγουρίαν dicunt. Debilitatur retentrix facultas veſicæ à téperatione immoderata, potiſſimū vbi frigus [r] excedit; ſed quia interdū veſica tentat vrinā expellere, cū publicis aut priuatis negotiis occupati ſumus, vt retinere, dum cōmode ipſā liceat, reddere poſſimus, molita [s] eſt natura muſculum, qui ceruicem eius claudat, ſimilem illi, qui claudit imum recti inteſtini: paret hic muſculus voluntati, quæ cum imperat retineri vrinam, hic fungitur ſuo munere, & contractus aditum intercludit vrinæ, ita vt retineatur: prædita ergo veſica eſt per ipſum motu voluntario, cum alioquin per ſuas fibras naturali duntaxat motu moueatur ad attrahendum, ad retinendū, & præterea ad expellendum. Prædita ergo eſt facultate etiam expellente [t] naturali, quæ per fibras fit tranſuerſas; ſunt tamē aliquo pacto expellendi [u] ſocii muſculi abdominis, potiſſimū inferiores ipſorū proceſſus, qui ad arbitriū noſtrū contracti veſicam cōprimunt & expellere cogunt, quicquid habet vrinæ: ſed cum exire ex veſica per ceruicē debeat flexuoſam, vnde alioquin tardius exiret, & vbi aliquid retineretur, idem muſculus, [x] quem contrahere ceruicē diximus, ſimul etiā & confert ad celerius detrudendum, & ad propellendum, ne quid in ceruice retineatur; ne autem lædatur veſica aut diſtenta à copia vrinæ, aut eroſa ab acrimonia, natura ſenſum ei tribuit [y] acriorem, quam veſicæ fellis, hanc enim talem comparauit, vt non læderetur à flaua bile ipſi propria ac familiari, quæ tamen aliena eſt veſicæ vrinæ, ita vt vbi diutius retineatur, ipſam exulceret: neceſſarius ergo fuit illi ſenſus acris, vt excitaretur ad expellendum, neque copia nimis extenderetur, aut eroderetur acrimonia. Sed propter vim ſenſus ac motus voluntarii, propter facultatem attrahentem, retinentem, atque expellentem, concoquit veſica, quam retinet, vrinam, quæ quo diutius in ipſa retinetur, eo magis colorata redditur: nam dum D ex ipſa aliquid commodi capit, ſuo contactu neceſſario ipſam afficit, & aliquo pacto concoquit. huiuſmodi ergo ſunt facultates, quibus prædita eſt veſica. Compoſitionem veſicæ, ſiue ad materiam, ſiue ad formam reſpicias, maxime idoneam iudicabis ad propoſita munera exequenda. Materia, ex qua veſica conſtat, primum tunica eſt vna, [z] velut vteri ac venarum, non duplex, vt arteriarum ventriculi & inteſtinorum: eſt autem hæc neruoſa, ſicut illa, qua vterus continetur, non quod conſtet ex neruis ſed quo eius ſubſtantia ſimilis ſit ſubſtantiæ neruorum, plurimum enim dilatari & contrahi poteſt, quod non euenit ſubſtantiæ carnoſæ, propterea neruoſa dicitur veſicæ ſubſtantia, ſicuti ſiniſter ventriculus cordis arterioſus, non quod conſtet ex arteriis, ſed quo ſubſtantia contineatur ſimili [a] ſubſtantiæ arteriarum. Adeo autem ſimilis eſt tunica veſicæ ſubſtantiæ neruorum, vt inſtar ipſorum, cum ſecatur, nequeat [b] coaleſcere, ob eiuſmodi ſubſtantiam veſica plurimum dilatari & contrahi poteſt, id quod commodiſſimum eſt, vt cum exhauritur, adſtringatur, diſtendatur, cum oppletur. Quantum vero diſtendi poſſit, declarant pueri, cum [c] ipſam inflant, vt ea ludere poſſint; magis autem diſtenditur, ſi calefacta perfricetur. Dura item eſt [d] veſicæ tunica, & non mollis, vt ventriculi & inteſtinorum, quæ maxime ad concoquendum aptari debent; veſicam ſatius fuit aptiorem eſſe ad retinendum ſine noxa, quocirca durior facta eſt, neque enim ſinit durities ipſam facile violari, vel a copia diſtendente, vel ab acrimonia erodente, ita vt retinere poſſit vrinam, dum tempeſtiue detrudat: quod ſi tenuis eſt, quod propter tenuitatem detrahitur vtilitatis, duritie compenſatur, ſicut in ventriculo & inteſtinis quod propter mollitiem, craſſitudine. Fibræ, quibus veſica diſtinguitur, non ſunt vnius generis, quemad-

Ff modum

Marginal notes:
- [a] Gal. [illegible] ca. tarep.
- [b] Gal. 5 ſimplic. c. 20.
- [c] Gal. [illegible] de vſu pa. c. [illegible]
- [d] Gale. [illegible] de anato. ca. 1
- [e] Ariſt. li. 3. de partibus anim.
- [f] Galen. 5 de vſu par. c. 5.
- [g] Gale. 1 de nu val. c. 12.
- [h] Gale. 4. de vſu pa. c. 15.
- [i] Gale. 6. de vſu par. c. 8.
- [k] Gal. [illegible] de loc. aff. c. 3.
- [l] Galen. 5. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
- [m] Gale. 3 de na. fac. c. 12.
- [n] Gale. [illegible] de vſu par. c. [illegible]
- [o] Galen. 3. de nat. a. c. 2.
- [p] Gale. [illegible] de vſu pa. c. 1[illegible]
- [q] Gal. [illegible] de loc. aff. [illegible] 4. & 5 apho. com. 58.
- [r] Galenus 3. apho. com. 22. & aph. com. 48.
- [s] Galen. de vſu pa. c. [illegible] & [illegible] de loc. aff. c. 4.
- [t] Gal. 16. de loc. aff. c. 4. & 1. de loc. aff. c. 1
- [u] Gal. 5 de vſu pa. c. [illegible]
- [x] Gale. [illegible] de vſu par. c. [illegible] & li. [illegible] de [illegible] muſ. [illegible]
- [y] Galen. 5 de vſu pa. c. [illegible]
- [z] Gal. 3. de nat. fac. c. 11.
- [a] Galen 1.6. epid. com. 2.
- [b] Galen & Hippocra. 6 aphori. 18. & Ariſt. de hiſto. anim. c. 1
- [c] Galen de nat. fac. [illegible]
- [d] Gal. [illegible] de v. up. ca. 14.

mudum [a] fibræ muſculorum, ſed variæ [b] & cuiuſuis generis, rectæ ad [illegible] dimus) tranſuerſæ ad expellendum, obliquæ ad retinendum. Verum quamuis vna ſit [c] [illegible] propria E
veſicæ, ſeparatur facile in duas, ita vt vna interna ſit, altera externa. Interna neruoſa eſt, tenuis, lucida, alba, quouis fibrarum genere contexta; externa magis craſſa eſt, & carnoſa, ita vt aliquo pacto externam ventriculi tunicam repræſentet. Fibras autem habet rectas & tranſuerſas. Tota vero tunica, quam in duas poſſe diuidi monſtrauimus, neque ſemper neque omnibus partibus æque tenuis eſt, ſed magis tenuis diſtenta, quam contracta, magis tenuis aliis partibus, quam ad ceruicem, quam item ad ſublimiorem fundi partem, vbi proceſſus partim recipit, partim exigit. Inuoluitur tota hæc tunica extrinſecus membrana orta à peritoneo, qua ſub pubis oſſibus veſicam attingit, vt validior ſit, & facilius ab iniuriis defendatur, longe autem [d] craſſior eſt eiuſmodi membrana, quam quæ renes, lienem, aut iecur inuoluunt; neque enim membranarum inuoluentium craſſitudo ad dignitatem partium ſpectat, ſed ad iniurias, quibus exponuntur; ideo veſicæ opus fuit inuolucro craſſiori ac validiori, vt firmius ab iniuriis, quibus oportuna eſt, defenderetur. Quas iniurias vt perciperet, atque ad propulſandas excitaretur, ſenſu, vt ante diximus, prædita eſt acriori, quem obtinet per neruos non exiles vt veſica fellis, ſed grandiores, deriuantur hi partim à ramis ſexti paris neruorum à cerebro deſcendentium, qui ad coſtarum radicem perueniunt, partim ab illis, qui poſtremi à ſpinæ medulla ex foraminibus [e] ſacri oſſis oriuntur: deriuat enim natura neruos, quantum poteſt, ex loco [f] propinquo, à medulla ſpinæ, vt tutius iter faciant. At inſeruntur in veſicam præter neruos etiam venæ & arteriæ, hæ quidem, vt particeps ſit F
vitalis facultatis, illæ, vt alimenti; neque enim [g] alitur eo, quod per canales à renibus in ipſam cum vrina deſcendit, vt renes eo, quod per emungentia vaſa vna cum aquoſo humore ad ipſos fertur, ſiquidem veſica naturaliter accipit aquoſum humorem iam percolatum, non permixtum cum ſanguine, vt renes; quamobrem venis eguit, quæ ſimiliter, vt tutius iter faciant, ex loco propinquo deriuantur iuxta os [h] ſacrum, non ſecus ac nerui & arteriæ: proprie autem venæ oriuntur ex illis ramis, qui à vena caua ibi deducti deſcendunt ad crura, ſicut arteriæ ex ramis, qui ex magna arteria ibidem deriuati diſtribuuntur cruribus. Reſpondent autem tam venæ, quam arteriæ ad veſicam pertinentes huius magnitudini ac numero; neque enim grandes [i] ſunt, vt in vtero, qui grandior eſt, & debet ad fœtum procreandum, alendum, atque augendum materiam ſuppeditare; mutuo [k] autem ſe contingunt venæ & arteriæ, inſerunturque vna cum neruis ad ceruicem veſicæ loco maxime [l] appoſito, cum validus ſit & carnoſus, vbi firmiter contineantur. Vtrinque igitur cum ceruice veſicæ triplex canalis committitur, neruus, vena & arteria; ſic enim iter breuiſſimum facit & ſtabilem ſedem obtinet; vnuſquiſque autem ſtatim in duos ramos diuiditur, quorum alter per veſicam diſtribuitur, alter per ceruicem, & [illegible] de per colem in maribus, in quibus inſignis eſt hæc portio vaſorum; nam in fœminis exigua conſpicitur, in quibus non debuit ad colem peruenire. Sed ceruix veſicæ, vt diximus, carnoſa eſt; eſt autem pars anguſtior veſicæ, quæ in fundo laxior eſt, ſed paulatim contrahitur, ita vt veluti ceruicem quandam proferat, in qua muſculus continetur, qui veſica etiam contendente expellere, cum G
volumus, ipſam claudit, atque vrinam ſupprimit: craſſior autem eſt ab inferiori parte, quam ſuperiori, ita vt quamuis totam ceruicem circundet maxima ex parte, illi [m] ſubiectus videatur; relaxatur hic, cum volumus vrinam expellere, reliquo tempore contractus manet, & veſicam [n] claudit: quod ſi reſoluatur, permittit vrinam exire, id quod euenit etiam muſculo rectum inteſtinum [o] claudenti, cui admodum ſimilis eſt, neuter enim [p] mouet os, & vterque quaſi clauſtrum oppoſitus eſt ad retinendum; eo tamen inter ſe differunt, quod ille, qui ad imum recti inteſtini collocatus eſt, tantum habet facultatem adſtringendi, hic, qui ad ceruicem veſicæ ſimul etiam propellit [q] vrinam, quæ in ipſa ceruice retineretur, & ad celerem expulſionem confert, habet autem fibras tranſuerſas, ac cipit que neruos à foraminibus [r] oſſis ſacri. Sita eſt etiam ad ceruicem veſicæ ſubſtantia glandulæ, quæ ſuſtinet vaſa, quæ magis verſus colem eſt, quam verſus muſculos: quamuis ſint, qui contra exiſtiment decepti quibuſdam aliis carnoſis fibris, quæ tranſuerſæ vltra dictam ſubſtantiam ſitæ ſunt; quod ſi muſculus eſſet vltra glandulam, exiret cum ſemine vrina, quæ verſaretur circa eam ſubſtantiam, & ipſam aſſiduo contactu violaret. Itaque muſculo verſus colem adnaſcitur ſubſtantia illa, in quam inſeruntur vaſa ſemen deferentia. Reperitur idem muſculus etiam in fœminis ad ceruicem veſicæ, quam vniuerſam complectitur, dum in muliebre genitale deſinat; ſed minus euidentem habet glandulam adiectam, tantoque tenuior apparet, quam qui in maribus, quanto longior eſt; ſpectat eiuſmodi glandula in maribus ad firmanda vaſa hominis, & idcirco magis ad colem, quam ad ceruicem veſicæ, quamuis humore inſtar olei craſſo & glutinoſo tam in fœminis, quam in maribus hanc quoque irriget, ne exſiccata coeuniat, & non præbeat exitum vrinæ, niſi ab impetu multa ſimul collecta pateſiat; [t] ad- H
de, quod humor, quem præbet eiuſmodi glandula, temperat aliquo pacto acrimoniam vrinæ. De forma veſicæ, figura eius rotunda eſt, vt maxime capax ſit, & iniuriis minime oportuna; anguſtior tamen redditur, & vt diximus, veluti in ceruicem quandam oblongam degenerat, eſt autem hæc obliqua [u] ſubeſt enim oſſibus pubis; ei vero ſubſternitur rectum inteſtinum, ſupra os ſacrum collocatum, & fœminis etiam ipſum genitale, quo loco fertur deorſum, ſi ad animalis longitudinem reſpicias, donec ex oſſibus prodeat: inde ſurſum reuertitur vſque ad initium colis, poſt hæc rurſus deorſum per ipſum colem: ex quo intelligi poteſt ipſam maxime obliquam eſſe inſtar Romanæ literæ S. In mulieribus ceruix veſicæ latior ac [x] breuior eſt, neque cum proceſſu, cuiuſmodi eſt in viris coles, coniungitur, ſed in ipſum genitale ſuperne deſinit, vnde redditur vrina, ita vt ſemel tantum flectatur veſicæ ceruix, neq; debuerit eſſe adeo obliqua atq; adeo longa, vt in viris. Superficies veſicæ, qua rectum inteſtinum aut vterum attingit, læuis eſt, & aquoſo humore illita eſſe videtur; nam ſic ſubiectis partibus lenius inſidet. Caua complura cernuntur in veſica & primo Ceruix ipſa, per quam vrina redditur, quæ ad retinendum per ſe etiam ſine muſculo contrahitur, atque anguſtior redditur, quemadmodum & ventriculi & vteri [y] oſtium: præterea in fœtu, qui vrinam ex veſica ad ſpacium inter ipſa inuolucra detrudere debuit,

a Gale. [illegible] de anatom. ad[ministr]. c. 8.
b Gale. [illegible] de vſu p. [illegible] 16. & Gal. 6 de vſu par. [illegible] 8.
c Gale. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 12.
d Gale. 5. de vſu p. ca. 11. & cap. 12.
e Gal. 16. de vſu p. ca. 9.
f Gal. 5. de vſu p. c. 8.
g Gal. 5. de vſu par. c. 7.
h Gale. 5. de vſu par. c. 8. & lib. 16. de vſu par. 9.
i Gale. 16. de vſu p. c. 10.
k Gale. 9. de vſu p. c. 5.
l Galen. 5. de vſu p. c. 8.
m Galen. de diſſect. muſcu. c. 28.
n Gale. 5. de vſu p. ca. 5. & 6.
o Gale. 4. de vſu p. c. 19.
p Gale. 1. de motu muſc. c. [illegible]
q Gale. 5. de vſu p. c. 16.
r Gale. 5. de vſu p. ca. 8. & 16. de vſu partiu. 6.
s Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 6.
t Gal. l. 14. de vſu part. cap. 11.
u Gale. 5. de vſu part. cap. 16.
x Galen. 15. de vſu par. cap. 3.
y Gale. [illegible] de vſu part. cap. 16.

A buit, [a] [illegible] græce nominatur, oritur hic superiori parte fundi veſicæ vna cum venis & arteriis vmbilicum conſtituentibus, a ſi [illegible] fœtos, & inter Amnion & Chorion vrinam fundit, procedenteque temporis exacæcatur: hic [illegible] ed [illegible] is vna cum duabus arteriis, quæ ab vmbilico profectæ feruntur in fœtu per latera veſicæ, quæ excæcata vinculi duntaxat officio funguntur; alligant enim veſicam cum peritoneo, atque erectam continent; ſed in veſicam inſeruntur & quauis ætate euidenter apparent duo canales, qui vrinam a renibus ad veſicam ferunt, [b] [illegible] græci appellant: nectunt autem [illegible] renibus [c] veſicam: medio enim ſinu [d] renum ad veſicam pertinent, in cuius ulteriorem poſteriorem que partem non procul à ceruice penetrant: ſunt autem corpora oblonga, caua, alba, exſanguia. Ambigunt nonnulli, debeant ne inter venas, aut inter arterias referri; videntur autem venæ, cum ex vna tunica [e] conſtent, ſicut hæ, ſed arteriæ, cum ea craſſa ſit, qualis in arteriis deprehenditur: ſed quomodocumque nominentur, præbent vſum [f] canalis, per quem vrina ex renibus in veſicam deſcendit, conſtantque ex vna tunica [g] ſimili tunicæ veſicæ, cuius cenſeri partes poſſunt, non ſecus, quam canales, per quos fertur flaua bilis, pars ceruicis veſicæ, & gula [h] pars ventriculi, quæ ſimilem illi ſubſtantiam habet, & tanquam manus inſeruit ad attrahenda, quæ deuorantur. [i] Inuoluitur tunica propoſitorum canalium membranæ a peritoneo orta, circumdantur autem ab hac tota à renibus ad veſicam, per lumbos enim tranſeunt cum ex interno renum latere prodeuntes ad veſicam tendunt, quod ſpacium longum eſt, cum renes prope iecur ſiti ſint, veſica in parte [k] inferiori, prope rectum inteſtinum: ſunt

B autem laxiores, quam qui flauam bilem afferunt ad veſicam fellis; nam & veſica vrinæ grandior eſt, quam illa, cum debeat longe maiorem copiam humoris recipere. Cæterum penetrant propoſiti canales in veſica vrinæ [l] obliqui & in laxiorem membranam hoiuntur, quæ operculi modo claudit illorum cauum. cedit hoc & aditum præbet vrinæ, quæ a renibus in veſicam illabitur, non tamen permittit quicquam humoris aut flatus per eundem canalem ſurſum reuerti: ob quam cauſam neque per canalem, qui a veſica felis in primum inteſtinum inſeritur, poteſt aliquid ſurſum reuerti, ita vt admirabile ſit naturæ [m] artificium in eiuſmodi fabrica. hactenus de veſicæ cauis. Magnitudo eius reſpondet multitudini eius humoris cuius eſt receptaculum. vna autem ſufficit in medio collocata, cum vtrinque canalem vnum habeat reni è regione reſpondentē: ſita vero eſt in inferiori parte, & quia ſuperior nobilioribus partibus occupatur, & quia par eſt inferne expelli, quæ ſuperant non ſolum ſicca, ſed etiam humida; ſuperiecta vero eſt a poſteriori parte recto inteſtino viris, mulieribus [n] vtero, quibus tanquam molli ſtragulo vtitur. a priori parte tegitur oſſibus pubis, prætetquam vbi vrinæ copia diſtendatur, nam tunc ea excedit.

Enarrans fine, materia, & forma veſicæ, ſupereſt, vt ad eius conſeruationem accedamus, in qua primum tradere oportet res, quæ ſecundum naturam in ipſa attenduntur, tum docere, qua ratione recog[illegible]ntur in homine ac defendi poſſint, ſunt autem cauſæ, ſanitas, & effecta. Sanitas aut per conſenſum eſt, aut per eſſentiam; ſpectat conſenſus ad cerebrum & neruos, vnde veſica vna cum muſculo ad

C eius ceruicem ſito debet ſpiritum accipere, qui præbeat vim ſenſus & motus voluntarii, vt [o] ſentiat, quæ moleſta ſunt, excitetur ad expellendum, neque vrinam retineat pluſquam conueniat, poſſitque muſculus ad arbitrium noſtrum contractus, ipſam ſopprimere, ne præter voluntatem elabatur, ſicut accidit cum ille reſoluitur; at ſpectat etiam conſenſus ad renes; [p] vnde recipere veſica debet quantam & qualem vrinam conuenit: vbi ergo & ſpiritum à cerebro per neruos accipiat & vrinam a renibus, vt conuenit, fruetur veſica ſanitate per conſenſum. Sanitas per eſſentiam in materia veſicæ ad temperationem attinet, quæ [q] paulo frigidior & ſiccior eſt cute: in forma vero ad figuram, ſuperficiem, caua, [r] magnitudinem, numerum, ſitum, quæ certam moderationem poſtulant, ſed maxime attenditur hæc in cauis, quæ ſi nimis pateant aut clauſa ſint, iam veſica ægrotat, vbi non poſſit ſuo munere fungi, id quod euenit etiam, vbi à multitudine [s] vrinæ adeo diſtenditur, vt contrahi non poſſit ad expellendum: vt autem nimia diſtentio, ita nimia contractio ac paruitas [t] obeſt veſicæ muneri, neque enim poteſt recipere ſine moleſtia, quod neceſſe eſt. Quæcunque autem ſanitas in veſica ſit, poteſt magis & minus imperfecta eſſe pro cauſis, ſiue principiis procreationis, ſiue auxiliis artis, à quibus profecta eſt. Effecta cuiuſcunque generis ſint, ſimilia ſequuntur, magis ſcilicet vel minus perfecta pro ſanitate, a qua emanant. Recognoſcuntur præſentia, quæ ad veſicam attinent, mente, cum ea ſenſum lateant; colliguntur ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, ex [u] effectis; ſed potiſſimum ex ipſa vrina. Quod attinet ad futura, ſi ſanitas veſicæ imperfecta ſit, non facile perficitur, diuturnioreſque [x] ſunt eius affe-

D ctus, continenter enim laborat atque excipit, quæ aliis partibus ſuperant. Ratio, qua ſeruare debemus, quæ ſecundum naturam in veſica attenduntur, in operibus atque inſtrumentis conſiſtit, in quorum vſu habenda ratio eſt naturæ veſicæ & primum actionis, quæ licet non habeatur in præcipuis, & propterea nō poſtulet, vt admiſceantur [y] adſtringentia, cum requiruntur, quæ relaxant, non tamen omnino negligenda eſt, cum eius munus [z] vtile ſit vniuerſo corpori; ideo vbi tractatur, cauendus eſt aſſiduus relaxantium vſus: at cum ſpecies eius actionis in aquoſo humore recipiendo atque expellendo conſiſtat, vbi debet quieſcere, cauenda ſunt, quæ illum plurimum contrahunt, aut euocēt. Temperatio, quam paulo frigidiorem & ſicciorem cute diximus eſſe, ſimilia poſtulat; nam contrariis, quæ ſunt calida & humida, diſſoluitur [a] ſubſtantia frigore concreta; magis autem læditur veſica ab his, [b] quæ valde frigida ſunt, magis etiam gaudet calidis, hoc eſt, minus læditur ab exceſſu caloris, quam frigoris, cum minus renitatur frigori, quam calori: maxime autem accommodata ſunt, quę omnino ſimilia ſunt. Debilitatur [illegible] frigore [c] veſica ita, vt ſinat vrinam paulatim elabi, neque poſſit eam colligere, id quod euenit flante [d] aquilone, & [e] autumno. Subſtantia veſicæ cum neruoſa ſit, læditur acero, quod neruorum [f] ſubſtantiam diſſoluit. Caua veſicæ monſtrant, vnde ipſa & ex hauriri debeat & remedia accipere; per ceruicem enim vtrumque fieri debet, nam & liquores infunduntur ipſi ſuccurrentes, adhibita [g] fiſtula vel oriculario clyſtere; debet etiam per [h] vrinam exinaniri, quamquam vbi magna ſit copia humorum, præſtat prius [i] vti catharcticis. Situs monſtrat, qua parte extrinſecus imponi reme-

Ff 2 dia de-

[a] Gal lib. 5 de vſu par. cap. 5
[b] Galen 1 de nat fa. c. 6.
[c] Gale 4 de vſu par c. [illegible]
[d] Ariſt. 3 de part. an. c. 9.
[e] Gale. 6 de anat. c. [illegible]
[f] Ariſt. 1. de hiſt. an. c. 18.
[g] [illegible] 6. de anato. 13
[h] Gale. 4 de vſu par. c. 7.
[i] Galen 6. de anato c. 13
[k] Gale 5. de vſu par. c. 5.
[l] Gale 6 de anato c. 13. & 5 de vſu part. [illegible]
[m] Gale 5 de vſu part cap. 13
[n] Gal. 14 de vſu part. cap. 14.
[o] Gale. 6. de loc. aff c. 4.
[p] Gale. 1. de loc. aff c. [illegible]
[q] Gale. 6 de loc. aff c. 3. & [illegible]
[r] Gale. 2. de temp 3.
[s] Gale. 6 de loc aff c. 4.
[t] Gal de arte med c. 72.
[u] Ga. de conſtit. Art. ca. 18 & 4. apho 79
[x] Gal 6. apho com 6.
[y] Gal. lib. 11. meth c. 16.
[z] Gal. [illegible] metho. c. 13
[a] Gal 6 metho c [illegible]
[b] Gale. 6 apho. com. 22.
[c] Galen 5 apho. com. 48.
[d] Hipp. & Ga. 5 apho. 5
[e] Hipp. & Gal. aph. 22.
[f] Galen 3 aeu com 39.
[g] Gale 5. metho c [illegible]
[h] Ga. de Arte med ca. 99
[i] Gal. 7. metho. c. 13.

dia deocant vel intus dari, extra ad pubem, intus ad inteſtinum [a] rectum, quod ipſum [b] ... vero per os dantur, cum melle miſcenda ſunt, & cum his, quæ vrinam euocare poſſint; vbi au... ſit a veſica, ſecanda vena [c] in cubito eſt; vbi deriuandum, in cruribus; commode etiam deriuatur humor veſicæ [d] ad anum, & ad venas, quæ in ipſo ſunt. Propria præcepta, quæ ad veſicam conſeruandam attinent, non diſſimilia ſunt his, quæ de renibus tradita ſunt: inde ergo facillime peti poſſunt.

a Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 2.
b Gal. 5. aphor. 9.
c Gal. de vena ſect. c. 18. & 1. epid. com. 6.
d ... a 5. method. c. 3. & 1. ad Glau. ca. 2.

Finis Duodecimi Libri de Tuenda Valetudine membratim.

VIDI VIDII
DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM
Liber Decimuſtertius:
Qui eſt de Procreatione.

Quæ attendenda ſint in Procreatione, antequam ad Conſeruationem genitalium partium veniatur. CAP. I.

MAxime naturale eſt, vt ſui conſeruationem, ita etiam ſimilis [e] procreationem appetere: omnia enim, quæ natura, hoc eſt, al... anima continentur, procreare aliquod ſibi ſimile contendunt, & non tantum homines ac belluæ, ſed ea etiam, quorum [f] ſtirpes è terra gignuntur, neque prius, quam id poſſint efficere, perfecta iudicantur; ſiquidem cum fragilia ſint, caduca, & mortalia, nequeunt perpetuo diuinitatem ſingula participare & eſſe, quod proprium eſt Dei, niſi per propagationem ſimilium, qua ſeruatur ſpecies. Quamobrem natura merito corporibus noſtris affixit partes genitales, quarum conſeruatio adhuc nobis ſupereſt explicanda: ad eam tamen non prius aggrediemur, quam tria, quæ de procreatione in vniuerſum attigimus, cum facultates omnes naturales perſequeremur, aperte expoſuerimus, videlicet à quo, ex quo, & quod generatur; his enim procreatio continetur, quibus declaratis intelligetur procreatio, quæ eſt actio partium genitalium; qui hanc non perſpexerit, vſum vniuſcuiuſque particulæ ipſarum minime percipiet. Sumemus autem in ea enarranda quædam ex his, quæ ad materiam & formam genitalium partium attinent, proximo libro exponenda. [g] ... enim coniunctæ & copulatæ ſunt partes cum ſuis facultatibus atque actionibus, vt nequeant hæ ſine illis, aut illæ ſine his intelligi; quemadmodum neque criſis [h] ſine diebus criſimis, neque hi ſine illa: ... ſum tamen de ipſis agere oportet, & in eo, quod prius tractatur, petere tanquam notum id, quod primo tractandum eſt: neque enim vſu venit in Medicina, quod in mathematicis, in quibus quæ pri... proponuntur, perſpicua fiunt, nulla facta mentione ſequentium. Sed ſtultum eſt in omnibus exquiſitam [i] illam Mathematicorum rationem requirere; ea igitur contenti erimus, quæ propoſito loco conuenit: ſed cominus iam accedamus ad initia procreationis, ad illud videlicet, à quo & ex quo fit procreatio: ſic enim id, quod procreatur, hoc eſt, fœtus ipſe, perſpectis principiis luce clarius patefiet.

e Ariſt. 2. de ani. tex. 34.
f Theophr. lib. 1. de cauſis Planta. c. 18.
g Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4.
h Gal. ... de criſib. c. 3.
i Ariſt. lib. 1. ethico. 3. & 2. lib. metaphyſ. tex. 15
k Ariſt. 2. de gener. an. c. 1.
l Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. ani. ca. 3.

De Mare & fœmina Principiis procreationis. CAP. II.

SVnt autem procreationis initia mas [k] & fœmina, quorum diſcrimen ad perfectorum animalium & propagationem & ad ipſum eſſe neceſſarium fuit: fœmina igitur, quamuis ſit veluti mas [l] mutilus, & primum monſtrum in rerum natura, eſt tamen neceſſaria. In ſtirpibus non reperitur diſtinctio [m] maris & fœminæ; at neque etiam in omnibus [n] animalibus, quæ propagantur, ſed tantum in his, quæ [o] perfectiora ſunt, (vt diximus) veluti ſanguinea; tum mollia & cartilaginoſa: hæc non poſſ... ſola propagari, ſed mares cum fœminis neceſſe eſt coniungantur: quod non euenit imperfectis..., quibus ineſt vtrunque principium ſimul & efficiendi & accipiendi, perinde ac ſtirpibus. In quibus vero mas & fœmina diſtinguuntur, hæc præbet [p] materiam, ille effectionem: in Vniuerſitate... Terra fœmina dicitur, Sol appellatur mas, pater, ac genitor, cum hic efficiendi, illa accipiendi vim habeat; neque neceſſe eſt ex mare ſuppetere corpus, ſicuti neque ex fœmina animam. Quamobrem merito definitur mas [q] Animal, quod in alio generat; fœmina, quod in ſeipſo: eſt enim ex qua, & in qua fit..., quod fit, dicitur etiam mas, quod ſemen in alterum fundit, fœmina, quod in ſe accipit. Porro hæ... ... tentia gignendi in ſe vel in alio, tum emittendi vel accipiendi ſemen, ſequi videtur differentiam partium genitalium vtriuſque & in illa conſiſtere; ſed cum hæ ad alium finem ſint ...ſtructæ, ma... dicendum eſt diſcrimen maris & fœminæ conſiſtere in partibus [r] præcipuis, quam in genitalibus præ...

m Ariſt. li. 1. de gener. an. c. 2.
n Ariſt. ibid. in fine
o Ariſt. li. 1. ... gener. an. ca. 5.
p Ariſt. ... de gener. an. ... & lib. 2. 4.
q Ariſt. de gener. ... lib. ... de ... ſt. an. ca. ...
r Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. ani. ca.

A itum cum non tantum his, ſed toto etiam corpore inter ſe differant: neque enim oportet hominem cauere, vt internoſcas, mas ſit, an fœmina: nonne & belluæ, ex qualibus conſtent genitalibus, toto corpore præſeferunt? quis non diſcernit gallinam à gallo? capram ab hirco? bouem fœminam à tauro, priuſquam genitales partes intueatur? barbæ, criſtæ, [a] ca[l]caria, dentes exerti, quæ partes oris iam animalibus ſuperuenerunt, in fœminis aut multo minores, aut nullæ apparent. Propterea autem mulieres quamuis iiſdem muneribus fungi poſſint, quibus viri, longe tamen, vt inquit Plato, [b] imbecilliores ſunt: propterea docet Hippocrates [c] eas non vti vtraque manu tanquam dextra, ſicut nonnulli viri vtuntur: hoc tantum diſcrimen, quod inter marem & fœminam deprehenditur, non videtur poſſe à ſola differentia genitalium partium proficiſci, ſed nec [d] eſt ab aliquo principali ortum. Retulit Ariſtoteles eiuſmodi differentiam ad cor, quod vbi potuit ſemen perficere, animal continuo mas eſt, vbi non poſſit fœmina. Affirmat natura [e] illi, quod ſemen perficere poteſt, genitales partes appoſitas & ad illud eiiciendum, & ad generandum in altero, illi, quod non poteſt, & ad accipiendum, & ad gignendum in ſe. Galenus quanquam multum teſticulis tribuit, non negat hos vitam & calorem a corde à corde per arterias: Ariſtoteles [f] quamquam partium tribuat teſtibus, fatetur tamen, vbi partes genitales intereant, magnam ſequi animalis mutationem, vt patet in his, quæ caſtrantur. diſcrimen tamen maris & feminæ ſpectare potiſſimum voluit ad cor, ita vt mas ſit ille, cuius cor poſſit perficere ſemen, fœmi-
B na, cuius non poſſit, atque idcirco dixit [g] hanc eſſe ſimilem puero non fœcundo.

Ex quo colligitur contrariam eſſe [h] fœminam mari, quæ oppoſitio [i] non efficit ſpeciem diuerſam, cum non proficiſcatur a forma ſed. materia: differentiæ enim quæ ab hac ſumuntur, vt clariſſime docuit [k] Alexander, ſunt veluti affectiones ipſius ſubſtrati, veluti album & nigrum animalis, ligneum & æneum circuli, gracilitas & bonus habitus hominis; nequeunt hæ conſtituere ſpeciem propriam, cum cõmunes ſint & in diuerſis generibus reperiantur, quod non euenit differentiis illis, quæ depromuntur à forma: nam rationis particeps tantum reperitur in humana ſpecie, quam conſtituit. Maris ergo & fœminæ differentiæ quamuis contrariæ ſint, ſuppeditantur [à] materia ſubſtrata, cuius veluti affectiones ſunt, & ideo non faciunt ſpeciem diuerſam, ſed eiuſdem ſpeciei: animal ſi materiæ temperamentum nactus ſit calidiorem ita vt poſſit ſanguinem conficere, atque in ſemen conuertere, erit mas, ſi frigidiorem, ita vt non poſſit, fœmina. Multæ autem fuerunt veterum Philoſophorum ſententiæ de cauſa propoſiti diſcriminis, quas Ariſtoteles [l] vbi recenſuit atque improbauit, ſuo nobis expoſuit. Anaxagoras ſemen patris interdum à dextro latere, interdum à ſiniſtro voluit emanare; ab eo autem, quod emanat à dextro, gigni marem, ab eo, quod à ſiniſtro, fœminam, id quod minime conceditur ab Ariſtotele, qui voluit non diuelli ſemen, ſed permixtum vtrinque emanare, quamuis interdum magis ex vno latere fluat, quam ex altero. Empedocles retulit hoc diſcrimen ad ſinus vteri; in dextro enim marem fieri credidit, in ſiniſtro fœminam; quod ſi concedatur, concedendum pariter erit reperiri
C aliquando marem abſque cole, & fœminam abſque vtero: fac enim dextra vteri parte affici id ſemen, quod aptum natum eſt ad fœminam procreandam, gignet hoc marem ſine cole; fac contra in ſiniſtro vteri ſinu affici id ſemen, quod appoſitum eſt ad gignendum marem, gignet fœminam ſine vtero.

Quid quod conſtat etiam eadem vteri parte, qua mares gigni ſolent, aliquando procreari fœminas, & qua fœminæ mares? Democritus, qui tam à fœmina, quam a mare ſuppeditari ſemen exiſtimauit, voluit, vbi ſemen maris ſuperet, gigni marem, vbi fœminæ, fœminam: verum nunquam pugnant inter ſe, ſed in vnum [m] conſpirant, alioquin non procrearent certa ſpecies, neque propterea fit, vt quod ad ſimilitudinem attinet parentum exprimendam, non ſit validius modo maris, modo fœminæ ſemen; alioquin eſſent omnes, qui gignuntur, ſimiles patri, ſi ſemper validius eſſet huius ſemen, aut matri, ſi hæc ſemper efficacius ſemen præberet: quod tamen contra accidit, vt [n] Galenus contra Stratonem docuit. Verum placuit Ariſtoteli id totum diſcrimen ad temperationem cordis referre, quæ vbi calidior ſit, coctionem magis perficit, & ſemen fœcundum reddit, ita vt animal ſit mas, vbi minus calida, nequit ſemen bene conficere, & propterea animal frigidioris cordis fœmina eſt. Cæterum mas vt prædictus eſt temperatione calidiore, ita etiam ſicciore: fœmina vt frigidiore, ita etiam humidiore; propterea in corpore muliebri [o] maior reſidet humoris copia, & magis retinetur, quod exhalare deberet, quam in corpore viri; propterea etiam qui minus calidi ſunt, fœminas gignunt, quemadmodum iuniores & ſeniores, nam horum calor imminutus iam eſt, illorum nondum perfectus. Flante auſtro, quo tempo-
D re corpora humidiora ſunt, & intus minus calida progignuntur fœminæ, flante aquilone, quo ſicciora ſunt & intus calidiora, gignuntur mares, id quod Ariſtoteles [p] ſcribit animaduerti quoque à paſtoribus. Partes [q] genitales in fœmina intus latent ob inopiam caloris, in mare ob copiam in apertum proferuntur ac prominent. Mares grandiores ſunt, [r] quod a multo calore augeantur; fœminæ minores & imperfectiores ob eiuſdem imbecillitatem.

Celerius perficiuntur in vtero [s] mares, quam fœminæ, quia calidiores: maior calor citius diſtinguit partes; diſtinctio autem eſt ſpecies coctionis; ob eandem cauſam longioris [t] vitæ ſunt mares quam fœminæ, neque propter aliud redundant ſanguine mulieres, quem ſingulis menſibus excernunt, niſi quia minus calidæ ſunt, quam viri: quamuis contra exiſtimauerit Parmenides, qui ex copia ſanguinis coniecit fœminas eſſe calidiores; ſed contra res ſe habet; nam [u] viris, quibus calor multus ineſt, multum ſanguinis conſumitur, & quod ex eo tenue eſt & aquoſum, diſcutitur: at mulieres cum ob inopiam caloris minus humoris abſumant, pinguiores ſunt, ita vt quibuſdam ſecta vena exeat [x] adeps ex plaga. Statuamus igitur vim perficiendi ſemen conſiſtere in temperatione maris calidiore & ſicciore, atque eius priuationem in frigidiore & humidiore. Quæ autem cauſa ſit, cur animal nunc calidius, nunc frigidius gignatur, operæ precipuum eſt indagare; oportet autem eam referri ad vterum & ſemen, a quibus calidioribus cor gignitur calidius, atque idcirco mas, ſicut [à] frigidioribus frigidius: docet enim [y] Ariſtoteles, idem ſemen diuerſo modo affectum generare mares & fœminas; hunc affectum refert [z] ad maiorem vel minorem calorem, ita vt quod calidius eſt, generet marem, quod

[a] Gale. de ſem. c. 5.
[b] Plato. li 5. de Repub.
[c] Hippo li ... 43.
[d] Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. an. c. 1.
[e] Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. c.
[f] Ariſt. li. 1 de gen. ani. c.
[g] Ariſt. 1 de gen anim. c. 2.
[h] Ariſt li 4. de gen ani. c.
[i] Ariſt. li. ... diuin. text. 25.
[k] Alex li 2. de an. c. 13.
[l] Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. an. c. 1.
[m] Gal li 14. de vſu par.
[n] Gale. 2. de ſem. 5
[o] Gale 3 de cau puls. capi. 2.
[p] Ariſt. li 4. de gen. ani. cap 2.
[q] Gale. 2. de ſem. c. 5 & 14 de vſu par. c 6
[r] Ariſt lib. 1. de gen an. c. 19
[s] Ariſt. 4 de gen. an. c. 6. & Gal 2. de ſem. c 4.
[t] Ariſt. li de long & breuit vita & de hiſtor. ani c ...
[u] Ariſt li. 1. de Gener. an 19. & 2. de par. ani. c.
[x] Gale. 2 de tempe c 4.
[y] Ari lib ... text 25.
[z] ... de Gener. anim. c. 1

frigidius, fœminam; calidius autem eſt illud ſemen, quod magis fluit à latere dextro: quamobrem tra- E ditum eſt ab Hippocrate [a] ea animalia ingenerare mares, quibus primum turgere dexter teſticulus incipit; alia vero fœminas, quibus ſiniſter. Sed Ariſtoteles [b] omnem eiuſmodi vim teſticulis adimit: verumtamen Galenus [c] non ſemini tantum tribuit eiuſmodi facultatem gignendi mares & fœminas, ſed etiam vtero, in cuius dextro latere procreari voluit mares, in ſiniſtro fœminas; id quod ab Hippocrate [d] accepit, qui docet, ſi vtero gerenti geminas ſiniſtra mamma gracilis reddatur, ſequi abortum fœminæ, ſi dextra, maris: ſubijcit [e] autem mares in dextra parte vteri, fœminas in ſiniſtra ingenerari; neque enim contra accidit, niſi raro, atque vbi ſemen [f] vel ob exiguum calorem non adeo refrigeratur à ſiniſtro latere vteri, vt non poſſit in eo procreare marem, vel ob paucum in dextro latere vteri exceptum non adeo calefit, vt non gignat fœminam, habet tamen non mediocrem vim vterus ob contactum aſſiduum, atque adeo diuturnum. Procreatio igitur marium ad ſemen ex dextra parte fluens, & ad dextrum latus vteri pertinet, neque res propterea redit ad Anaxagoræ ſententiam, quod ex ſemine dextri lateris gignantur mares, ſiniſtri fœminæ: aut Empedoclis, qui credidit procreari mares in dextro ſinu vteri, fœminas in ſiniſtro: neque enim ad procreationem marium à ſolo latere dextro concurrit ſemen, fœminarum à ſolo ſiniſtro, vt voluit Anaxagoras; ſed ſuperat copia ſeminis ex latere dextro fluentis copiam eius, quod ex ſiniſtro, vbi procreantur mares; ex contrario vbi fœminæ: atque hoc ſibi voluit Hippocrates, cum docuit ab eo, cui prius turget teſticulus dexter, generari mares, ab eo, cui ſiniſter, fœminas. At neque reuoluimur etiam in ſenten- F tiam Empedoclis cum vim gignendi mares & fœminas non ita tribuamus loco, quemadmodum ipſe, vt efficiat, ſed vt ſit efficiendi ſocius. Cauſa, [g] quamobrem dextrum latus genitalium partium tam virorum, quam mulierum ſiniſtro calidius ſit, ad duo ſpectat, ad viciniam iecinoris è regione collocati, & ad vaſa, quæ ad dextrum latus genitalium partium ferunt ſanguinem calidiorem & magis purum, cum proxime deriuentur à vena caua & arteria magna; ad ſiniſtrum vero frigidiorem & aquoſum, quod tam in viro, quam in muliere ducantur ab emungente, quæ fertur ad renem ſiniſtrum, & ſanguinem continet aquoſi humoris plenum, quemadmodum docebimus, cum eas partes perſequemur. Hæc autem ſatis dicta ſint de mare & fœmina, id eſt, de cauſa effectrice & materia procreationis.

a Hip. 4. 6. epid. 2. — b Ariſt. 4. de gen. an. c. 1. — c Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 7. — d Hippo. 5. aphor. 38. — e Hippo. 5. aphor. 48. — f Galen. in apho. com. 48. — g Galen. 4. apho. com. 45 & 14 de vſu par. c. . — h Galen. 14. de vſu par. c. & 16. de vſu par. ca. 10.

De Complexu venereo. Cap. III.

AT quia nequit effectrix cauſa mutare materiam, niſi ipſam attingat, [i] prohibetque diſiunctio, quo minus hæc accipere poſſit, illa efficere, neceſſarium eſt ad procreandum marem iungi cum fœmina, vel potius ad ipſam accedere [k] inſtar fabri ad lignum: nam in animalibus, quibus fœmina aliquid in marem immittit, idem euenit, atque vbi materia fertur ad fabrum. Itaque cum nec à ſolo G mare, nec à ſola fœmina procreari quicquam poſſit, ſed ambo coire debeant ad progignendum, coniugio opus eſt maris & fœminæ, in quo [l] Ariſtoteles primam ſocietatem poſuit, & eam naturalem eſſe exiſtimauit magis, quam voluntariam: hanc latini Venerem dixerunt, quam Lucretius [m] celebrans almam vocat, & hominum diuûmque voluptatem; per quam dicit genus omne animantum concipi, & omnibus incuti blandum per pectora amorem efficique vt cupide generatim ſecla propagent. Natura igitur ad generis perpetuitatem per propagationem reſpiciens maribus & fœminis non tantum genitales partes affixit, ſed incredibiles etiam [n] inſeruit commiſcendorum corporum libidines, & ſummam ex eiuſmodi coniunctione voluptatem, à qua veluti ab illecebra quadam atque eſca raperentur ad venerem: nam voluptatem præſagit multa cupido, vt inquit idem Lucretius [o] Expetunt ergo genitales partes marium ac fœminarum mutuam coniunctionem, quaſi cognoſcant, cuius grana fuerint effictæ, & ex ea incredibiliter delectantur. Molita autem eſt natura, quod vtrunque neceſſario efficiat, Cupiditatem ſcilicet & Voluptatem: machinata enim eſt in illis partibus acerrimam vim ſentiendi, & materiam irritantem ſimul, ac titillantem ſenſus, neque enim commiſceri cupiunt genitales partes, quod prius fuerint diſiunctæ, vt teſte Ariſtotele [q] credidit Empedocles, ſed quod excitetur earum ſenſus ob prurigiuem, quam affert ſemen, quod (vt ſimiliter ſcribit [r] Lucretius) { ſimulatque ſuis erectum ſedibus exit In loca conueniens neruorum certa, cietque Continuo partes genitales corporis ipſas, Irritata tument loca ſemine, fitque voluptas Eiicere id quo ſe contendit dira libido. } Subſtantia ſeminis humore continetur ac ſpiritu, ob quem potiſſimum excitat libidinem, quo confert etiam tenuis humor veluti ſerum, qui miſceatur neceſſe eſt cum ſemine propter ſanguinem illum impurum tranſmiſſum ab emungente vena ſiniſtra ad teſticulum ſiniſtrum. Ex ſanguine igitur ſiniſtri lateris ad H huc impuro aliquid eiuſmodi ſeri contrahit ſemen, quod ob acrimoniam auget vim eius irritantem, & maiorem efficit pruriginem, quam auget etiam humor quidam ſemini ſimilis, ſed longe tenuior, qui contrahitur in glandulis ad ceruicem veſicæ collocatis, vbi terminantur vaſa ſeminaria à teſticulis ad colem pertinentia. Vt vero exquiſite percipiant, quod in ipſis ſollicitatur, vt Lucretii verbo vtar, dedit eis natura vim ſentiendi acerrimam: hinc autem exoriri libidinem argumento ſunt, quæ ipſam excitant, ſiue eſculenta, ſiue medicamenta: [t] omnia enim ſemen & flatum contrahunt, atque ad genitales partes adducunt; neque alia de cauſa [u] melancholici ad venerem ſunt procliues, niſi quia irritantur à multo flatu, quem gignunt. Graciles [x] etiam libidinoſi ſunt, quod parum alimenti in corpora ſubſtantiam vertatur, & idcirco multo ſemine redundent, quemadmodum & claudi, in quibus affectum crus minus alitur, & ideo plus ſanguinis fertur ad partes genitales, quod conuerſum in ſemen libidinem auget: idem euenit mulieribus, quibus non effluit ex vtero menſtrua purgatio; retentus enim eiuſmodi ſanguis libidinem efficit, quæ contra extingui ſolet inopia ſanguinis, quemadmodum exhauſtis ob multos partus. Maxime autem libidinoſi ſunt viri illi, [y] qui ſemine vel multo redundant, vel [z] acri: ſicut etiam inter animalia homines [a] libidinoſi ob calidam & humidam naturam, cum

i Ariſto. 8. phyſ. tex. 8. — k Ariſt. li. 1. de Genera. an. c. 20. — l Ariſt. 1. œcono. ca. 3. — m Lucr. 1. li. — n Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 2 & 4. prob. Part. 16. — o Lucr. li. 4. — p Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 9. — q Ariſt. l. 4. de Gener. anim. c. 1. — r Lucr. li. 4. — ſ Ariſt. lib. 1. de gener. ani. c. 20. — t Galen. 5. ſimpl. c. 23. — u Ariſt. 4. probl. par. 31. & Gal. 3. 6. epid. com. 12. — x Ariſt. 3. de gener. ani. cap. 1. — y Ariſt. 6. de gener. ani. cap. 5. — z Gal. 6. de tu. val. c. 14. — a Ariſt. li. 3. lib. de hiſt. anim. c. 22.

A cum in ipſis ſuperet & quod excernitur, nempe humor, & quod excernit, calor videlicet. Vt autem [a] viri inter mares plurimum ſeminis contrahunt, ita mulieres inter fœminas plurimum ſanguinis pro portione magnitudinis; magis vero redundant & ſemine & ſanguine humidiores, [b] quam ſicciores præſertim vbi calidiores ſint: calor cum humore iunctus ſeminis copiam affert, quam auget pluuia [c] propter multitudinem humoris. Confert etiam ad multitudinem ſeminis & ſanguinis contrahendam, & eo nomine ad libidinem inflammandam temperatio moderata: propterea viri libidinoſiores [d] ſunt hyeme, mulieres æſtate, quod tam frigus harum, quam calor illorum excedens contraria tempeſtate remittatur: quamobrem verno tempore turgent aues & quadrupedes, atque ad venerem commouentur, quod tunc maxime ob moderatam cœli temperationem redundent ſemine & ſanguine, ſed homines & beſtiæ illæ, quæ cum ipſo degunt, quouis tempore ad venerem irritantur propter copiam boni alimenti, ex quo illud, ſine Cerere & Libero friget Venus, factum eſt iam tritum prouerbium: neque enim gigni ſine ipſis poteſt copia ſeminis, ob quam deſiderentur venereæ voluptates. ſequitur ergo libido pruriginis ſenſum, quam ſeminis copia excitat. Sed vt amor voluptate & moleſtia mixtus eſt, ſic venus, cuius moleſtiam voluptas conſequitur: in quauis enim re doloris priuatio ſucceſſionem efficit voluptatis. Amouetur autem moleſtia & prurigo, quam diximus, cum primum ſemen eiicitur, hoc enim repente fit, ſic vt genitales partes ſtatim ab illa moleſtia liberatæ ad naturalem ſtatum reuertantur: ex quo ſequitur vt ſenſus ob eius modi ſubitam mutationem ſumma ſuauitate perſundatur.

B Quod ſi longe maiorem voluptatem affert expulſio [e] ſeminis, quam eiuſdem redundantia moleſtiam, id ex eo proficiſcitur, quod ſemen paulatim cumulatur, & propterea moleſtia paulatim ſuperuenit, & tanquam magis vſitata minus ſentitur: contra expulſio ſubita eſt, & ideo ſummam affert voluptatem, non quod ſemen à toto corpore fundatur, vt quibuſdam ex antiquis Philoſophis placuit, quibus [f] Ariſtoteles non ſubſcribit, quamuis concedat canales ex toto corpore reſpondere genitalibus partibus, per quos ad eas humor feratur; [g] quod, vt diximus, expulſio illa ſubito fiat, incredibilis oritur voluptas. Proprie autem geſtiunt genitales partes, ad quarum tactum titillatio adhibetur, quamuis vniuerſi corporis ſenſus ad ipſas ferri impetu quodam videatur: fœminæ vero ex complexu venereo delectantur, quod ſemen viri accipiant, & quod emittant ſuum, quod ſine concubitu, interdum etiam non ſine voluptate effundunt, quemadmodum vidua illa, quam Galenus [h] ſcribit ex retentione ſeminis in neruorum diſtentionem & reſpirationis pene amotionem incidiſſe.

[a] Ariſt. li. 1. de gener. an. c. 20.
[b] Ariſt. 7 li. de hiſt. an. ca.
[c] Ariſt. 3. li. de gener. an. ca. 1.
[d] Ariſt. 5 li. de hiſt. ani. ca. 8.
[e] Gal. 1 lib. de cau. ſymp. ca. 6.
[f] Ariſt. lib. 1. de gener. an. c.
[g] Ariſt. 4. problem. par. 16.
[h] Gal. 1 de ſemin. c. 1.

Expoſitis cauſis tum libidinis, tum voluptatis ſequentis complexum venereum, reuertamur ad eius neceſſitatem, vnde digreſſi ſumus, quæ eo ſpectat, vt effectrix facultas materiam attingat, hoc eſt, vt ſemen & ſanguis ſimul coniungantur, in quibus illæ conſiſtunt; vtrumque autem operæ precium eſt explicare, & primo ſemen, deinde ſanguinem: ſed cum ſemen tam à viro, quam à fœmina ſuppeditetur, exordiemur ab eo, quod à viro.

C

De Semine marium. Cap. IV.

SEmen illorum, in quibus non diſtinguuntur mares à fœminis, velut in ſtirpibus, nominatur [i] græce σπέρμα, ſed in quibus diſtinguitur, ita vt ad procreandum mares cum fœminis copulentur, velut in animalibus perfectioribus, [k] dicitur γονὴ. Nos, vtriuſuis generis entium ſit promiſcue, ſemper nominabimus Semen. Placuit autem priſcis [l] Medicis ac Philoſophis ſemen non aliud eſſe, quam humorem ex liquefactis partibus deſtillantem: quorum ſententia refellitur; quia ſic raro contraheretur, & non niſi ægrotantibus, ſemperque præter naturam eſſet: at ſæpe conficitur, & ab his potiſſimum, qui ſani ſunt, eſtque vt ſi quid aliud ſecundum naturam: deinde ſi a liquefactis partibus proficiſceretur, minus redundaret corporibus paruis & gracilibus, quibus minus eſt ſubſtantiæ, quæ liquefieri poſſit; at conſtat talia corpora plus ſeminis contrahere, quamobrem non eſt, quod cenſeatur humor à liquefactis partibus emanans, ſed redundantia vtilis alimenti tam in [m] ſtirpibus, quam in animalibus: [n] ita vt ſemen ſit, quod ſuperat ex alimento vtili & ſingulis partibus diſtributo. Atque hoc ſignificauit Galenus, [o] cum ſcripſit ſemen non aliud eſſe, quam ſanguinem illum, quem venæ continent perfecte coctum, ex alimento ſuperante; & vt voluit Auicenna, redditum ſimile partibus ſolidis. Eiuſmodi ergo eſt materia ſeminis, qua tanquam genere vtemur in ipſo definiendo:

D nam differentiam ſumemus à forma, hoc eſt, à [p] vi, quæ illi ineſt earum rerum, quæ ab eo progignuntur; tales autem ſunt, quales in eo, à quo proficiſcitur: ineſt eatundem vis & [q] ſanguini, non tamen efficiens, vt ſemini, ſed accipiens. Itaque definietur ſemen redundantia vtilis alimenti iam cocti ac ſimilis redditi partibus ſolidis, vim habens illius, a quo proficiſcitur: huius definitionis ſi tam genus, quam differentias explicemus, tota natura ſeminis patefiet. Quod attinet ad genus, hoc eſt, ad redundantiam vtilis alimenti, ſeu ad alimentum vtile redundans, natura [r] conſultrix & prouida vtilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, nititur quicquid in animantium corporibus ſuperat, in aliquam vtilitatem conuertere; vnaquæque enim pars cum excepit id alimenti, quod ſibi neceſſarium eſt, reliquum tanquam inutile detrudit, neſciens id alteri profuturum: gubernantur enim partes noſtri corporis naturali quadam vi, quemadmodum in ſtirpibus: optimus vero ac præſtantiſſimus genitor procreator omnium Deus, diuina mente intelligit atque adminiſtrat [s] omnia. Expellit ergo vnaquæque pars, quod ſibi ſuperat tanquam inutile, quamuis vtile alteri ſit futurum, id, quod euidenter demonſtrant illæ, quibus natura id tribuit, vt humorem aliquem conficiant pro alimento corporis, ſicuti ventriculus ſuccum, iecur ſanguinem, mammæ lac; idem euidentius apparet in partibus genitalibus, quæ multum ſanguinis ſibi ſimile reddunt, & quod ex eo ſuperat tanquam inutile detrudunt, hoc eſt, ſemen, quod eleganter poeta ille Etruſcus [t] comparauit cibo, quem poſt ſaturitatem de menſa tollas: Ipſum vero & redundantiam eſſe, & vtilis alimenti; patefaciunt ætas, in qua incipit contrahi, ac deſinit

[i] Theophr. li. 4 de cauſ. plant. 3.
[k] Ariſt. li. 1. de gener. an. c. 18.
[l] Gal. 2. de ſemi. c. 5.
[m] Theoph. lib. 1 de cauſ. plan. c. 9.
[n] Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. c. 19 & 4 de gen. an. c. 1.
[o] Gal. 2 de ſemi. c. 2. & 5.
[p] Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. ca. 4.
[q] Ariſt. lib. 1 de gen. an. ca. 18.
[r] Ariſt. li. 4. de part. an. ca. 2.
[s] Gal. 6 de vſu par. c. 1 & 9. de plac. c. 8.
[t] Dantes lib. purgatorii cantica 25.

ac deſinit corpus, in quo magis aut minus redundat vtilitas & noxa, quam affert eius expulſio. Ætas E
non quæuis idonea eſt ad ſemen contrahendum, ſed vigens duntaxat; illa enim, quæ inclinat, non tan-
tum concoquere ſanguinis poteſt, vt ſuperet: qui creſcunt, licet plurimum contrahant, id tamen in in-
crementum corporis conuertunt, quamobrem eiuſmodi [a] ætate neq; redundat ſemen viris, neq; mu-
lieribus ſanguis. Contrahitur ergo ſemen ætate vigente, & vt inquit Lucretius [b] adulta ætas cum pri-
mum roborat artus. Incipit [c] autem gigni ſemen decimoquarto anno, ſed parum fœcundum eſt vſque
ad vigeſimum primum, producitur autem vſque ad ſexageſimumquintum, aut vſque ad ſeptuageſi-
mum: [d] fœminæ, quæ cum decimoquarto [e] incipiunt expellere menſtrua, ſimiliter non ſtatim bene
habiles ſunt ad procreandum, ſimul autem cum ſemine viris, & cum menſtruis mulieribus incipit pu-
bertas, quæ reſpondet floribus ſtirpium. nam hæ florent, cum proferre ſemen appetunt, tunc ergo
naſcuntur pili tam pueris, quam puellis, niſi naturaliter ſint impuberes, mutilata aliqua parte genitali;
tunc etiam tam viris, quam mulieribus mutatur vox & grauis fit, cum antea eſſet acuta, tument mari-
bus teſticuli, mammæ fœminis vltra duos digitos attolluntur. Sed mutationem Ariſtoteles [f] primo
fieri in corde voluit, cuius paruam mutationem magnæ aliarum partium cauſam eſſe tradidit. Semen
igitur cum ea ætate contrahatur, qua ſanguis potiſſimum abundat, videtur eſſe redundantia vtilis ali-
menti, cuius rei magno etiam argumento ſunt corpora, quibus magis ſemen redundat; huiuſmodi ſunt
illa, quæ ad libidinem procliuia ſupra eſſe demonſtrauimus, quæve plurimum ſanguinis contrahunt, F
veluti calida & humida, veluti parua, veluti gracilia, ſiquidem calida & humida [g] proportione magni-
tudinis multum ſanguinis gignunt, & multum ſeminis, & idcirco homines, qui calidiores & humidio-
res ſunt, proportione corporis plus ſanguinis gignunt, quam cætera animalia, præſertim illi, qui inter
homines humidiores ſunt ſub humidiore cœlo.

Adde, quod homo caret cornibus, dentibus exertis, vnguibus, grandioribus pilis, & ob hanc cau-
ſam quoq; plus ſanguinis contrahit, quam belluæ: minora vero & graciliora [h] corpora plus e[illegible]
guinis habent, quam grandia & pinguia, quod non abſumant illum in alimentum corporis & [illegible].
Grauiſſimum etiam eſt argumentum, quod depromitur ex leuitate & noxa, quæ venerearum rerum
vſum conſequitur; leuatur [i] concubitu, qui ſemine abundat, quaſi onere depoſito, læditur continen-
tia, quod indicat ſemen eſſe redundantiam; noxa vero, quam nimius vel intempeſtiuus concubitus
affert, indicat eam redundantiam eſſe [k] alimenti vtilis, nam corpus non debilitaretur, nec profunde-
rentur vires, niſi exhauriretur vtile alimentum & cum eo calidum innatum, & propterea refrigera-
retur [l] atque exſiccaretur corpus totum, vnde imbecillitas emanat, præſertim illarum partium, quæ
alioquin frigidiores ſunt & imbecilliores, veluti cerebrum: hinc matura ſenectus illorum, quæ multum
[m] ſemen fundunt, ſiue animalia ſint, ſiue plantæ: hinc breuitas vitæ in illis, quæ genita ex terra copio-
ſum ſemen proferunt, veluti ſegetes, cum corpus alia via exinanitur, minus debilitatur; quoniam illa,
quæ detrudit, minus vtilia ſunt, neq; tantum habent ſpiritum, quantum ſemen; In ſumma debilitan-
tur magis quæcunque proportione [n] ſui corporis plus ſeminis emittunt. Ex his argumentis liquido cla- G
rius intelligi poteſt, ſemen eſſe redundantiam vtilis alimenti: cuius materia qualis ſit, vnde emanet, in
quibus partibus conficiatur, adhuc ſupereſt explicandum, priuſquam ad vim, quam habet, aggre-
diamur.

Materiam ſemini [o] perinde ac lacti ſuppeditat ſanguis perfecte coctus, atque hoc eſt extremum
illud alimentum vnicuique parti diſtributum, etiam coctum, cuius redundantiam Ariſtoteles [p] ait
eſſe ſemen. Conſtat eiuſmodi ſanguis ex omnibus quatuor ſuccis, nec tantum quartus eſt, ſeiunctus
ab vtraque bile & pituita, tuncque moderatus dicitur, cum iuſtam portionem retinet vniuſcuiuſque
ſucci: reſpondent enim quatuor elementis, [q] ex quibus omnia fiunt. Itaque ſeminis & ſanguinis ſub-
ſtantia vt quatuor ſuccis, ita etiam quatuor elementis continetur, non tamen æqua portione ſingulo-
rum, cum debeat eſſe principium vitæ, quæ nititur calore & humore: quamobrem neceſſe eſt in ſemi-
ne & ſanguine, quæ ſunt noſtræ procreationis initia, ſuperare elementum [r] calidum & humidum, &
minorem eſſe portionem frigidi & ſicci; quod ſi ſanguis cum ſemine comparetur, plus habere ſicci
elementi ac terrenæ ſubſtantiæ videbitur ille, præſertim in quo apparent fibræ, quamquam tam in
ſanguine, quam in ſemine ſuperat [s] humidum elementum, hoc eſt, aqua, ſed magis in ſemine, cui ſi-
milis eſt ſubſtantia cerebri. Reprehenditur ab Ariſtotele [u] Cteſias Gnidius, qui voluit ſemen ele-
phantis vſque adeo ſiccari & indureſcere, vt in Electrum vertatur; concedit tamen Ariſtoteles ſemen
aliud alio magis terrenum eſſe, quemadmodum illud, quod ab animalibus magis terreſtribus funde- H
tur, ſtatuit tamen in vnoquoque excedere elementum aquæ; verum dubitat, cum aqua concreſcat
frigore, quo pacto dici aquoſum debeat, quod calore craſſum redditur, frigore liquefit, quemadmo-
dum ſemen? Soluit autem oſtendens vi caloris non tantum ea concreſcere, in quibus ſuperat terra &
aqua, ſed illa etiam, in quibus aqua & aer, veluti oleum, quod quia aere plurimum participat, craſſum
ſe oſtendit: idem quoque euenire ait ſemini, quod craſſum eſſe exiſtimat; quia conſtat ex ſubſtantia
aquoſa vi caloris mixta cum plurimo [x] aere, ex quo ſequitur, vt vbi ſemen in apertum proferatur ap-
pulſu frigoris expiret aer & concidat ſubſtantia aquoſa, quæ relinquitur, minuaturque moles, quod
pituitæ & mucco non euenit, in quibus cruda & tenuis ſubſtantia diutius ſeruatur: at ſemen, quod
craſſum eſt, & glutinoſum, atque aeris plenum, concidit & diffunditur non ſecus, ac ſpuma, cui non
abſimile videtur; Hinc venus a veteribus [y] græcis dicta eſt ἀφροδίτη, quod ex ſpuma orta ſit. Retinet ſe-
men vim aeris, cum in partibus genitalibus maris, ſeu in vtero ſeruatur, ſed in aere celeriter corrump-
tur, quemadmodum & lac: quamuis autem ſeminis ſubſtantia aquoſa ſit, eſt tamen calida ob aerem,
quem incluſum continet.

Verum Galenus [z] calorem ſeminis non tantum aeri tribuit ſed etiam igni; ſed ſiue aer, ſiue ignis
ſit, id, vnde ſemen calorem contrahit, ſpiritus tam ab Ariſtotele, [a] quam a Galeno [b] dicitur, quam-
quam calor, quem ſpiritus ſemini affert ab Ariſtotele [c] comparatur elemento ſtellarum, quaſi a cœlo
emanans

[a] Gal. lib. 14. de vſu par. c. 4.
[b] Lucretius lib. 4.
[c] Ariſt. lib. 5. de hiſt. an. c. 14.
[d] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. c. 5. & 1. de gen. an. cap. 2.
[e] Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. c. 20.
[f] Ariſt. li. 5. de gen. ani. c. 7.
[g] Ariſt. 1. de gen. an. c. 20.
[h] Ariſt. 1. de gen. an. [illegible] & 3. de gen. an. c. 1.
[i] Ariſt. 4. probl. par. 30.
[k] Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. an. c. 18. & 19.
[l] Ariſt. 4. probl. pa. 18.
[m] Ariſt. lib. de long. & breuit. vitæ & Theop. lib. 2. de cau. plan. c. 1.
[n] Ariſt. 4. probl. par. par. 6.
[o] Gal. 14. de vſu pa. c. 1[illegible].
[p] Ariſt. li. [illegible] de gen. anim. c. [illegible]
[q] Gal. 1. de elemen.
[r] Galen. 1. aph. com. 14. & 1. de tu. val. c. 2.
[s] Ariſt. [illegible]
[t] Ariſt. [illegible] de gen. an. [illegible] 4.
[u] Ariſt. li. [illegible] de gener. ani. ca. [illegible]
[x] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 9.
[y] Ariſt. li. 2. de gener. an. ca. [illegible]
[z] Gal. 1. de tu. val. c. 2.
[a] Ari. l. 2. de gen. an. c. 2.
[b] Gal. 14. de vſu par. [illegible]
[c] Ari. li. [illegible] de gener. an. ca. 3.

A emanans potius, quam ab aere, aut ab igne. Sed cum ſpiritus, quibus tanquam præcipuis inſtrumentis vtuntur facultates noſtrum corpus regentes, ab illa nomen trahant, cui ſeruiunt, vt animales ab animali, vitales à vitali, naturales à naturali, hic, qui ſemini ineſt, cum ſeruiat facultati gignenti, quæ naturalis eſt, in naturalibus habendus eſſe videtur. Galenus [a] tamen dicit ſemen plenum eſſe ſpiritus vitalis, qui miſcetur cum eius ſubſtantia, fuſus ex arteriis, quæ hac de cauſa datæ ſunt grandiores partibus genitalibus: quod ſi vitalis eſt ſpiritus ſemini inſitus, quomodo ad naturalem referetur? Cui dubitationi reſpondemus, vitalem ſpiritum in genitalibus partibus elaboratum gignendi vim acquirere & propterea eſſici naturalem, quod ad munus naturalis facultatis pertineat, quemadmodum in cerebro [...] effectus efficitur animalis: Mihi tamen illud valde veriſimile fit, quod proponitur ab [b] Auicenna, ſemini ineſſe ſpiritus cuiuſcunque generis, animales, naturales, & vitales, per quos vim habet omnium facultatum: conſpirant enim omnes partes corporis ad conſeruationem non modo ſingulorum, ſed etiam totius generis; quamobrem ſpiritus ex toto corpore confluunt ad genitales partes in complexu venereo, & propter pruriginem, & propter ſummum illum ſuauitatis ſenſum, ita vt reliquum corpus nihil aut moleſtum, aut ſuaue poſſit percipere: accidit enim interdum, vt vis totius corporis ad actionem aliquam tanto impetu impellatur, vt illa validior appareat; quamuis interdum fiant à corpore imbecilliore, veluti motus Phreneticorum: hinc etiam arteriæ iratis [c] vehementius pulſant, quam ſecundum naturam, quod ſpiritus omnes in ira rapiantur ad cor: Onera etiam contentis corporibus
B facilius ferri videmus, remiſſis opprimere: animum ſimiliter conſtat intentione ſua depellere preſſum omnem ponderum, remiſſione vero ſic vrgeri, vt ſe nequeat extollere, quod in contentione ſpiritus omnes ad id, quod maxime vrget, ferantur, ſicut in concubitu ad partes genitales, in quibus vndecumque proficiſcantur, acquirunt vim gignendi, & propterea poſſunt naturales nominari, vt iam diximus.

[a] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 9. & 1. de ſemine. c. 16.
[b] Auic. li. 3. [...] tract. [...] 2.
[c] Gal. [...] de cau. pul. c. 2.

Seminis igitur materia quatuor ſuccis continetur & propterea quatuor elementis; plurimum tamen habet aquæ, aeris, ac ſpiritus, neque ſimilis omnino eſt, quamuis ſimplex exiſtimetur, quandoquidem ea pars ſeminis, [d] quæ primo eiicitur, craſſior eſt, & magis cocta, quæ ſecundo tenuior & imbecillior, & multo magis quæ tertio. neque enim totum in eodem concubitu ſimul eiicitur, ſed paritum. Quod vero ab Ariſtotele [e] ſcribitur tenuius eſſe & minus fœcundum, minuſq; calidum ſemen, quod primo in eodem concubitu expellitur, non refertur ad verum ſemen, ſed ad humorem illum, quem continent [f] glandulæ ad ceruicem veſicæ collocatæ, ad quas terminantur vaſa ſeminaria; hic enim, teſte Galeno, ſemini ſimilis eſt, longe tamen tenuior, ſed cum magis ad exitum accedat, expellitur priuſquam id, quod eſt vere ſemen, hoc autem, quo diutius retentum fuerit, magis coquitur & magis redditur calidum & craſſum, diutius vero retentum eſt, quod primo expellitur.

[d] Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 5.
[e] Ariſt. lib. 1. de gener. anim. c. 4.
[f] Gal. lib. 14. de vſu part. ca. 9.

Sed intueamur qualitates tam primas, quam ſecundas, quibus propoſita ſeminis ſubſtantia contineri debet. Quod attinet ad primas, vbi ſemen moderatam temperationem obtinet, magis fœcundum
C eſt: illud, in quo magnus eſt exceſſus caloris, frigoris, humoris, aut ſiccitatis, minus valet ad procreandum, ſiquidem caloris [g] moderatione opus eſt in operib. tam naturæ, quam artis: calor valde ſuperans ſiccat humidum, paucus non poteſt illud cogere. debet copia caloris conuenire materiæ, quam concoquit: ea, quæ arte coquimus, validiori igne à ſmotu vtuntur, pauco concoqui nequeunt, quamobrem moderatione [h] caloris opus eſt ad procreationem, & propterea etiam frigoris, quod eius vim temperet. Semen igitur calidius [i] iam vſtum eſt, frigidius minus perfecte concoquitur; at neque humidius eſſe debet; nam & hoc minus perfecte coquitur & vim caloris obtinet; illi etiam, quibus ſemen humidius eſt, teſte Hippocrate [k] minus integra ſanitate fruuntur: quod ſiccius eſt, diſtendi in vtero non poteſt, ſicuti poſtulat formatio fœtus.

[g] Ariſt. lib. 4. de gener. anim. c. 2.
[h] Ariſt. lib. 4. de gener. anim. c. 2.
[i] Gal. 5. aph. com. 62.
[k] Hippo. 6. aphor. 2.

Ex primis qualitatibus naſcuntur ſecundæ, veluti craſſitudo & tenuitas: quod moderatam temperationem obtinet, medium eſt inter craſſum & tenue, quamuis enim craſſior eſſe debeat ſubſtantia ſeminis, & propterea appelletur à Græcis [l] θορὸς vel θορὸς, humor quaſi tumens, non tamen quouis modo craſſum eſſe debet, ſed poſtulat quandam moderationem: nimia craſſitudo non ſecus, quam tenuitas minus appoſita eſt ad procreandum, id, quod Lucretius [m] præclare his verſibus expreſſit:

Nam ſteriles nimium craſſo ſunt ſemine partim,
Et liquido præter iuſtum, tenuiq; viciſſim:
Tenue locis quia non poteſt affigere adhæſum
D *Liquitur extemplo, & reuocatum cedit abortu;*
Craſſius hoc porro, quoniam concretius æquo
Mittitur, aut non tam prolixo prouolat ictu,
Aut penetrare locos æque nequit, aut penetratum
Ægre admiſcetur muliebri ſemine ſemen.

[l] Ariſt. lib. 1. de gener. anim. c. 4.
[m] Lucretius lib. 4.

Sed ſi conferantur inter ſe craſſum & tenue, minus fœcundum, quod tenue, magis quod grandinem [n] repræſentat, quemadmodum & illud, quod in aqua deſcendit: [o] nam quod diſſipatur ac diffunditur non eſt fœcundum, quod item magis coctum eſt, calidius, & fœcundius eſt: coquitur quidem ante, ſed acquirit etiã nonnihil [p] coctionis per cõcubitum: at oportet mediocriter quoq; glutinoſum eſſe, quod minus [q] tale eſt, diſrumpitur, & non poteſt efficere inuolucra fœtus. Ariſtoteles [r] autem cum aliis animalibus glutinoſum eſſe dicat, aliis ſine glutine, non accipit ſine glutine, ita vt glutine omnino careat, nam tale non ſeruaretur continuum, immo diſtractum diſpergeretur, ſed parum glutinoſum: album vero in omnib. reperitur; neque enim nigrum eſt in Æthiope, vt voluit Herodotus, quem Ariſtoteles [s] reprehendit: nigrum vero fit, cum extra partes genitales funditur exhalante ſpiritu, per quem ſpumæ modo album efficitur. adde, quod cum conficiatur à partibus ſolidis, quæ vt in aliis, ita etiam in Æthiope ſunt albæ, ſimile ipſis redditur & propterea fit album. Quod minus tale eſt, vitioſum eſt, nam quod ſecundum naturam eſt, album & ſplendidum [t] eſt. Propoſita ſeminis materia, a quibus partibus

[n] Ariſt. lib. 7 de hiſtor. ani. c. [...]
[o] Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſtor. an. c. 22.
[p] Ariſt. li. 1. de gener. ani. ca. 6.
[q] Gal. 1. de ſemine c. 4.
[r] Ariſt. lib. 3. de hiſtor. an. c. 22.
[s] Ariſt. lib. 3. c. 22.
[t] Auic. lib. 3. f. 21. Tr. 1. ca. 9.

corporis

corporis ad quas feratur, vt concoqui ac perfici poſſit, ſubiicere oportet. loquemur primum de partibus, vnde ſuppetit, tum de illis, vbi conuertitur in ſemen. Placuit antiquis Philoſophis ad[illegible] ipſum ab omnibus partibus emanare, id quod Lucretius[a] teſtatur cum de ſemine loquens ait:

a Lucretius lib. 4.

Quod ſimul atque ſuis eiectum ſedibus exit
Per membra atq. artus decedit corpore toto.

Quæ ſententia potiſſimum duplici ratione nititur: vna ſumitur à voluptate illa ſumma, qua perfunditur ſenſus in complexu venereo: altera à ſimilitudine, quam referunt qui gignuntur. Voluptas non aliunde proficiſci videtur, quam ex materiæ expulſione ab omnib. corporis partibus emanantis, exiſtimant n. voluptatis magnitudinē inde oriri, quod ſeminis materia omnes corporis partes attingat. ſed firmior eſt altera ratio, quæ ducitur à ſimilitudine; idcirco n. vnaquæq; pars genitū vnāquamq; genitoris repræſentare videtur, quod ſemen ab huius partibus omnibus proficiſcatur, ita vt ob hanc cauſam [illegible] quoq; parentum imaginem referant, & robur atque infirmitatem: validi gignuntur à validis, imbecilli ab imbecillis: hi[b] eorum, qui podagra laborant, maxima ex parte in eamdem incidunt. Verum Ariſtoteles,[c] cum quo Galenus[d] congruit, cenſet materiam ſeminis non proficiſci ab omnibus partibus corporis, ſed ſuperare ex alimento vtili, quo ſingulæ partes nutriuntur; nam ſi emanaret ab vnaquaque parte, diuelleretur ſemen, vt voluit Empedocles, & Democritus; neque eſſet totum ſubſtantia vna ſimplex atq; vniuſmodi; conſtaret n. ex partibus diſſimilibus, & ex tot, quot ſunt tam in genitore, quam in eo, quod gignitur: neq; tam paucum eſſet, ſi vel minimum quid ex vnaquaq; parte concurreret. Huc accedit, quod eiuſmodi concurſus ſingulis partibus nihil ad eaſdem repræſentandas conferret quoniam dum confluit eiuſmodi materia, nondum ab illis mutata fuit, nec ſimilitudinis vim adhuc adepta eſt, quam etiamſi haberet, ob tam variam permixtionem amitteret, & ex ſic confuſa eodem concubitu procrearentur gemini parentum ſimilitudinem referentes: præterquā quod cum gignuntur fœminæ ſemen maris nihil potuit ab vtero, quo ille caret, accipere, at neq; in belluis, in quibus ſimilia gignuntur cornua, roſtra, vngues, ac dentes exerti, ſemen ab eiuſmodi partibus progenitoris fundi potuit quid quod ſtirpes ex ſolis ramis auulſis ſimiles oriuntur illis, vnde auelluntur, neque neceſſe eſt eas duci ab omnibus partibus eius, a quo gignuntur. poſtremo naſcuntur interdum integri ex mutilis, mutili ex integris. Ex quibus omnibus concludi poteſt, ſemen non fundi a toto corpore, ſed emanare[e] ab alimento, quod ſuperat, cum omnes partes quantum ex eo opus fuit, attraxerunt. Duæ vero rationes quæ comprobabant ipſum fundi ab omnibus partibus in hunc modum diſſoluuntur. Voluptas vero quamuis incredibilis ſit, non propterea eiuſmodi eſt, quod ſemen ab omnibus partibus confluat, nam ſic maior eſſet voluptas initio concubitus, quo tempore materia ſeminis a ſingulis partibus concurreret, quam poſtea, cum eiicitur; quod tamen contra vſu venit: oritur enim voluptas ex ſubitanea detractione moleſtiæ, totius corporis ſenſu in genitales partes irruente, atq. ipſam egregie percipiente. De ſimilitudine vero eius, qui gignitur, dicendum eſt, non oriri hanc ex eo, quod ſemen a ſingulis partibus materiam accipiat; nam ſatis eſt, ſi ex eo[f] alimento conficiatur, quod ſuperat omnibus partibus genitoris, feraturque ad omnes partes eius, qui procreatur, cum anima,[g] quæ ſemine vtitur tanquam inſtrumento, ſimilitudinis præbeat facultatem: ad hanc ergo referenda ſimilitudo eſt, ea vt totius, ita etiam ſingularum partium ſimilitudinem exprimit.

b Galen. 6. aph com 18.
c Ariſt. 1. de gener. anim. c. 18 & 19.
d Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 5.
e Gal 1. de ſem c. 12.
f Ariſt lib. 1. de gen. ani. c 19 & li 4. de gen. an. ca 1.
g Ariſt. 2. de ani. 35 36. & 1 de gen. an c 20.

Materiæ magis tribuenda diſſimilitudo eſt, ſeminis autem facultas in ſe complectitur partes omnes eius, qui gignitur: ſimiles vero procreat, vt validas, vel imbecillas, propter ſpiritum, qui ex omnibus partibus confluens per ſubſtantiam ſeminis funditur: quales ſunt partes firmiores vel imbecillæ, tales eſſe ſpiritus par eſt, qui ab illis emanant, & tales gignere partes in eo, qui procreatur. Concedemus ergo ſpiritum confluere ab omni genere partium potius quam materiam illam ſeminis craſſiorem, cui tribuemus ſimilitudinis vim, quod facultatem animæ gignentis in ſe contineat. Profligata igitur reiectaque eſt veterum ſententia de origine ſeminis à toto corpore: dicamus nunc, à quibus partibus emanet. Cenſet Auic.[h] ab omni genere partium emanare, id quod quantum conijcere poſſum, refertur ad ſpiritus, quib. ſemen continetur, voluit enim hos, vt ſupra dictum eſt, cuiuslibet generis eſſe, animales, vitales, & naturales, & hoc pacto ab omni genere partium ad genitales confluere materiam ſeminis.

h Auic. li. 3. f. 20. Tr. 1. ca 3.

Ex omnibus autem partibus corporis exiſtimauit Hippocrates[i] ſemen maxime fundi à cerebro per duas venas poſt aures, quibus ſectis adimi ait facultatem procreandi: veriſimile autem eſt has eſſe illas duas venas, quæ per tranſuerſos proceſſus vertebrarum ceruicis vtrinque vna feruntur ad cerebrum: Veriſimile eſt etiam ſubſtantia ſeminis, quam Hippocrates dicit magna ex parte proficiſci à cerebro, ſignificari ſpiritum animalem, qui plurimus in concubitu ob ſenſum pruriginis & voluptatem illam ſummam in genitales partes irrumpit: atque hoc ſibi voluit Auic.[k] cum hanc ſententiam Hippoc. exponens ſcribit, ſemen habere ex cerebro fermentum, id eſt, ſpiritum, qui ſeminis ſubſtantiam quaſi fermentum efficit turgidum. Porro gignitur cerebrum ex ſemine, non ex ſanguine, ſicuti cor & iecur, & inſtar ſeminis multo ſpiritu continetur, quem ad genitales partes & ſemen in concubitu transfert; & hoc nomine primum ſentit noxam[m] ex venere, & maxime ob eius crebrum vſum debilitatur[n] effuſo calido innato, cum frigidius & imbecillius ſit: at non ſolum debilitatur, ſed etiam cum exhauritur [illegible] concubitu, contrahitur quaſi à morbo comitiali; hinc Democritus[o] venereum complexum iudicauit eſſe paruum morbum comitialem: ob eandem cauſam læduntur oculi,[p] qui ſimilem ſubſtantiam nacti ſint, frigidiorem & humidiorem, cum ſpirituū copia, quibus exhauſtis ſubſidunt, id quod euenit etiam partibus quæ prope genitales ſunt, veluti clunibus, quæ quod plurimum moueantur, laborant & propterea exhauriuntur. Sed ſatis iam oſtenſum eſt, ſpiritus per ſeminis ſubſtantiam fuſos ab omnib. partibus, & præcipue à cerebro confluere: videamus nunc, vnde ſuppeditetur reliqua ſubſtantia ſeminis, & qua via feratur ad partes genitales. Inde autem præcipue ſuppeditari par eſt, vbi redundat & vnde omnibus partibus corporis diſtribuitur, nimirum à vena caua[q] & ab arteria magna dorſi, paulo infra originem illarum venarum atque arteriarum, quæ pertinent ad renes, inde ad par-

i Hipp. lib. de genitur.
k Auic. li 3. f. [illegible] 1. c 3.
l [illegible] l 1. de ſem. c. 8.
m Ar[illegible] de gen an [illegible]
n Gal [illegible] epid [illegible] m. 37
o Gal 1 3. epid com 4.
p Ariſt 4. pro[illegible] & vlt.
q Gal lib de [illegible] venarum & arter[illegible] & 9.

A ad partes genitales deriuantur canales maiores,[a] quam ipſarum magnitudo poſtulare videatur, quod per eos non modo ſuppeditari alimentum debeat, quo ipſæ ſuſtineantur, ſed etiam præberi materia, ex qua gignatur ſemen procreationis cauſa. Tranſit ergo per hos ad genitales partes ſanguis, qui ſuperat alimento vniuerſi corporis, deſcenditque ad locum à natura inſtitutum non ſecus, quam reliquiæ alimenti craſſiores ad inteſtina, aquoſus humor ad veſicam; neque neceſſarius eſt ſpiritus, à quo impellatur, quaſi periculum ſit, ne ad alias partes erumpat, niſi eo impellatur ſpiritu, vt nonnullis viſum eſt, quos Ariſtoteles[b] reprehendens inquit: Et enim, ac ſi quis dixerit ſtirpium ſemina quouis anno impelli a ſpiritu ad eas partes, quæ fructum ferre conſueuerunt. Detruduntur autẽ quæ ſuperant, ſiue ſanguis, ſiue aliæ alimenti reliquiæ ad ſua loca, quanquam ſimul etiam attrahuntur ab illis partibus, quibus vtilia ſunt, veluti ſanguis ex vena caua & arteria magna per propoſitos canales à teſticulis, quibus natura tantam vim dedit attrahendi, vt non ſolum redundantem[c] ex eiuſmodi fontibus hauriant, ſed etiã neceſſarium alijs partibus veluti ex riuulis alliciant, adeo vt qui nimis crebro rebus venereis vtuntur, pro ſemine albo ſanguinem fundant rubrum & nondum confectum. Locus, in quo ſanguis tranſlatus atque attractus in ſemen conuertitur, ad genitales partes pertinet, non quidem ad colem, qui coctum excipiens eijcit, ſed ad vaſa ſeminaria, quæ ad ipſum feruntur, ad canales, qui à vena caua & ab Arteria magna diſtribuuntur teſticulis, tum ad ipſos teſticulos & ad glandulas in ceruice veſicæ collocatas,

B quamuis[d] hæ humorem ſemini ſimilem potius, quam ſemen conficiunt, qui longe tenuior eſt, & madefacit colem quaſi oleum, per quem vrina exit; quamuis conferat etiam ad libidinem & veneream voluptatem excitandam: & cum aliquo pacto ſit ſimilis ſemini muliebri, eandem vtilitatem affert, quã illud affert e ſuo loco monſtrabimus, vbi in vterum vna cum virili ſemine incidit. Gignitur eiuſmodi humor etiam in glandulis ſitis ad ceruicem veſicæ muliebris, ſed frigidior eſt atque humidior, & tanquam inutilis ex muliebri genitali effunditur. Id igitur, quod proprie ſemen eſt in viro, non conficitur in glandulis propoſitis, ſed in teſticulis & canalibus, vel à vena caua & arteria magna ad teſticulos, vel ab ipſis ad colem pertinentibus: quam vim ſemen conficiendi Ariſtoteles[f] à corde voluit impertiri dictis canalibus duntaxat, non autem teſticulis: ſcribit enim teſticulos factos eſſe non ob aliam cauſam, niſi vt quaſi pondera telas, dum texuntur, dilatent in ipſo concubitu ſeminaria vaſa, vt ſemen permeare colem poſſit. Quod ſi teſticulis abſciſſis aut aliquo pacto vitiatis interit facultas procreandi, id referendum eſſe dicit ad vaſa ſeminaria, quæ ſimul offendatur neceſſe eſt: quamobrem ſemen confici docet in canalibus ad teſticulos deſcendentibus. At Galenus[h] non negat vim à corde influere per ſpiritus vitales, quorum dicit ſemen eſſe[i] plenum, ſed ſemen perfici voluit in teſticulis, prius tamen aliquo pacto coctum in dictis canalibus, vbi incipit albeſcere; ſunt enim longiores ac flexuoſi, & cum pro alimento ſanguinem ſibi ſimilem efficiunt, idoneum ipſum reddunt, qui facile poſtea à teſticulis in ſemen vertatur: contrahit enim ab eorum ſubſtantia, quæ alba eſt, aliquid albedinis, quod non ita contingit ſanguini illi, qui in alijs venis atque arterijs verſatur, in quibus fluit ac dimouetur, neque diutius

C manet, vt in anfractibus & longinqui ductu horum canalium: conficitur[k] ergo aliquo pacto ſemen in ipſis non ſecus, quam ſpiritus in complexu cerebri retiformi; ſolidæ autem partes cum albæ ſint, quem diu continent humorem, album reddunt, id quod non ſolum ſemen demonſtrat, ſed pus[l] etiam: magis vero albus apparet & magis ad ſeminis naturam accedit ſanguis ille, qui in inferioribus anfractibus dictorum canalium continetur, cum diutius retentus ſit, quam qui in ſuperioribus. Cenſet tamen Galenus[m] mutationem hanc ſanguinis, quam canales afferunt, neque celeriter ſequi, neque perfectam eſſe, à teſticulis vero & celerrime & perfecte conuerti in ſemen: eo autem adducitur argumento, quod teſticulorum ſubſtantia ſemini ſit admodum ſimilis, quod item ſpongiæ modo rara ſit & laxa, atque in eius foraminibus cum ſecatur, plurimum ſeminis ſe oſtendat. Vaſa vero ſeminaria, quæ à teſticulis ad colem feruntur, accipiunt ſemen coctum, quod tamen cum diutius continent, craſſius & perfectius reddunt. Hoc Galeni placitum, de quo proximo libro, qua de teſticulis diſſeretur, nunc pro confeſſo ſumentes, explicata iam Materia ſeminis, à qua depromi genus diximus in eius definitione, ad eiuſdem vim aggrediemur, ex qua ſuppetere differentiam diximus.

De vi ſeminis difficilis & magna contentio exiſtit inter Medicos & Philoſophos; cum hi efficiendi, illi materiæ duntaxat vim ſemini tribuant. Ariſtoteles[n] voluit ſemen in vtero conceptum imprimere, effectionem in ſanguine, dein exhalare, neq; partem efficere ipſius fœtus, ſicuti neq; coagulum efficitur pars caſei, ſed coacto lacte expirat: id probat, quod nihil componitur ex efficiente & materia, neque ex fabro & ligno fit lectus, ſed ex ligno à fabro; tum ex eo, quod oua illa, quæ ſubuentanea dicunt, à fœmi-

D na ante maris coniunctionem procreata, fœcunda fiant coniunctione accedente, ex qua nihil accipere poſſunt materiæ, cum iam formata ſunt: ſolam ergo vim effectricem accipiunt, quod maxime in perdicibus apparet, quæ ſine[o] complexu ſolo marium aſpectu concipiunt; præterea in ouis piſcium, quæ cum edita ſunt, appulſu maris fœcunditatem acquirunt; tum in inſectis illis, quorum fœminæ aliquam ſui particulam in marem demittunt, nihilque ex ſubſtantia ſeminis accipiunt, ſed facultatem duntaxat. His & talibus adductus Ariſtoteles[p] concludit ſemen nihil materiæ ad procreandum fœtum conferre, ſed cum aquoſum ſit & aereum, facile diſſipari, atque in flatum conuerti, ita vt vir per ſemen, quo tanquam inſtrumento vtitur, ſolam efficientem vim conferat ad procreandum, & mulier ſolam materiam. Ab hac ſententia diſſentit[q] Galenus, cum cenſeat tam ſemini, quam ſanguini & effectricem vim, & materiam ineſſe; ſed ſemini plurimum effectricis vis & parum materiæ, ſanguini plurimum huius & parum illius. Comprobat hoc auctoritate & ratione: Laudat[r] enim Hippocratem,[ſ] qui ſcribit mulierem, cum concepura eſt, retinere ſemen viri, ita vt cum ſuo miſceatur, & ex vtroque procreare fœtum. Ratio, qua Galenus nititur, in retentione ſeminis conſiſtit: obſeruatum enim eſſe ait non tantum in virorum & mulierum, ſed etiam in iumentorum coniunctione recedente mare retineri ſemen a fœmina, ſi conceptura eſt, & cum effunditur, non recipere: vbi ſtatuatur retineri ſemen ad conceptionem, neceſſario concluditur id effici partem fœtus: nam ſi conuerteretur in flatum, diſtenderet

vterum

a Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 12.
b Ariſt. li. 2. de gener. an. ca. 4.
c Gal. de ſemine c. 16.
d Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 9. & 11.
e Gal. 14. de vſu pa. c. 11.
f Ariſt. lib. 4. de gener. anim. c. 4.
g Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. ani. c. 1. & lib. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 1. & lib. 1. de gener. an. ca. 4.
h Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 9.
i Gal. 14. de vſu par. c.
l ... & 1. de ſemine 13. & 16.
k Gal. 9 de vſu par. c. 4.
l Gal. 1 prognoſ. co. 42.
m Gal. de ſemine c. 15. & 16.
n Ariſt. li. 1. de gener. an. c. 20
o Ariſt. lib. 5 de gener. anim. c. 1.
p Ariſt. li. 2. de gener. an. c. 3. & 4
q Gal. 1. de tu val. c. 2. & 1. de ſemine c. 3. & 2. de ſemine c. 2.
r Gal. 1 de ſemine ...
ſ Hipp. ... de Genitura & lib. de natura pueri.

vterum & dolorem afferret, cum [illegible] aliquem ederet, cum educeretur [illegible] E
dolorem lenit, neque crepitum aliquem, vteruſque tantum abeſt, vt dilatetur [illegible]
contrahatur, ſemen arcte comprehendens.

Alterum fundamentum Galeni ad neceſſitatem pertinet talis materiæ ad procreandum, [illegible] continetur ſemen, nempe quæ diſtendi plurimum poſſit ac ſinuari, vt fiant inuolucra fœtus, membranæ, & aliæ partes albæ, veluti nerui, venæ, arteriæ, ligamenta, ad quarum procreationem opus eſt humore albo ac glutinoſo, cuiuſmodi eſt ſemen; nam ſanguis, qui magis terrenus eſt, nõ ſeruaretur [illegible], ſed diſtentus diſrumperetur: quorſum igitur [a] natura ex vtero expelleret materiam, qua egeret ad eiuſmodi partes progignendas? Itaque ſemen [b] cum primum ab vtero comprehenſum eſt, interno eius ſinui aſpero inhæreſcens inuolucra fœtus efficit, tum canales, vt venas & arterias, præterea viſcerum omniũ fibras, membranas, ligamenta, ac demum partes duriores, veluti cartilagines & oſſa: cutis autem partim ex ſemine glutinoſo, partim ex carnoſa ſubſtantia compoſita eſt. Ex præcipuis vero partibus [c] cerebrum conſtat ex ſemine gigni; nam cordis & iecinoris caro procreatur ex ſanguine, quamuis vtriuſque fibræ fiant ex ſemine. Quæ vero in corpore noſtro minus ſolida ſunt, vt caro, & adeps, fiunt ex ſanguine, atque hæc cum intereunt, facile recreantur, cum exiguam mutationem deſiderent, & non deſit materiæ copia, ſanguis videlicet, quam ſuppeditat iecur; quod non euenit his, quæ vere ſolidæ ſunt & ex ſemine fiunt; neque enim vbi ſemel intereunt, recreari [d] amplius poſſunt, niſi interdum, ſed raro, par- F
uæ aliquæ venæ, nam ſi aluntur ex ſemine, & reficitur id, quod aſſidue abſumitur ex illis, ſuppetit quantum materiæ neceſſe eſt, neq; ita imbecilla eſt facultas, vt non poſſit ex ea connectere in ſolida ſubſtantiam, quantum reſtituat, quod quotidie interit; at neq; tanta copia materiæ, neq; tantum facultatis robur eſt, vt poſſit pars vere ſolida, cum euidenter interiit, recreari. Sed redeamus, vnde digreſſi ſumus, ad materiam videlicet, quam Gal. ad procreandum ſuppeditari à ſemine probat non tantum auctoritate Hippocratis, ſed etiam duplici argumento firmiſſimo, vno, quod retineatur ſemẽ in vtero, altero, quod natura egeat eius materia ad ſolidas partes effingendas. Hoc ſtabilito, non difficile eſt rationes Ariſt. diluere: quod n. ſumit nihil componi ex effectione & materia, minime dandum eſt: nam etſi non fiat lectus ex fabro & ligno, coniungitur tamen in quibuſdam vis effectrix cum materia, quemadmodum in ſeminib. [e] ſtirpium. vt autem hæc ex materia ſua radices agunt in terra; ita ſemen in extimo [f] inuolucro venas & arterias quaſi radices, per quas ex vtero ſanguinem allicit. Quod vero ſpectat ad oua ſubuentanea, & perdices, quæ ſolo aſpectu marium concipiunt, & ad oua piſcium, tum ad illorũ inſectorũ fœminas, quæ particulã aliquam in marem demittunt, ſi demus in horum nullo deſiderari marem à ſeminis, non idcirco conficitur, vt non deſideretur in quadrupedib. & hominib. ad fœtus procreatio[illegible]
Hoc videtur fateri aliquo pacto Ariſtoteles, [g] cum quærit, à quo fiat cor, quod primo gignitur; [illegible] autem, quod vt in ſemine plantarum ineſt lacteum illud, ex quo nutritur: ita par ſit in conſtitutione fœtus eſſe principium aliquod, ex quo fiat fœtus, & ita non omne alimentum eſſe externum: adeo vt non ſatis ſibi conſtare videatur Ariſtoteles, quemadmodum Galenus [h] etiam animaduertit. Sed ſatis G
multa de vi accipiendi, quam ſemen ad procreandum confert: pergamus ad vim efficiendi.

a Gal. 1. de ſem. c. 4. & 5.
b Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 10. & de format. fœt. c. 3.
c Gal. 1. de ſem. c. 8.
d Gal. 1. de ſem. c. 15. & 16.
e Theophr. lib. 4. de cau. plant. c. 1.
f Gal. 1 de ſem. c. 9.
g Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. an. c. 4.
h Gal. 1 de ſem c. 3.

Conuenit inter Medicos & Philoſophos omnes ineſſe ſemini vim efficiendi ea, quæ ab ipſo gignuntur: Ariſtoteles n. dicit ipſum, [i] non ſanguinem aut terram, eſſe principium motus. [k] Galenus ſimpliciter effectionem refert ad ſemen, quod cum iam gignit, in quandam naturam euadit, ita vt inſit in eo vis eorum, quæ procreantur: vtrum vero à ſeipſo hanc habeat, an aliunde ipſam accipiat; tum quibus muneribus ad procreandum vtatur, ſi adſcribamus, erit clariſſime natura ſeminis patefacta. Primo igitur cum ſemen potentia ſit, [l] id, quod gignitur, hoc eſt, tale quoddã potentia, [m] quale debet eſſe actu illud, quod procreatur: ſi ſemen à ſe hanc vim habeat, idem ſeipſum gignet, quod fieri nullo modo poteſt: quicquid enim gignitur, ab altero gignatur neceſſe eſt; exprimit ergo ſemen procreatricem vim à genitore, neque refert, ſiue dicas procreari fœtum à ſemine, ſiue ab eo, cuius eſt ſemen. Quo pacto autem gignendi vim in ſemine, cum ſeparatur, relinquat progenitor, declarat Ariſtoteles [n] exemplo automatabilium, quæ per ſe mouentur, veluti ſphæræ, quæ [o] planetarum motum imitantur, qualis erat illa, in quam Archimedes Lunæ, Solis, quinque errantium ſtellarum motus alligauit. In his primam partem mouet opifex. hæc eadem motione mouet aliam, & ita deinceps, ſi ut omnes eodem pulſu incitentur: eadem ratio eſt ſeminis, quod cum in vtero inſedit, ea motione vtitur, cuius initium ei dedit genitor, qui iam receſſit, ſicut & opifex à ſphæra, neque amplius attingit, ſed attigit. Itaque ante ſemen eſt genitor, à quo proficiſcitur, neque imperfectum eſt ante perfectum, vt ſcribit Ariſtoteles [p] placuiſſe Speuſippo, & Pythagoreis. Sed cum officia omnia corporis animati emanent ab anima, H
videndum eſt, à qua anima, ſeu à qua animæ facultate emanare procreatio poſſit: at conſtat non referendam eſſe ad rationalem; quoniam reperiretur in homine tantum; non ad ſentientem, quia tantum in animalibus: ſed cum gignendi munus commune nobis ſit cum belluis & plantis, tribuendum eſt illi facultati atq; animæ, qua plantæ etiam præditæ ſunt, hanc teſte Gal. [q] Stoici naturam appellauerunt, indignam illam exiſtimantes, quę ad animam referretur. Plato hoc munus refert ad animã, quam concupiſcere ait: Ariſtoteles [r] ad eam, quæ nutrit, quam à fine procreatricem dicendam exiſtimat, cum finis [ſ] eorum, quæ ſub luna viuunt, ſit procreare aliud ſimile, ad quem non perueniunt, niſi cum iam perfecta ſunt. Communis igitur anima plantarum, belluarum, & hominum, quamuis eadem alat & augeat, à munere tamen procreandi, quod præſtantius eſt, procreatrix eſſet nominanda: vtitur hæc ſemine [t] tanquam inſtrumento, cui gignendi vim tribuit, ita vt cum in comprehendentem, concipientemque vterum, ceu terram inciderit, nactumq; ſit materiã idoneam, efficiat ſimile, & ea motione vtatur, cuius initiũ habuit, atq; hoc pacto fingat, alat, augeat, animet. Fœminis quãuis inſit eadem anima, imbecillior tamen eſt, quam vt procreare ſimile poſſit; effingunt tamen fœtum aliquem fœminæ nonnullæ ſine coniunctione maris, veluti aues oua: non tamen poſſunt formare principium ſentiendi, cuius facultas maribus tantum ineſt: hanc vim, gignendi ſcilicet, alendi, atque augendi, habet ſemen po-

i Ariſt. 5. de anim. tex. 3.
k Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 6.
l Ariſt. 2. de gen. an. c. 1.
m Ariſt. 2. de gen. an. c. 12 & 2. de an. tex. 47.
n Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. an. ca. 1.
o Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 5.
p Ariſt. li. 2. de anim. tex. 40.
q Galen. de format. fœtus c. vlt.
r Ariſt. 2. de an. tex. 49.
ſ Ariſt. 2. de an. tex. 34.
t Ariſt. [illegible] de gen. an. c. 4.

[illegible]ia,

A tentia, prinſquam ſeparetur à genitore, actu verò cum primum ſeparatum eſt; non tamen habet tunc ſtatim actu vim ſenſus & motus, ſed potentia ſolum, quæ proceſſu temporis rediguntur ad actum, vt docebimus, cum perſequemur id, quod gignitur. At non æque [a] ſemper diſtat ab eiuſmodi actu, ſed primo magis, deinde minus, veluti à contemplatione Geometra dormiens magis, quam vigilans. Cum autem ſemen altrice vi actu præditum eſt, habile efficitur ad alias redigendas ad actum: interea verò alendi, procreandi atque augendi munere fungitur, quæ functiones ad altricem ſolam [b] pertinent, qua ſola in vtero vtitur. Sed cum hæc nihil intelligat, aut cognoſcat, quærit [c] Galenus quomodo poſſit tàm admirabilem fabricam moliri, in qua nihil redundat, nihil deſideratur, nihil eſt, quod ſi mutetur, non deterius fiat; non videntur hæc munera animæ, quæ neque intelligentiæ, neque rationis ſit compos. Mirum [d] etiam videtur, quo pacto homines, cum in concubitu aliud agant, interdum etiam temulenti ſint, tamen ſimile gignant; Quo pacto igitur poteſt hoc contingere, vt ſtirpes, belluæ, homines ſimile procreent, cum vel non intelligant, vel non animaduertant id, quod faciunt? Quamobrem credendum eſt, hæc diuino aliquo numine regi atque adminiſtrari, & non altrice anima duntaxat: hoc veriſimile eſt ſibi voluiſſe Ariſtotelem, [e] cum procreationem refert ad calorem ſtellarum, & non elementorum; cumque gignentem vim aliam communem [f] in Sole poſuit, aliam propriam in ſemine: hæc fortaſſe etiam apud Platonem fuit anima illa Mundi, à qua omnia procreantur: vel apud Pythagoram animus ille, quem Deum exiſtimauit, per naturam rerum omnium intentus & commeans,
B qui ex ſua diuinitate omnia progignit: hæc denique videtur eſſe mens illa non errans, quam commemorat Auerroes. [g] Ab hac igitur altricem animam regi & gubernari credendum eſt, cum gignit, alit, auget, & tam rectè omnia adminiſtrat; neque contemnere vermes & beſtiolas oportet: nam in illis quoque eſt aliquid admirandum; ac ſi Heraclito credimus, etiam in viliſſimis rebus habitat Deus. Paret ergo altrix anima diuino numini, & ſemine vtitur tanquam inſtrumento, quod ea motione vtitur, cuius, vt diximus, ab ipſa initium habuerit.

Actiones verò, per quas ſemen gignendi munus exequitur, complures ſunt: nam cum in vtero gignat, alat, augeat fœtum, videtur tribus muneribus fungi, gignendi, alendi, augendi, per tres facultates, per gignentem, per alentem, per augentem, inter quas primo agit gignens; nam alens & augens in vtero miniſtræ ſunt [h] gignentis, quæ indiget opera vtriuſque, atque [i] alentis primum, vt gignatur ſemen, cuius ſubſtantiam ex alimento vult diximus ſuperare: deinde vt cum iam ſeparatum eſt & in vterum incidit, alatur id, quod neceſſarium eſt, cum viuat, poſtremò vt partes fœtus augeantur, quod ſine alimento minimè contingeret. [k] Eget ergo gignens facultas alente: at eget etiam augente; nam partes fœtus, quæ procreantur in vtero, perexiguæ manerent, niſi augerentur, [l] quamuis non dicantur augeri, ſed potius fieri, quæ nondum perfectè ſunt formata, quemadmodum partes multiformes, quæ non ſtatim, cum incipiunt, formam expreſſam habent, ſicuti ſimplices, ſed proceſſu [m] temporis ipſam acquirunt, quam vbi conſecutæ ſunt, dicuntur eſſe: quamobrem dicere licet ſimplices partes in
C vtero propriè augeri, cum iam eſſe incipiant, multiformes verò potius procreari; quam augeri, cum quæ nondum perfectè conſtitutæ ſunt, non dicantur eſſe. Decerpit igitur ſemen à genitore animam illam, quam communem habemus cum belluis ac ſtirpibus & ob id triplicem eius facultatem, gignentem, alentem, atque augentem: ſed vtitur gignenti tanquam principali, reliquis duabus vt miniſtris. Quæuis harum trium eget opera [n] quatuor aliarum facultatum naturalium miniſtrarum, attrahentis, nimirum, retinentis, concoquentis & expellentis, atque iis omnibus etiam præditum eſt [o] ſemen: attrahit enim ſanguinem, ex quo conſtituat, alat, & augeat fœtum, ex vteri vaſis per venas & arterias, quæ in extimo fœtus inuolucro nectuntur cum venis & arteriis vteri: ex his ergo ſemen ſanguinem attrahit, tenuiorem quidem ex arteriis, minus tenuem ex venis, non tamen craſſum; neque enim penetrare poſſet per ſemen glutinoſum, ſed tenuem & plenum ſpirituum. At non inuenitur in ſinu vteri ſanguis à ſemine, vt videtur voluiſſe [p] Ariſtoteles, ſiquidem exiens ex venis & arteriis concreſcit [q] & corrumpitur in ſinu, in quo verſatur, neque idoneus eſt ad alendum atque effingendum fœtum, atque ad penetrandum per ſubſtantiam ſeminis: quare neceſſaria eſt facultas ſeminis attrahens, per quam ex vteri vaſis alliciat meliorem & magis aptum ſanguinem; quo fit, vt ille, qui relinquitur, [r] deterior ſit, & vt inquit [ſ] Ariſtoteles, ſalſus & coctu difficilis: vult enim illum, quo ſemen alitur, & coctum eſſe, & dulcem, & propterea grauidas mulieres ſæpe male affici ab eo, qui reſtat; quare nocet magis retentio [t] purgationis à partu, quàm menſtruorum. Vt autem in his, quæ arte effinguntur, materiæ co-
D piam metitur artifex, & veluti fictor ceram ad ſignum effingendum: ſimiliter in his, quæ à natura fiunt, & propriè in fœtu, ſanguinis copiam metitur anima [u] ſemini inſita, quaſi artifex; per hanc allicit ſemen, quantum neceſſe eſt ad conſtituendum, alendum atque augendum fœtum. Quo autem maior eſt fœtus, eo plus allicit; quia plus conſumitur, donec [x] conſtitutus fuerit: nam poſtquam conſtitutus eſt, minus ſanguinis deſiderat ad alimentum, atque incrementum; quo fit, vt primis menſibus, cum conſtitui incipit & paruus adhuc eſt, redundante plurimo ſanguine in venis & arteriis vteri, prægnantes mulieres deterius degant, deprauetur que [y] in ipſis appetitio cibi. At non ſatis eſt attractrix facultas, niſi ſemini inſit etiam retentrix; euenit enim fœtui, quod iis, qui iam in lucem editi ſunt, in quibus attrahitur ſanguis, vt vertatur in ſubſtantiam attrahentis, quod fieri non poteſt, niſi retineatur, cum eiuſmodi mutatio tempus poſtulet, neque momento fieri poſſit; interim retinere oportet, quod attractum eſt.

Tertia facultas miniſtra eſt, quæ concoquit, quod attractum & retentum eſt: hæc ſimiliter ſemini [z] data eſt, maximeque ad ipſam pertinet, vt alendi, ita etiam procreandi momentum: ſed cum partes noſtri corporis ſub duobus generibus comprehendantur, aliæ enim ſimplices ſunt, aliæ multiformes, duo quoque ſunt facultatis concoquentis in ſemine, vnum, per quod gignit ſimplices, aliud, per quod multiformes: cum gignit ſimplices, mutat materiam, cum multiformes effingit formam, vtrumque enim munus ei tribuit Ariſt. [a] mutatur materia per alterationem, [b] effingitur forma per formationem.

[a] Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. c. 1.
[b] Alex. li. 2. de ani. c. 11.
[c] Galen. 1. de nat. fac. c. 6. & de form. fœtu. 6.
[d] … li. 1. de v. par. cap. …
[e] Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. cap. 3.
[f] Ariſto. 2. phyſicorum. tex. 26.
[g] Auer. li. 12 diuin. commen. 18.
[h] Gal. 1 de nat. fac. 6.
[i] Alex. li. de ani. c. 21.
[k] Ariſt. 2. de gene. ani. 4.
[l] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 7 & lib. 2. de nat. fac. c. 3.
[m] Gal. 1. de loc. aff. c. 2.
[n] Gal. 3. de nat. fa. 11. & 1 de nat. fac. c. 9.
[o] Gal. 1. de ſemine. c. 6.
[p] Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. cap. 19.
[q] Galen. 6. aphor. comment. 20.
[r] Gal. 2. prorrhetic. com. 48.
[ſ] Ariſt. 4. de gen. ani. c. 6. & 8.
[t] Gal. 3. 3 epid. com. 73.
[u] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 3.
[x] Ariſt. 4. de gen. an. c. 8.
[y] Gal. 3. de cau. ſympt. cap. 7.
[z] Gal. 1. li. de ſem. 6.
[a] Ariſt. 1. de gen. an. cap. 4.
[b] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 5.

mationem. [illegible] hanc [illegible]onem, alter [illegible]onem [illegible], & f[illegible] [illegible] duobus nominibus, coctione & opere alteratio ad co[illegible] [illegible] ſp[illegible] formatio [illegible] quamuis hoc quoque ad coctionem referatur ab Ariſtotele,[b] [illegible] ait [illegible] lentius, quam fœminæ, quoniam calidior eſt, diſtinctio [illegible] ctionis [illegible] celerius perficitur. Debet igitur mutari[c] materia, alioqui partes omnes [illegible] & ſa[illegible] his, quæ arte fiunt, manet materia eadem, neque per alterationem mutatur in [illegible] aliquo [illegible] afficiatur; at in procreatione fœtus mutari debet ſemen & [illegible] in alteram ſubſtantiam, vt [illegible] nem, oſſa, venas, arterias, ex quibus componuntur partes multiformes: neque enim conſtare [illegible] conſiſtere ex ſemine & ſanguine. Acquirit[d] materia ſeminis & ſanguinis, [illegible] corporis, ſecundas qualitates, vt duritiem, mollitiem, raritatem, denſitatem, per quas[e] [illegible] datur ad conſtitutionem multiformium, quæ per huiuſmodi[f] qualitates perficiunt actiones [illegible] bus inter ſe diſtinguuntur non ſecus, quàm ſimplices ſecundis qualitatibus. Alteratio igitur [illegible] das, ita etiam ad procreandas ſimplices partes neceſſaria eſt, [illegible] partibus [illegible] tam ſunt, in procreando in his, quæ nondum ſunt: reddit alteratio[g] materiam ſimilem in vniuer[illegible] propriè autem vnicuique parti, ſiue iam factæ, vt in alendo, ſiue efficiendæ, vt in procreando, effingitur ſimilis genitori, neque enim feruntur partes ex ſemine aut ſanguine ad ſibi ſimiles, ſi[illegible] enim fieret vnum tantum os, vna cartilago, vt contra Empedoclem tradidit Galenus,[h] omnes [illegible] les particulæ in vnum concurrerent, eſſetque id reuerti ad Anaxagoræ Homiomerias: quam[illegible] non mouentur partes materiæ ad ſimiles, ſed quieſcentes per alterationem[k] acquirunt mollitiem, duritiem, & alias eiuſmodi qualitates neceſſarias ad conſtituendas partes multiformes. Red[illegible] ergo alteratio materiam ex potentia[l] ad actum per qualitatem agentem: ſuperantur in procrea[illegible] ne accipientes ab agentibus, vt humor[m] & ſiccitas à calore & frigore: ſanguineus enim humor, eſt[n] ſem[illegible] non coctum: coquitur autem calore[o] ſeminis humor ſimiliter, quem acerbi fructus continent, cum maturеſcunt, à calore concoquitur. debet calor concoquens eſſe moderatus; habet autem moderationem non à ſe, ſed ab[p] anima, ſicut à nobis ille, quem ad aliquid concoquendum adhibemus: præbet ergo ſemini calorem anima [illegible] cuius, qui[q] deinde materiam mouet, vt conuenit vnicuique parti: debet autem materia ſeminis & ſanguinis ad quamuis partem conſtituendam[r] ſiccari: neque enim retineret formam, niſi ſiccior facta conſiſteret, ergo dum coquitur, antequam formam accipiat, ne fluat, ſtabilior redditur: non tamen ſatis firmitatis acquirunt partes in vtero, ſed editur in [illegible] adhuc tener, quaſi caſeus recens. In vtero autem cùm materia firm[illegible] ac ſicc[illegible] redditur, ex ea [illegible] bitur aquoſus humor, veluti ſerum ab his, qui caſeum conficiunt: ſeparatur humor, qui in [illegible] ne eſt, aquoſus[s] vi ſeminis, ſicut vi coaguli ille, qui continetur in lacte, ſed confert ad ſeparandum [illegible] morem non ſolum calor, verum & frigus quoque; ille extrahendo, hoc exprimendo. Ex partibus [illegible] ſtri corporis, quædam caloris, quædam frigoris vi concretæ procreantur: pro frigi[illegible] tamen ac[illegible] pere oportet minorē calorem, quàm ille ſit, à quo aliæ partes procreantur: nam ſimpliciter à frig[illegible] procreatur pars, cùm quæuis per coctionem gignatur, quam efficit calor, hic tamen ſi debilior ſit magis exprimit, quàm extrahat. Caro, quæ ex alimento ſudoris modo ex venis exeunte gignitur, [illegible] ſcit frigore, hoc eſt, debiliori calore, & idcirco à validiori liqueſcit. Partes, quæ valde terrenæ ſunt, [illegible] vngues, concreſcunt, quod ob frigus expellatur humor vna cum calore. Oſſa procreantur ex [illegible] ac terrena parte ſeminis, ſeparata parte pinguiori, ex qua fiunt ligamenta & membranæ, [illegible] ctuntur ac teguntur: ſed cum à calore exſiccentur, non liqueſcunt à calore, ſiue humido, [illegible] ut vngues. Cutis etiam gignitur expreſſo calore vna cum humore vi frigoris: eodem modo p[illegible] tur[u] nerui quorum ſubſtantia calore humido diſſoluitur, cum vi frigoris ſit comp[illegible], licet Ar[illegible] [x] neruos perinde, atque oſſa fieri credat vi caloris exſiccantis. Statuamus igitur ſimplices partes per [illegible] ctionem procreari, vi maioris vel minoris caloris, vt cuique naturæ conuenit, & ita acquirere mo[illegible] rationem illam, tàm primarum, quàm ſecundarum qualitatum, quæ ad ſingulas multiformes ac[illegible] modatur.

Præter alterationem ſpectat ad coctionem quoque formatio,[y] quæ conſiſtit in figura, ſu[illegible] cie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu: referuntur hæc, quibus formatio continetur, propriè a[illegible] multiformes & non ad ſimplices, neque enim caro ea deſiderat, vt caro[z] eſt, ſed vt particula al[illegible] inſtrumenti. Deſignantur[a] autem partes multiformes primum, deinde conſtituuntur [illegible] quem[illegible] dum pictorum tabulæ, quæ primo lineamenta accipiunt, deinde pigmenta. Ille vero, qui pa[illegible] diſtinguit, eſt ſpiritus, qui in ſemine continetur, ſed diſtinctio, vt ante diximus, ad concoquent[illegible] cultatem ſpectat, quæ vtrumque munus exequitur, alterandi materiam videlicet, & eſſi[illegible] gen[illegible] mam: eadem[b] enim vis in rebus naturalibus vtrumque efficit, quod tamen in his, quæ arte [illegible] non ſemper vſu venit, ſæpe enim alius materiam parat, alius eſſi[illegible] formam.

Reſtat quarta facultas miniſtra, illa videlicet, quæ expellit, quam Galenus [illegible] ſeminine [illegible] ter dixit: ex alimento enim, quo vtitur ad conſtituendum, alendum, atque augendum fœtum, ſu[illegible] et totidem [illegible] liquatum genera his, quæ vtero geruntur, quot illis, qui iam nati atque [illegible] ſunt: duo enim liquida ſunt, & vnum craſſius, ex humidis vnum eſt humor, qui [illegible] ſpo[illegible] tur [illegible] ua, quæ inter hoc & alterum inuolucrum exterius ſeruatur: vtrumque autem ab [illegible] mo[illegible] lucris p[illegible] pio part[illegible] ex vtero funditur, & infanti facilitatem exitus parat. [illegible] ex alimento ſuperat fœtui, craſſius eſt & de[illegible] oni reſpondet, non tamen ita durum [illegible] quendam nigrum ac piceum refert & primo die ab infante dei[illegible] expelluntur om[illegible] ſua loca ab expultri[illegible], quam ſemen accipiunt [illegible] genitore, non ſecus, atque alias [illegible] miniſtras, quàm principales. Sed omittamus ſemen virile: veniamus ad muliebre.

b Ariſt. [illegible] de gen. an. [illegible] Galen. [illegible] de nat. fac. c. [illegible] & [illegible] de na. fac. c. [illegible] 2. de [illegible] Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. an. cap. 4. f Ariſt. 4. mete. [illegible] g Galen. 1. de nat. fac. c. 8. h Gal. 3. de [illegible] Gal. [illegible] de ſemine c. 5. & 1. de nat. fac. c. [illegible] k Ariſt. l. 2. de gen. an. cap. [illegible] l Ariſt. li. 7. diui. tex. 31. m Ariſt. 4. Mete. n Ariſt. 4. de gen. an. cap. [illegible] Ariſt. 1. de gener. ani. cap. 2. p Ariſt. li. 2. de ani. tex. 41. [illegible] Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. an. cap. 4. [illegible] Gal. 2. de temper. c. 3. & 1. de [illegible] 2. al. cap. 2. t Gal. de ſem. [illegible] Ariſt. [illegible] de gen. an. cap. 4. u Galen. meth. c. 2. x Ariſt. 2. de gen. an. 4. [illegible] Gal. 1. de nat. fac. c. 6. z [illegible] 1. de [illegible] diff. c. 3. [illegible] Ariſt. [illegible] 2. de gen. ani. c. 4. b Auerr. li. [illegible] diu. com. 31. [illegible] Gal. 1. de ſem. [illegible] Gal. li. 1 [illegible] & [illegible] part [illegible] de [illegible] an. c. 1.

A

De Semine fœminæ. Cap. V.

Diſceptant de fœminarum ſemine inter ſe antiqui, quod alii ab his ſuppeditari aiunt, alii negant. Anaxagoras, teſte Ariſtotele,[a] nihil ſeminis ſuppeditari à fœmina voluit, ſed totam vim effectricem poſitam eſſe in ſemine maris, quod cum à latere dextro funditur, dicit gignere marem, cum à ſiniſtro, fœminam: ita vt non opus ſit ſemine fœmineo. Idem placuit Ariſtoteli;[b] cenſuit enim in illis animalibus, in quibus mares diſtinguuntur à fœminis, procreandi facultatem vniuerſam referendam eſſe ad ſemen marium; fœminas verò ſuppetere ſanguinem & materiam ſolam ſine ſemine aut effectrice vi; Si quando autem ſcribit magis redundare ſemen fœminis, quàm maribus, & ſemen eſſe humorem ſuperantem, qui tàm maribus quàm fœminis eadem[c] via detruditur, qua reliquiæ alimenti humidæ: pro ſemine accipit ſanguinem menſtruum, quem appellat ſemen[d] non purum, & ſemen non[e] coctum: nam quod ſimpliciter & verè ſemen exiſtimat, coctum, craſſum & fœcundum eſt, atque à maribus duntaxat proficiſcitur. Athenæus[f] quoque nullum gigni à fœminis ſemen iudicat: teſticulos vero & vaſa ſeminaria, quæ in fœminis reperiuntur, nullum ad vſum affixiſſe naturam, ſed tantum ad ſimilitudinem quandam, veluti mammas viris, vt ſibi mutuo reſpondeant partes viriles ac muliebres. Argumenta, quibus conficitur ex fœmina ſemen non ſuppetere, huiuſmodi ſunt. Primum ſuperat in fœmina[g] ſanguis menſtruus, qui materia procreationis eſt: ergo non poteſt ſuperare ſemen; neque enim par eſt ex alimento vtili atque extremo vtrunque in fœmina redundare. Præterea cum fœmina vim habeat materiæ, neceſſe eſt careat effectrice; nequeunt enim ambæ in eodem verſari: deinde poſſet fœmina citra coniunctionem per ſe fœtum efficere, fruſtraque marem natura procreaſſet, ſi fœmina ſemen & ſanguinem contineret: tum etiam concipit interdum[h] mulier ſine voluptate; ergo etiam ſine ſemine, quod cum funditur, ſumma ſuauitate ſenſum titillat. Sæpe etiam mulier, cum humorem emittit ſemini ſimilem, non concipit. His accedit, quod ſi duo concurrerent ſemina, duo etiam ederentur partus diuerſi, vt ſcripſit Ariſtoteles[i] contra Empedoclem, qui progigni fœtum ſimul ex ſemine maris & fœminæ volebat. Poſtremo ſi fœmina ſemen præberet, inane[k] eſſet, fruſtraque à natura elaboratum, cum ad procreandum ſatis ſit ſemen maris, vt efficiens, & ſanguis menſtruus, vt materia.

B

Ex altera parte non deſunt Phyſici ſapientiſſimi, quibus videtur ex fœmina ſemen quoque ſuppetere neceſſarium ad procreandum: hos auctores habet Lucretius[l] cum ait:

Semper enim partus duplici de ſemine conſtat.

Eadem fuit[m] Hippocratis ſententia; docet enim, cum mulier conceptura eſt, retinere ſemen virile in vtero & miſcere cum ſuo: Empedocles[n] quoque ex permixtione virilis & muliebris ſeminis ita gigni fœtum exiſtimauit, vt aliæ partes crearentur ex virili, aliæ ex muliebri: Herophilus[o] gigni quidem à fœmina ſemen fatetur, inutile tamen, ita vt non retineatur in vtero, ſed effluat. Omnium tamen clariſſime[p] Galenus nobis patefecit & ſemen gigni à fœminis, & quale ſit, & quam vim habeat ad procreandum. Docuit igitur à fœmina ſemen proferri, ſed ob caloris inopiam non ita multum, non ita craſſum, non ita coctum, vt à viris; ſed paucum, tenue, crudum, & minus ad procreandum efficax, quàm

C

virile: non tamen inutile, cum pertineat ad conſtituendum fœtum, ad pruriginem & voluptatem in venereo complexu excitandam, ad alendum ſemen virile, quod par eſt potius ex ipſo nutriri, quàm ex ſanguine; eſt enim multo ſimilius, cumque frigidius, tenuius, & humidius ſit, maxime appoſitum eſt, quod in alimentum vertatur: pertinet[q] denique fœminæ ſemen ad inuolucra efficienda. Sed cum glandulæ collocatæ ad ceruicem veſicæ nonnihil quoque ipſæ ſeminis gignant, hoc, vt ante oſtenſum eſt, à mare in vterum vnà cum reliquo ſemine eiicitur, vtpote quod eandem afferat vtilitatem, quam ſemen muliebre: ſed quod ab eiuſmodi glandulis in muliere conficitur, inutile eſt procreationi, cum humidius, tenuius, & frigidius ſit, ita vt tantum valeat ad madefaciendum iter vrinæ, ad pruriginem & voluptatem veneream excitandam; ſed in concubitu, cum nihil ad fœtum conducat, effunditur. Argumenta, quibus à fœmina gigni ſemen Galenus confirmat, grauiſſima ſunt: primum autem illud eſt, quod mulieres interdum ſemen emittunt ex vtero, velut vidua illa, quam ipſe commemorat[r] ex vteri affectu penè ſuffocatam, ſed dein effuſo ſemine ab eiuſmodi affectu expeditam; neque obiici poteſt id non fuiſſe ſemen, ſed humorem tenuem atque inutilem, quem Ariſtoteles à vicinis partibus prodire vult, illis præſertim mulieribus, quæ albæ ſunt & molles, vtunturque cibis acrioribus: nam quod à Galeno deſcribitur ab illa vidua effuſum, non ex vicinis partibus, ſed ex vtero eiectum eſt, & propterea ipſam à grauiſſimis ſymptomatibus liberauit; multum etiam erat & craſſum, quod diutius retentum fuiſſet; nam alioquin muliebre ſemen tenue eſt: quamobrem mulier ſemen gignere

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euidenter deprehenditur. Humor verò, quem Ariſtoteles[ſ] ſcribit ex vicinis partibus emanantem effluere, eſt ille tenuis, quem diximus gigni à glandulis ad muliebris veſicæ ceruicem collocatis. Comprobat eandem ſententiam Galenus ſectione belluarum fœminarum,[t] quæ ante concubitum, multum continent eiuſmodi ſeminis in teſticulis, & vaſis ſeminariis, quæ natura non affixit, quemadmodum Athenæo placuit,[u] vt reſponderent muliebres partes virilibus, ſicuti mammas viris, vt reſponderent mulieribus viriles; ſiquidem in mammis virorum non reperitur lac, ſicut in teſticulis & vaſis ſeminariis mulierum ſemen copioſum. Certum etiam eſt Argumentum illud, quod Galenus ſumit à ſimilitudine filiorum, qui ſiue mares, ſiue fœminæ ſint, ſæpe referunt ſpeciem matris, id, quod referri ad ſanguinem non poteſt ab Ariſtotele,[x] qui terræ & ſanguini negat eſſe vim mouendi: ergo neceſſe eſt referri ad ſemen, idque à fœmina etiam ſuppeditari; quamquam ipſe hoc aliquo pacto fateatur, cum ſcribit debilitata vi ſeminis patris effingi ſpeciem matris; hoc minime ſequeretur, niſi mater quoque ſemen ſuppeditaret.

Satis igitur iam probatum eſt ex fœmina ſemen ſuppetere ad procreationem neceſſarium; nunc ſupereſt, vt diluantur rationes, quibus freti aduerſarii contrarium affirmabant.

Ad primam cum dicebatur non poſſe in fœmina dum ſuperat ex alimento vtili, & idcirco ſi ſup-

Gg 2 peditet,

a Ariſt. li. 4 de gen. ani. c. 1.
b Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. c. 19. & 20
c Ariſt. 4 li. de part. an.
d Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. c. ...
e Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. ani. c. 5
f Gal. ... de ſem. c. 1 & 4.
g Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. cap. 19.
h Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. c. 4.
i Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. an. c. 10
k Auerr. 2 collig. c. 10.
l ... li. 4.
m Hipp. in l. de ... & ... natura fœtus.
n Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 3.
o Gal. 2. de ſemine c. ...
p Gal. 14. de vſu p. ca. 7. 10. & 11.
q Gal. 1. de ſemine c. 7.
r Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 5. & 2. de ſemine c. ...
ſ Ariſt. li. 1. de Gener. anim. c. 19.
t Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 1.
u Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 1 & cap. 11.
x Ariſt. lib. 12. diuinorum ... 5.
y Ariſt. ... 4. de Gener. ani. c. 3.

pedìret, [illegible]em, non poſſe ex eadem & ſemen ſuppetere; [illegible]ndum eſt, quod tanquam con[illegible]ſum ſumunt, non poſſe in fœmina duplicem humorem ex alimento vtili redundare: quoniam ob inopiam caloris parum [illegible] ſumit, ita vt poſſit in ea ſimul & ſanguinis & ſeminis redundantia colligi.

At negandum etiam eſt id, quo ſecunda ratio nitebatur, non debere in eodem eſſe vim effectricem & materiam; videmus enim vtranque ineſſe in ſemine plantarum, & in ª quibuſdam etiam animalibus.

Ad Tertiam de conceptu ſine voluptate reſpondendum eſt, non propterea mulierem concipere abſque ſuo ſemine, ſed non ſentire prurigirem & voluptatem, vel quod ſenſus ſit hebes, vel quod canales relaxati, vnde ſine vllo conatu exit [illegible] quando autem ſuum ſemen extra vterum effundere videatur, cum tamen concipit, [illegible] licet, quod effunditur, non eſſe ſemen, ſed quoddam ſimile, profectum ex glandulis iuxta ceruicem veſicæ collocatis, & non ex vtero, quod cum minime ad procreationem conducat, expellitur. Verum neque propterea mulier concipiet ſine viro, quamuis ſemen ex ſe gignat, quod erat fundamentum quartæ rationis, quoniam illud ſemen minus fæcundum eſt, & potius efficiendi ſocium, quam efficiens. Quid quod nequeunt mulieres ᵇ ſine mare aliquid concipere, quemadmodum oua fœminæ aues; nam hæ ſicciores ſunt, ita vt materiam, quam habent, facile effingant, quod non euenit mulieribus, quæ humidæ ſunt, ita vt neque molam ᶜ ſine maris ſemine poſſint procreare.

Erat quinta ratio, non ſuppeditari ſemen etiam à fœmina; quia ex duplici ſemine duo diuerſi procrearentur; Cui reſpondendum eſt, id verum eſſe, ſi ſepararentur ſemina, & non miſcerentur inter ſe, vt contra Empedoclem ſcribit tam Ariſtoteles, ᵈ quam Galenus, ᵉ ſed permiſcetur vnum cum altero, ita vt ad vnum & idem efficiendum ᶠ conſpirent.

Diluitur denique poſtrema ratio, quæ monſtrabat inane futurum ſemen muliebre, cum ſufficiat ſanguis, quem ipſa præbet, ſimul cum ſemine virili: negandum enim eſt ſufficere hæc duo, ſed egere ſemen virile muliebri, a quo [illegible], temperetur & copioſius fiat. Perducta igitur iam ad exitum quæſtio eſt, an ſemen à fœmina quoque ſuppeditetur, quæ Phyſicos magis attingit, quam ᵍ Medicos, cum ad ſanitatem conſeruandam vel reſtituendam non multum interſit id noſſe. Conſtituamus igitur ex fœmina quoque ſemen ſuppetere ad procreationem neceſſarium. Si quis autem quærat, quæ ſit eius ſubſtantia, a quibus partibus emanet, quo loco conficiatur, quam facultatem habeat, reijciendus erit ad ea, quæ paulo ante dicta ſunt de ſemine virili; eadem enim pertinent ad muliebre, tantumque differunt inter ſe, quod hoc frigidius, humidius, ac tenuius eſt, minuſque ad progignendum efficax.

De Sanguine menſtruo. CAP VI.

Expoſita natura ſeminis, ſequitur ſanguis, quem ſola fœmina ad procreandum ſuppeditat, latine Menſtruum, græci [illegible] dicunt, quod ſingulis ʰ menſibus ea vtero fluat. Definitur autem ab Ariſtotele interdum ſemen non ⁱ purum, interdum ſemen non ᵏ coctum, & quod egeat coctione, quemadmodum ſuccus ˡ in fructibus acerbis. Reſpondet ergo ſemini, ſed caret facultate procreatrice, continet ᵐ tamen potentia partes omnes eius, à quo proficiſcitur. Itaque definitur ſanguis menſtruus, Semen non coctum, potentia continens partes omnes illius, à quo emanat: quæ definitio ſi pateſiat, perſpicua erit tota eius natura: perpendamus, quæ pro genere ac differentia in ea ponuntur. Pro genere eſt, ſemen non coctum, pro differentia verò, potentia continens omnes partes eius, à quo emanat. Quod ſpectat ad genus, cum ſanguis ſit ſemen non coctum, redundat ſimiliter atque ſemen ex alimento vtili, quo ſingulæ partes nutriuntur; ſed magis redundat ⁿ ſanguis in fœminis, quam ſemen in maribus; quoniam fœminæ frigidiores ſunt, & idcirco minus alimenti conſumunt, copioſiuſque in illis redundat vtilis humor; neque enim monſtrat hic caloris copiam, vt Parmenidi ᵒ placuit, qui multitudinem ſanguinis in muliere redundantis ad caloris copiam refert, cum ad inopiam ᵖ referenda ſit, ſiquidem fœminæ, quod maribus frigidiores ſint, minus concoquunt, & minus digerunt alimentum, & idcirco plus ſanguinis colligunt. Idem euenit etiam ob vitam, quam degunt, ᑫ otioſam; non tamen adeò frigidæ ʳ ſunt, vt non poſſint ſanguinem conficere, multũ enim conficiunt, ſed minus coctum; tantum autem contrahunt, vt nequeant ipſum cõſumere, ſed cogantur ea pellere ex venis vteri ſingulis ˢ menſibus atque hoc pacto fit menſtrua purgatio. Retinent tamẽ ipſum poſt conceptionem ad conſtituendum, alendum, atq; augendum fœtum, natura enim quod ſuperat, vbi poteſt, ad aliquẽ vſum accommodat, veluti propoſitum ſanguinem ad procreandum in his, quæ iam conceperunt, & ad lactis materiam, quo alatur infans, cum primum in lucem editur quo fit, vt neq; prægnantibus neq; lactantibus ᵗ menſtrua reſpondeant; Non tamen ſuperat in omniũ animalium fœminis adeo ſanguis, vt ſingulis menſibus expellendus ſit, neq; enim in his, quæ ᵘ edunt oua, ſed tantum in parientibus animalibus; inter has autem maximè eo abundat mulier, ˣ quæ multo calidior eſt & humidior, quàm aliorum animaliũ fœminæ. Ex mulieribus illæ, quæ ſicciores ſunt & magis viriles, minus ſanguinis contrahunt, quam vt extra vterum cogantur ipſum expellere, quamuis tantum contrahere poſſint, vt fœtui ſufficiat; at cum mulieribus abundet ſanguis ex alimento vtili non ſecus ac viris ſemen, non mirum, ſi eadem ʸ ætate incipit & eadem ferè finitur vtriuſque redundantia: erumpunt ᶻ enim menſtrua decimoquarto anno, quo tempore etiam gignitur ſemen; menſtrua tamen perſeuerant vſque ad quadrageſimum annum, aut ſummum vſque ad quinquageſimum: ſed viris nonnullis ſemen vſque ad ſeptuageſimum annum gignitur. Accidunt etiam ſimiles mutationes ferè ª mulieribus, cum incipiunt menſtrua effundere, quæ viris cum ſemen: nam vtriſque mutatur vox, vtriſque ſuperuenit pubertas, vtriſque intumeſcunt partes quædam, ſic viris teſticuli, mulieribus mammæ attolluntur; vt vero non fundunt ſemen à pueris, neque a valde ſenibus: ita etiam ſanguis menſtruus à mulieribus, neque prima neque vltima ætate, quod in illa vertatur ſanguis in corporis incrementum, in hac non tantum eius conficiatur, vt ſuperare poſſit: ex quo colligitur ſanguinem menſtruum perinde ac ſemen id eſſe, quod

redun- at

ª Ariſt. 4. de gene an. c. 10. & Gal. 2. de ſemi. c. 4.
ᵇ Gal. 2. de ſemi. c. 4.
ᶜ Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
ᵈ Ariſt. li. 1. de gener anim c. 2[illegible].
ᵉ Gal. [illegible] de ſemine [illegible]
ᶠ Gal. 14. de vſu par. [illegible]
ᵍ Ariſt. li. 2. [illegible] ſ. 21. tr. 1. c. 2.
ʰ Ariſt. li. 4. de gener. an. c. 2.
ⁱ Ariſt. 2. de gen. an c. 3.
ᵏ Ariſt. 4. de gen. an c. [illegible]
ˡ Ariſt. 1 de gener an. c. 20.
ᵐ Ariſt. 2. de gen. an. c. 4.
ⁿ Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. an. c. 19. & 4. de gen. an. c. 1.
ᵒ Ariſt. li. 1. de Partib. an c 2.
ᵖ Ariſt. lib. 1 de genera. anı. c. 19.
ᑫ Galen de vena ſect. contra Eraſiſtratum c.
ʳ Gal libro 14 de vſu par. c. [illegible]
ˢ Ariſt. li. 2. de genera. ani c. 4.
ᵗ Galen 14. de vſu par. c 8.
ᵘ Ariſt. li 1. de genera. anim c. 19.
ˣ Ariſt. li. 2. de gen an. c 4 & li 4. de gener an. c. 7.
ʸ Ariſt li 2. de genera. anim [illegible] 9.
ᶻ Ariſt. [illegible] 7. de hiſt. ani. cap 1.
ª [illegible] li. 4. de [illegible] an. cap 8.

A redundat ex alimento vtili. Confirmat hoc vtilitas, quæ ſequitur ex menſtrua purgatione moderata, & noxa, quæ ex immoderata: docet enim Hippocrates tàm ex retentione, quàm ex immodico fluxu[a] menſtruorum lædi mulierem. Magnum etiam eiuſdem rei ſignum eſt, quod copioſius fluunt menſtrua calidioribus, humidioribus atque ocioſis, quam frigidioribus, ſiccioribus & exercitatis: tum flante auſtro,[b] quam aquilone; adde, quod fœminæ omnium animalium, quibus ſanguis adeò redundat, vt ex vtero e[c]pellatur, minores[d] ſunt, quam mares: magis autem augentur illæ fœminæ, quæ ſanguinem non eiiciunt, quod retentus vertatur in incrementum corporis. His ita conſtitutis de ſanguine menſtruo fœminarum, quod ſit redundantia alimenti vtilis, proximum eſt, vt qualis ſit, explicemus. Cum vita noſtra calore & humore contineatur, neceſſe eſt in ſemine & ſanguine, quæ ſunt eius initia, excedere calidum & humidum, quamuis in vtroque omnia quatuor reperiantur: ſuperat tamen aer & aqua, licet ſanguis, ſi cum ſemine conferatur, plus terræ participet, præſertim ille,[f] qui fibris diſtinguitur; verumtamen ipſe quoque[g] humidior eſt.

Eſt autem menſtruus ſanguis, ex quo gignimur, non purus aut ſeparatus à pituita & vtraque bile, ſed mixtus cum ipſis, diciturque moderatus, cum iuſtam[h] vniuſcuiuſque ſucci portionem retinet: conſtamus enim ex quatuor elementis, & ideo ex[i] quatuor ſuccis, quæ ſunt elementa animalium ſanguine præditorum. Quare cum[k] Ariſtoteles nos gigni ex ſolo ſanguine voluit, non ſignificauit ſanguinem ſeparatum, ſed mixtum cum aliis ſuccis, qui ad omnes partes gignendas accommodantur, ad quaſdam tamen magis, ad quaſdam minus. Ex hoc ſanguine attrahitur à ſemine in vtero[l] ille, qui magis appoſitus eſt ad procreandum, nutriri enim hunc antea monſtrauimus ex ſanguine dulciſſimo, adeò vt ille, qui reſtat,[m] ſalſus ſit & coctu difficilior; quamuis ergo contineatur quatuor elementis, ſeu
B quatuor ſuccis ſanguis, ex quo fœtus conſtituitur; magis tamen coctus eſt, magis dulcis, magis tenuis, magis plenus ſpirituum, quam ille, qui relinquitur; ſic enim facilius diſtribuitur per ſubſtantiam ſeminis, quæ glutinoſa eſt: tantus verò attrahitur, quantus ſatis ſit fœtui procreando; paucus[n] enim non ſufficit, nimis multus obruit ſeminis vim, quæ ſine ſanguine[o] otioſa eſſet. Locus, vnde hic ſanguis tranſmittitur ad vteri vaſa, eſt vniuerſum corpus, non tamen neceſſarium eſt à quauis parte ipſum emanare, quemadmodum nec ſemen, ſed in quacunque redundat, inde fluere[p] ad vterum, quem natura partim ad conſeruationem corporis muliebris, partim ad procreationem fœtus ſpectans, idoneum fecit, qui exciperet ſanguinem in aliis partibus redundantem. Maximè autem redundare ſolet in magnis vaſis, in vena caua & arteria magna, vnde canales deriuantur ad vterum, in quo diuiduntur in plurimas quidem venas vena, in plurimas arterias arteria, ex quibus conceptum ſemen allicit ſanguinem.

Iudicauit autem Galenus[q] hunc ſanguinem non attrahi ab vtero, quemadmodum attrahitur à mammis ille, qui conuertitur in lac, ſed ad ipſum tranſmitti à partibus ſuperioribus; poteſt tamen & tranſmitti ad vtraſque partes & ab vtriſque allici. Magis autem probabile eſt ad vterum tranſmitti, qui imbecillior eſt, & in loco inferiori, vbi exitum habet tantum ſanguinis, quàm attrahi: contra à mammis, quæ ſuperiori loco ſunt, & minus paratum exitum habent, magis credendum eſt attrahi, quàm
C ad eaſdem ſanguinem tranſmitti, præſertim cum tenuis ſit atque elaboratus & purus, non crudus, craſſior atque impurus, veluti menſtruus.

Sed ſatis de materia ſanguinis, qua pro genere vſi ſumus in definitione: pergamus ad facultatem, quam habet, quam pro differentia ſumpſimus: habere igitur diximus ſanguinem potentia[r] partes omnes eius, à quo emanat; fiunt enim proximè ex eo partes non veræ ſolidæ: Illæ, quæ veræ ſolidæ ſunt, quamuis primum fiant ex ſemine; aluntur tamen & augentur in vtero ex ſanguine, qui conuertitur in ſubſtantiam ſeminis. Ex puriore ſanguine fiunt nobiliores partes, ex minus puro minus nobiles: natura enim vt ſapiens paterfamilias ſiligineum panem diſtribuit liberis, ſecundarium ſeruis, furfurem iumentis; præſtantiori ſanguine vtitur ad nobiliores partes, minus præſtanti ad viliores. In ſanguine igitur inſunt potentia partes omnes, à quibus manat, nempe hominis, & non tantum fœminæ, à qua ſuppeditatur, ſed etiam maris: nam vtriuſque diſcrimen, vt ante oſtenſum eſt, non facit diuerſam ſpeciem, cum referatur ad materiam & non ad formam. Habet igitur ſanguis potentiam accipiendi ſpeciem partium eius, à quo emanat; nullam tamen vim efficiendi, ſi credimus Ariſtoteli. nam Galenus[ſ] quamuis propriam & principalem vim ſanguinis ad materiam ſpectare dicat, vult tamen ipſum nonnihil conferre ad efficiendum, ſicuti ſemen, cuius præcipuè eſt effectrix facultas: ſuppeditare quoque materiam, maximeque appoſitum eſſe, cum glutinoſum albumque ſit & inhæreſcat, ad procreationem partium verè ſolidarum. Quod verò ſanguini inſit aliqua facultas efficiendi, probatur à Galeno
D ſimilitudine ſexus; quoniam vbi commiſcentur diuerſæ ſpeciei animalia, id quod gignitur, matris ſpeciem repræſentat, quod fatetur etiam Ariſtoteles;[t] quam ſimilitudinem non poteſt referre ad ſemen, quod negauit eſſe in fœminis, ita vt cogatur illam referre ad ſanguinem, quem[u] tamen dixit non habere vim mouendi, ſicuti neque terram, cum eam voluerit eſſe ſeminis duntaxat: quid quod terra etiam mutat[x] ſtirpes ita, vt peregrinæ tertio ſatu fiant propriæ illius loci? Sanguis igitur aliquid efficit, cum conferat ad ſimilitudinem ſpeciei.

Ex tribus, quibus contineri procreationem diximus, duo hactenus explicata ſunt, à quo videlicet, & ex quo fit, mas nimirum & fœmina, ſemen & ſanguis: ſupereſt tertium, id ſcilicet, quod procreatur, hoc quale ſit, nunc ſubiicere oportet.

De eo, quod procreatur. Cap. VII.

Merito à Zenone dicta eſt natura non ſolum Artificioſa ſed plane artifex, cum prouida & conſultrix ſit oportunitatum vtilitatumque omnium; hoc in animalium fabrica, vt ſi in alia re vlla deprehenditur, in quibus procreandis trium habuiſſe rationem videtur, vt conſtitueret ſimile, vt compararet, per quæ conſtitui poſſet, vt præſto eſſet, vnde ſtatim in lucem editum ſuſtineret; quæ tria ſi expoſuerimus,

a Hipp. 5. aphor. 1
b Ariſt li. 7. hiſt. anim. c. 2.
c Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. an. cap. 2.
d Ariſt. 1. de gen. an. c. 19.
e Gal. 1. de tu. vale. c. 2.
f Ariſt. 4. meteor. c. 10.
g Gal. 1 de tu. val. ca 2.
h Gal. 1 de nat. huma. com 18. & 20.
i Gal. 2. de elemen. c 5.
k Ariſt. l. 1. de Generat. anim. c. 18.
l Gal. 2. de nat. fa c. 3.
m Ariſt. li. 4. de Gen. anim. c 8.
n Ariſt li. 1. de Gen anim c 19.
o Ariſt li. 2. de Gen an. c 3
p Ariſt. l. 2. de Gen. an. c 4. & Gal. 2. de ſemine c. 5.
q Galen. 5. ſimplic. c. 21
r Ariſto. l. 2. de Gen an. c. 3. & 4.
ſ Gal. 2. de ſemine. ca. 2. & 14. de vſu par. c. 7.
t Ariſt. li 2. de Gen an. c. 4.
u Ariſt. 12 diuinorum tex 30
x Theophr. li. 8. de hiſt. ſtirp c. 5. & 4. li de cau. ſtirpium. c. 1

A dum e[illegible] in [illegible], veluti pulmo: quid quod iam natis non ſtatim omnes partes vtiles ſunt, aut ſuo mu[illegible] e fungi poſſunt, ſed proceſſu ætatis, quemadmodum genitales? at nihilominus illæ prius effinguntur à natura, quæ aliquo pacto debent ad procreationem aliarum accommodari. Reprehenditur ab Ariſt. Democritus, qui primo procreari credidit partes externas, fortaſſe, quod magis vicinæ ſunt venis & arteriis vteri, vnde ſanguinem & ſpiritum primæ excipiant; cenſet autem Ariſtoteles inter omnes partes tam ſimplices, quam diſſimiles, cor primum gigni ipſius fœtus, a quo cæteræ partes gubernentur: neque enim gubernari poſſunt a corde parentum, à quo fœtus ſeparatus eſt. Cor igitur cum ſit præcipua pars, à qua gubernatur animal, primum gigni voluit, quod & poſtremum deficere ait, cum animal moritur, neque generari cenſet ex externo alimento, ſed ex interno, quod[b] reſpondet lacteo humori, ex quo ſtirpium ſemen alitur: at cum cor iam genitum eſt, tunc exiſtimat attrahere alimentum externum ab vtero, ex quo cæteræ partes conſtituantur: huic ſententiæ ſubſcribit[c] Auicenna; tradit enim inuolucrum cordis ſtatim fieri a ſpiritu, qui in ſemine ſpumam mouens, ſecedit ad altiores partes, ita vt prius fiat cor, quam iecur, quod prius opus ſit perſpiratu, quam alimento. Galen.[d] tamen fœtum exiſtimans primum degere vitam ſtirpis, quemadmodum & [e] Ariſtot. placuit, indicauit ipſum principio non egere perſpiratu à corde, ſed ſatis refrigerari ab alimento, quemadmodum ſtirpes: quamobrem primo effingi iecur dixit, cuius ſubſtantia venis inhæreſcit: hæ autem ex ſemine fiunt in duas partes diſtinctæ: veluti in radices & ramos; quemadmodum ſtirpes, cum pri-

B mum ex ſemine oriuntur: procreato iecinore cum venis procreari cor voluit vna[f] cum Arteriis, poſtea verò cerebrum: neque enim opus eſt fœtui in vtero ſenſu aut motu, qui à cerebro proficiſcitur, atque idcirco id gignitur poſt iecur & cor, ex ſemine[g] tamen, non ex ſanguine, vt illa: cum ipſo autem gignuntur nerui & medulla. Sed omiſſo cerebro, quod poſt iecur & cor gignitur, vel proxime poſt cor, vt voluit Ariſtot. ſenſu deprehendi non ſatis poteſt, gignatur ne prius iecur, an cor, idque rubrum, quod in abortu ſex dierum, deſcripto ab Hippoc. intus in ſubſtantia ſeminis apparebat, iecur ne fuerit, an cor, ſolus, inquit Gal.[i] ſummus Opifex id nouit, neque valet, ſi quid prius appareat, id propterea prius formari, quia poteſt principale aliquid prius effictum ob paruitatem latere; ſi fiat abortus primo menſe, res deprehendi non poteſt, poſt triginta dies reperiuntur tria[k] principia in eo vicina, cerebrum, cor, iecur: ſed cerebrum ſublimius ſe oſtendit, cor medium, iecur interius; videtur tamen, vt diximus, fieri primum cor, deinde iecur, poſtremo cerebrum. Diſtinguitur[l] tota formatio fœtus in quatuor tempora: primum trahitur vſque ad ſextum diem, quo fœtus adhuc retinet formam & nomen ſeminis, diciturque ab Hippocrate[m] γονὴ, vbi deſcribit abortum ſex dierum, in quo ſemen obductum erat membrana, cuiuſmodi eſt illa, quæ ſub duriori teſta ouum complectitur, apparebatque in ea membrana incluſus humor pellucidus, & in eo rubrum ac rotundum quiddam; diſtinguebatur eadem membrana fibris quibuſdam albis, craſſis ſanie craſſa, ac rubra obductis: circa ipſam quoque extrinſecus erant cruenti liuores, & in eorum medio cruentum quoddam, quod videbatur vm-

C bilicus, per quem fœtus reſpirat. Secundum tempus ſtatuunt illud, quo fœtus ſanguine repletus eſt, & tria principia, cor, cerebrum, & iecur, nondum bene diſtincta ſunt, ſed adhuc informia: ſubſtantia verò videtur eſſe carnis & non amplius ſeminis, quamobrem non dicitur tunc γονὴ, ſed[n] Κύημα, fiunt hæc primis duobus menſibus. Tertium tempus[o] eſt, cum diſtincta ſe oſtendunt cerebrum, cor, & iecur; reliquarum verò partium conſpiciuntur, veluti lineamenta, nominaturque fœtus tunc ἔμβρυον, manet hoc à ſecundo menſe ad ſeptimum, nam ſeptimo membra, vt brachia & crura iam diſtincta & abſoluta cernuntur, palpitareque incipit fœtus ac m[illegible], neque amplius degit vitam plantæ, ſed animalis, nominaturque ab Hippoc.[p] παιδίον, hoc eſt, puer. Scire tamen licet omnia tardius effingi atque apparere in fœtu fœminæ, quam maris: calor enim copioſior[q] in mare celerius concoquit ac diſtinguit partes: poſt[r] conceptionem diutius ignoratur, mas ne ſit, an fœmina, quod conceptum eſt, deprehenditur[ſ] tamen mas poſt triginta dies, fœmina poſt quadraginta; eadem verò cauſa,[t] ob quam partes fœminæ intus deſident, efficit etiam, vt tardius diſtinguantur, nimirum inopia caloris, ob quam tardius etiam paritur fœmina, & plerunque decimo menſe: vbi tamen in lucem edita eſt, celerius[u] creſcit celerius viget, celerius ſeneſcit, præ ertim vbi plures peperit, eſt enim[x] imbecillior, & ideo minus diu viuit, celerius ſeneſcit: & quia humidior ac mollior eſt, ideo citius augetur, & ad ſuum incrementum peruenit, quod non magnum eſt, cum orta eſt. Hic igitur eſt naturæ progreſſus in procreando fœtu. Reuertamur ad ea, quæ natura molitur, vt poſſet fœtum effingere, nempe ad in-

D uolucra, ligamenta, canales, receptacula, quibus eget: Inuolucra igitur, quæ tegunt ac muniunt fœtum tria ſunt; primum, quod craſſius eſt, non circundat illum totum, ſicut reliqua duo, quæ ex tenui membrana conſtant, ſed numero compenſatur tenuitas à natura in inuolucris, non ſecus, quam ſoleat fieri ab arte in veſtibus contextis, quibus homines veſtiuntur: Non fecit autem vnam craſſam membranam, quæ totum fœtum obuoluat, ne locum reddat anguſtiorem, neve renitens non abrumpatur in partu cũ opus eſt; ex tribus inuolucris extimum græcè appellatur[z] χορίον, medium ἀλλαντοειδὴς, intimum ἀμνίον, latini[a] omnia tria Secundas appellant, quod ſecundo edantur; nam primo editur infans. Chorion definitur à Gal.[b] multarum venarum & arteriarum contextus, interualla habens membranis obobducta; comprehendi enim voluit[c] plurimas venas atq; arterias, quibus continetur: ſibi mutuo propinquis, cõtinua quadam ac tenui membrana duplici, ſic vt illæ inter vtranq; collocatæ, vndiq; obuoluantur atq; inter ſe alligentur; Cenſet[d] autẽ ſemen, cũ ab vtero primum concipitur, ſi paucũ ſit, humidum ac tenue, diſrumpi, ita vt minime valeat ad procreandũ, ſin craſſum, multũ, ac glutinoſum, continuum manere ac diſtendi, & vtero inhæreſcens degenerare in membranã, idemq; illi euenire, quod liquidæ polti, quæ in lato inſtrumento æneo cõuertitur in cruſtulã: at ſeparantur hæc facile ab eiuſmodi inſtrumento, ſicuti & Chorion a reliquis partibus vteri, quas attingit, exceptis[e] capitibus venarũ atq; arteriarum: comparat autem Chorion tum Hippoc.[f] in abortu ſex dierum, quam Ariſt.[g] membranæ illi, quæ ſub duriori teſta ouum complectitur, indureſcit autem proceſſu temporis & ad perfectam du-

a Ariſt. 2. de gen. ani. c. 4.
Ariſt. 2. de gener. ani.
[illegible] li. 3.
b Gal. de [illegible]
c [illegible] de ſemine c. 8.
Ariſt. 2. de gen. an. c. 3.
d Galen. de form. fœtu c. 3.
e [illegible]
g Gal. 1. de ſemi. c. 8.
h Hip. li. de nat. [illegible]
i Gal. de form. fœtus c. 3.
k Gal. 2. li. de ſemi. [illegible]
l Gal. de ſemi. c. 9.
m Hip. in li. de nat. in-fant.
n [illegible]
o Gal. 1. de ſemi. c. 9.
p Hip. li. de nat. pueri.
q Ariſt. lib. 4. de Gen. an. c. 6.
r Gal. 3. 14. de vſu p. c.
ſ Ariſt. li. de hiſt. ani.
t Gal. 2. de ſem. c. [illegible]
u [illegible] li. 14. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
x Ariſt. li. de hiſt. ani. c. 3.
y Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4.
z Gal. 1. lib. de ſem. c. [illegible] & li. de vul. na. diſſ. 7.
a Celſ. li. 5. c. 25.
b Gal. li. de fœt. ven. ca. pit. 10
c [illegible] 14. de vſu par. c. 4. & 5.
d Gal. 1. lib. de ſem. c. 4.
e Gal. 1. lib. de ſem.
f Hip. li. de nat. pueri.
g Ariſt. lib. [illegible] de hiſt. an. 7

a Gal. 15. de vſu par. c. 5.
b Gal. li. de diſſect. vteri c. 10.
c Hipp. 5. aphor. 45.
d Gal. li. 2. de ſem. c. 6. & 9.
e Gal. li. 15. de vſu par. c. 4. & 5.

ritiem peruenit: quæ verò cum vtero agglutinatur, hoc eſt, ad capita venarũ atq; arteriarum [a] vtero alligat, neq; enim alibi aut per aliud nectitur, quam per vaſa, [b] quibus cohæreſcit.) Abru[illegible] interdum eiuſmodi nexus, veluti cum capita venarum & arteriarum, quæ Hipp. [c] nominat [illegible] muci plena ſunt, atq; idcirco imbecilla: perforatur autem chorion, vbi cum vaſis vteri coaleſcit, [illegible] fluente ſanguine ac ſpiritu, qui intro penetrans, interiores partes ſeminis permeat, atq; hoc pacto ve-nas & arterias efficit, quæ vna cum ore a capite vaſis vteri incipiente, ſeruantur apertæ [d] ab eodem ſan-guine ac ſpiritu aſſiduè permeante. Reſpondent autem venæ [e] chorii, venis vteri, arteriæ arteriis, ita vt totidem ſint in vtroq; quæ tam multæ ſunt, vt innumerabiles videantur: omnes tamen rediguntur ad quatuor, arteriæ ad duas arterias, venæ ad duas venas, vt oſtendemus cum vmbilicum & eius vaſa per-ſequemur. Ex quo patet Galenum voluiſſe chorion eſſe extimum fœtus inuolucrum, conſtareque ex plurimis venis atq; arteriis, comprehenſis inter duplicem membranam ex ſemine, & tuſtularum modo factam, ſpectareque & ad tegendum fœtum, & ad alligandum cum vtero. At de chorio non conuenit Gal. cum Ariſt. neq; cum noſtri ſeculi Medicis, ſiquidem Ariſt. voluit chorion fieri ex ſanguine vi ſe-minis coacto, quemadmodum cogitur lac, vi coaguli, ſeparata parte aquoſa & magis terrena, non ex ſemine, vt Gal. ſed ante oſtenſum eſt, ſemen materiam quoq; ſuppeditare, ita vt membranæ ex eo fiant & non ex ſanguine: At longe magis à Galeni, & ſimul etiam ab Ariſt. ſententia diſſentiunt, qui nunc Anatomen profitentur, obſeruarunt enim extimum fœtus inuolucrum nõ eſſe membranam, ſed ſub-ſtantiam quandam carnoſam, neq; totum fœtum circundare, ſed aliquas partes duntaxat. cenſent au-tem cum ſemen in vterum incidit, occurrere ſanguini influenti ex capitibus venarum & arteriarum patefactis, quæ cum proxima ſint, conſtituant carnoſam molem iam dictam, raram, nigriore ſanguine refertam inſtar lienis aut colis, craſſam, ita vt ferè duorum digitorum latitudinem æquet, contentam plurimis venis atq; arteriis, quæ ad duas venas & duas arterias vmbilici rediguntur. Figura huius molis ferè rotunda eſt, quamuis nonnulli faſciæ ſimilem, vel circundanti ventrem totum, vt in canibus de-prehenditur: vel in longitudinem porrectæ per ventrem fœtus, quemadmodum in bobus, decepti po-fuerint, nam qui animaduerunt muliebres partus, non veluti faſciam, ſed ferè rotundam ipſam depre-hendunt & planam, ita vt placentam referat, & propterea ab aliquibus placenta nominetur: vndiq; au-tem circumdatur tenui membrana, accipitq; eiuſmodi figuram ab vtero, cum quo iungitur, partim ad fundum, partim qua ſpectat abdomen. Præcipuam vtilitatẽ quam affert carnoſa hæc moles, eſſe volunt coctionem ſanguinis, qui ex venis vteri quotidie ad ipſam influit, qui vel cũ non totus idoneus ſit fœtui, ab eiuſmodi carne retinente veluti eius fæcem, magis concoquitur, & purior redditur, & ex ſubſtantia ipſius rara, quaſi à radicibus attrahitur a venis & arteriis in ea collocatis: ex eo autem, qui reſtat, craſſus ac niger, alitur ipſa, atq; augetur; vt autem a venis in exiles partes diuiſis, attrahitur ex ſubſtãtia hac rara ſanguis, ita etiam ab arteriis ex eadem vna ſpiritus, qui per vmbilici vaſa fertur ad fœtum: At negant ca-pita venarum & arteriarum huius carnoſæ ſubſtantiæ attingere capita venarum & arteriarũ vteri, aut cum ipſis aliquo pacto coaleſcere, vel ex ipſis ſanguinem aut ſpiritum allicere, quod interiecta ſit inter hæc & illa vaſorum capita externa ſuperficies carnoſæ molis, quod non tantum ſe comperiſſe aiunt ſe-ctione, ſed eo etiam argumento probant, quod longe plures ſint hæ radices venarum & arteriarum in carnoſa mole, quam capita venarum & arteriarum in vtero, nec poſſint ſingula ſingulis reſpondere: addunt præterea, ſi coaleſcerent capita vaſorum carnoſæ molis cum capitibus vaſorum vteri, fore, vt in partu cum dolore & grauiſſimo ſanguinis fluxu abrumperentur, valdeque periclitarentur puerperæ; quamobrem volunt vaſa huius carnoſæ molis non oriri ex vtero, ſed ex fœtu, & ad ipſam molem ter-minari. Hæc, quæ dicunt, neque nihil neque omnia ſunt, vt inquit Terentianus ille Mitio: illud enim vere ab ipſis dicitur, quod extimum hoc inuolucrum non complectitur totum fœtum, neque tenui membrana continetur, vt putauit Galenus deceptus fortaſſe velamentis, quæ in fœtu belluarum ob-ſeruauerat, ſed carnoſa quædam moles eſt rotunda, quæ à priori parte fœtus ad vmbilicum nectitur, quæ ſolummodo tegit reliqua duo inuolucra vna cum fœtu; Subſtantia ergo figura, & ſitus carnoſæ molis eſt, qualem deſcribunt, cuius fortaſſe initium intellexit Hipp. cum in natura ſex dierum, inquit, [extrinſecus apparebant circa membranas liuores cruenti, & vaſa obducta ſanie craſſa, tenui, rubra.]

f Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 4.

Gal. [f] verò eandem in belluarum ſalientium, vt caprarum & ceruarum fœtu animaduertit, quem ſcri-pſit necti cum vtero per carnem quoque glutinoſam, & quaſi adipem, niſi hoc ad quaſdam partes ſe-cundi inuolucri referatur. At non concedendum eſt, quod ſcribunt de venarum & arteriarum huius molis fine, qui nõ coaleſcat cum fine vaſorum vteri, neq; id, quod exiſtimant de vtilitate eiuſmodi ſub-ſtantiæ aut de ortu ex ſanguine influente, & non attracto; Vaſa enim, quæ ſunt veluti radices venarum & arteriarum vmbilici, neceſſe eſt coniungantur cum capitibus venarum & arteriarum vteri, vnde at-trahant venæ ſanguinem rubrũ, arteriæ ſubflauum vna cum ſpiritu. Quod ſi non apparent coniunctæ id euenit ob exiguitatem; adeo enim exilia ſunt earum capita, vt nequeant euidenter ſe oſtendere: neq; obſtat, quod plures veluti radices appareant in carnoſa mole, quam in vtero; quia in hoc exhauriuntur, in illa implentur; quod ſi ob inopiam ſanguinis ad vterum tranſmiſſi vaſa eius plurimum diſtendan-tur, ita ſe mutuo contingent, vt minime diſtingui poſſint, id quod vſuuenit in lippitudine venis il[illegible], quæ ad album oculi pertinent, diſtentæ enim adeo ſe contingunt, vt diſtingui non poſſint, ſed rubram quandam carnem repræſentent; ob eandem cauſam veriſimile eſt, non poſſe deprehendi in interno ſi-nu vteri tot vaſa, quot apparent in interna ſuperficie carnoſæ molis: ob eandem etiam cauſam non diſcernuntur in exteriori eius ſuperficie vaſorum capita, per quæ cum vtero nectitur; nam ne[illegible] ne-ceſſe eſt, quemadmodum diximus. Quod ſpectat ad dolorem & fluxum ſanguinis, quo per[illegible]itatu-ram puerperam exiſtimant, reſpondendum eſt dolorem ſequi grauem, non tamen tantum, vt parien-tem conficiat, cum carnoſa illa moles vna cum neruis & arteriis, quas continet, ſenſus [illegible] expers: ne-que enim fœtus ab vtero vt venas & arterias, ita neruos [g] accipit, per quos ſpiritum animalem & ſentiendi vim habeat, ſed nec [h] venæ etiam ipſæ aut arteriæ ſenſu præditæ ſunt, niſi vbi cum venis iunguntur:

g Gal. 6. de plac. c. 6.
h Gal. li. 16. de vſu par. c. 12.

A iunguntur, quamobrem ex parte vaſorum carnoſæ molis cum diuelluntur ab vtero, non excitatur dolor; adde quod matur[illegible] partu[illegible] idem euenit, quod maturis fructibus, qui ab arboribus facile reſol-uuntur, & paruo negotio [illegible] luunt. Sanguis verò cum ſeparatur ab vtero carnoſa moles, neque ipſe tantus effluit, vt mulieris vires conuellat, cum parua admodum ſint illa vaſorum vteri extrema, comque capita, vt diximus, vaſorum carnoſæ molis ſine magna violentia reſoluantur, reſolutaque partim per ſe contrahuntur, vt venæ & arteriæ, quæ tranſuerſæ in fluxu ſanguinis à Medico præciduntur, partim ſubeunte [a] frigore externo, [illegible] os vteri apertum in partu. Vtilitas, quam dicunt afferre carnoſam molem, concoquendo ſanguinem attrahendum à radicibus vaſorum vmbilici, commentitia eſt; nam neque eget ille ſanguis alia coctione, quam quæ fit à vaſis, per quæ allicitur, & à ſemine ac partibus, in quas mutatur, ſatis enim ab his coniicitur, neque poteſt caro flaccida, ſtatim ex ſanguine vi ſeminis genita, inſignem habere vim concoquendi, ſicut viſcera fœtus. Sanguis autem, qui in eius cauernis repe[illegible]tur, partim eius eſt alimentum, partim fex alimenti, velut ille, qui verſatur in ſubſtantia lienis, a[illegible], neque hauritur à venis & arteriis, quæ non hauriunt propinque ex eodem fonte confuſum & permixtum ſanguinem ac ſpiritum, ſed ex alio ſanguinem rubrum, ac minus tenuem, ex alio tenniorem, ſubflauum, & cum multo ſpiritu mixtum. Quamobrem ſtatuere oportet, capita vaſorum carnoſæ molis coniungi cum capitibus vaſorum vteri, ita vt venæ reſpondeant venis, arteriæ arteriis, vt tàm hæ, quàm illæ alliciant, quod ſibi commodum eſt, & non quod alienum; quamuis enim aperiantur in

B conceptione vaſa vteri, & aperta ſeruentur, teſte [b] Galen. ſanguis, quem ab illis accipit ſemen & fœtus, non tranſmittitur, ſed attrahitur, qualis [c] & quantus conuenit; eo autem ſpectat moles carnoſa, quo Gal. [d] ſpectare chorion primum inuolucrum dixit, vt contineat vaſa vmbilici diuiſa in partes exiles, & vt per has fœtus ſpiritum & ſanguinem ex vtero alliciat, atque ipſi alligetur: eandem igitur vim habet carnoſa moles in humano fœtu, quam in fœtu quarundam belluarum habet chorion, quo nomine appellatur in cerebro tenuis membrana proxime ipſum complectens, quod plurimis venis atque arteriis diſtinguatur.

Secundum inuolucrum non vnam partem tantum, ſed totum fœtum circundat, neque conſtat ex carne, ſed ex membrana, vtpote quod non gignitur ex ſanguine, ſed ex ſemine: videtur autem hoc eſſe velamentum illud, quod Hip.[e] & Ariſt.[f] comparat membranæ ſub teſta ouum complectenti. Illa vero membrana, quam Gal.[g] vocat ἀλλαντοειδῆ, à ſimilitudine inteſtini ſanguine infarcti, quamue ponit pro ſecundo inuolucro, non repetitur in humano fœtu, ſed in bubulo; quam intuitus Galenus credidit ſimiliter ſe habere. neque obuoluere partes omnes fœtus, ſed prominentiores duntaxat, veluti caput, clunes, pedes. At [illegible] conſtat in humano fœtu inuolucrum carnoſæ moli proximum circundare vniuerſum fœtum & non inteſtini infarcti, ſed veſicæ ſubſtantiam & figuram referre. Exiſtimauit etiam Galenus ſecundum inuolucrum, quod deſcripſit, ortum eſſe à ſemine muliebri ad cornua [h] vteri fuſo, tenue, ac plurimum aquoſi humoris continens, atque idcirco dixit ipſum tenuius eſ-

C ſe, quàm tertium & minus latum. ſed contra latius eſt, cum complectatur intus tertium totum vna cum fœtu, & [illegible] eſt, & durius, quam ipſum ſit, vt quod non gignatur ex ſemine muliebri tantum, ſed etiam ex viri[illegible]. Alligatur autem moli carnoſæ ad vmbilicum duntaxat, vnde paruulas venas & arterias accipit, qu[illegible] inoſtineatur: ab interna vero parte leue eſt & lubricum verſus tertium inuolucrum, cum quo [illegible] ad vmbilicum alligatur duntaxat; illa autem poſterior pars huius inuolucri, quæ vltra molem carnoſam [illegible] vteri cornibus nectitur. Vtilitas huius inuolucri non ſolum ad tegendum & nectendum fœtum cum vtero pertinet, ſed etiam ad [i] continendam vrinam, quæ quotidie funditur à fœtu vſque ad partum; hæc enim cum acris ſit, ſi primum inuolucrum attingeret, eius vaſa ac ſubſtantiam læderet, ſicuti læderet etiam fœtum, ſi proxime illum perfunderet, quod non facit ſudor, & propterea retinetur in tertio inuolucro iuxta ipſum, ſed vrina in hoc ſecundo, ad quod fertur per canalem, [k] qui quaſi in veſicam quandam degenerat. Illud tamen ſcire licet, quod ſi propoſitus canalis à veſica fœtus deriuatus aſcendit, vrinam afferens ad vmbilicum, vbi eo peruenerit, non poterit extra ipſum dilatari & degenerare veluti in veſicam, quæ fœtum obuoluat, niſi inuertatur, & niſi in ea inuerſione ſtatim extra fœtum, vbi coniungitur cum tertio inuolucro per occulta quædam foramina, ſeu per raritatem ſubſtantiæ, vrina penetret inter inuolucrum ſecundum & tertium: ſic enim retineri dicetur à ſecundo, quod nonnulli à membrana peritoneo ipſius fœtus ſimiliter inuerſa oriri credunt, ſicuti à membrana carnoſa tertium, ad quod iam pergimus.

D Eſt igitur tertium inuolucrum membrana, à qua proximè fœtus obducitur, totusque circumdatur, quave continetur ſudor: vocatur autem à Galeno [l] ἄμνιος, & tegmenti ſimul ac receptaculi munere fungitur, ſicuti ſecunda: ex vtraq; autem cum in partu abrumpitur, exit humor, quem continet, ſudor nimirum ex hac, vrina ex illa, conferens ad molliendum ac relaxandum os vteri vna cum ceruice, vt fœtus minori negocio edatur; propterea autem in ſudore, qui in tertio inuolucro retinetur, natat [m] fœtus, ita vt minus grauis ſit vtero gerenti, quod magis ſuſtineatur, quamuis & ipſe ſudor additus fœtui neceſſario grauitatem afferat: hanc membranam cenſet [n] Gal. magis denſam eſſe & craſſam, quam quæ vrinam recipit, quod ſic magis renitatur motionibus fœtus; verum qui ſecundas diligenter animaduertunt, hanc illa longe molliorem & tenuiorem reperiunt, ſed ſimiliter diſtinctam exilibus venis atq; arteriis ductis ab vmbilico, qua cum fœtu & cum ſecundo inuolucro committitur. Sunt, qui exiſtimēt ipſam oriri ex membrana car[illegible]la fœtus, quod paulo ante diximus, ſicuti ſecundam ex peritoneo: volunt enim vaſa vmbilici, vt tutius extra fœtum ducantur longo illo itinere, quod paulo poſt monſtrabimus, inuolui duplici membrana, quarum interior, quæ craſſior & validior eſt, à peritoneo, exterior, quæ mollior & tenuior, à carnoſa membrana proficiſcatur. Cenſent igitur cum vmbilici vaſa inſerunt in molem carnoſam, has duas membranas inuerti & pro canali efficere veſicam, ex ea verò inuerſione ſequi, vt quæ exterior erat, interiorem locū occupet, & propterea proxime circumdet fœtum, quæ interior, extrinſecus hanc cōplectatur & per ipſam fœtum. Mihi tamen magis veriſimile fit, quod à Gal. ſcribunt,

[a] Gal 14. de vſu p. c. 3.
[b] Gal. 1. de anat. vteri & li. 1. de ſem. c. 7.
[c] Gal 2. de nat fac. c. 3.
[d] Gal [illegible] de vſu par. [illegible]
[e] Hip li de nat pueri.
[f] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt an. c. [illegible]
[g] Gal 1 li. de ſem c 7. & li 15. de vſu par. c. 5.
[h] Gal 1 de ſemine. c. 7.
[i] Gal[illegible] lib 15 [illegible] par. c. 5.
[k] Gal li. de foetu. vteri. ca[illegible] & lib. de format. fœtus c. [illegible]
[l] Gal li. 14. de vſu par. c 4 & li. de format fœtus c 2.
[m] Galen 15. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
[n] Gal li de diſſect vteri. c. 10.

A [illegible] rt, ibique [illegible] os [illegible] gitur; alter [illegible] meſ [illegible] ncm, ventricu- lum, [illegible] vent[illegible] e [illegible], quam [illegible] vna ma- [illegible] du [illegible], vn[illegible] e na cu[illegible] [illegible] ſic [illegible], quam ſi di- [illegible] e [illegible] am in eiuſ [illegible] per memb[illegible] val[illegible] cum p[illegible] ximis parti- [illegible] us egreditur in dua[illegible] ſ inditur, quas cum duabus art[illegible] ris & [illegible] anali [illegible] næ [illegible] licum diximus. tranſeunt autem per vtramq; membranam fœtum [illegible] d [illegible] carnoſam in[illegible] t ntur, vbi nō man[illegible] t amplius duæ grandes, ſed in plu- [illegible] m [illegible] bæ ruſſus in plurimas paruas, quæ rurſus in exiles p[illegible] nu[illegible] erabiles, quas [illegible] te [illegible] iximus [illegible] finibus venarum vter[illegible] du[illegible] vero duæ ſunt in v[illegible] lic[illegible], priuſ- [illegible] m in mole carnoſa [illegible] dant ur in plurimas, adeo magnæ ſunt, vt venam cauam repræſentent.

A[illegible] rum hæc ratio eſt. A magna arteria, quæ à corde ad lumbos deſcendit ſupra os ſactum, duæ arteriæ deriuantur, vtrin[illegible] na, quæ lateribus [illegible] ſicæ non ſolum hærent, ſed etiam [illegible] gantur, quaſi partes ipſius, ne inde didu[illegible] ntur [c] atque errent, propterea quod veſica deuexa eſt: ſed cum ſit tuto, fultæ [illegible] q; alligatæ [illegible] erantur b[illegible] non tenere vſque a[illegible] vmbilicum, quam venæ, non opus fuit eas iungi, vt [illegible] n, ſed [illegible] t oriuntur, ita e[illegible] perueniunt ad vmbilicum, non tamen recta & bre uiſſi[illegible] via; quia non eſſe [illegible] cas inanis, vbi ſub [illegible] domine ferrentur ad vmbilicum, cum occuparetur

B ab [illegible] ret [illegible] eſſet, [illegible] nim [illegible] ll[illegible] gerentur aut ſul[illegible] irentur. Quamobrem iunctæ cum can[illegible] l[illegible] vrinæ a veſica [illegible] tran[illegible] int ad vmbilicum, quem cum duabus venis copulatæ conſtitu- unt pe[illegible] eantq[illegible] que vtra[illegible] [illegible] ubi nam in carnoſam molem inſeruntur venarum modo diuiſæ in plur[illegible] [illegible] iſtinis [illegible] num [illegible] um finibus arteriarum ve[illegible] coaleſ[illegible], vnde [illegible] ſpi[illegible] tum & te nu[illegible] em ſangu[illegible] [illegible] nulla autem libra ſeu venæ, ſeu arteriæ aberrat, [g] neque vena cum ar t[illegible], aut arteria cum [illegible] ena [illegible] coniungitur, ſed omnes cum ſui generis vaſe committuntur, quod admi rabil[illegible] & diuinu[illegible] eſt.

Ex his, quæ [illegible] poſit[illegible] ſunt de artifi[illegible] io naturæ in fabrica tàm partium fœtus, quàm eorum, quæ ad eius conſtitutionem nec[illegible] ſunt, vt triplicis inuolucri, atque vmbilici, faci[illegible] intel[illegible] gi poteſt, vnde fœtus ſpi[illegible] & al[illegible] [illegible] hi, quo [illegible] lar, quæ ſuperant, & qualem denique [illegible] Re- ſpirat e[illegible] non per os, vt credid[illegible] ctor [illegible] de natura pueri, ſiue fuerit Hippo[illegible] [illegible] ous [illegible] ipulm[illegible] neque e[illegible] m in vtero aut in eius inuolucris præſto eſt aer, à quo frigidiorem [illegible] cum hauriat, vel ad quem tr[illegible] ittat calidiorem, ſed neceſſe eſt per vmbilicum reſpirat[illegible], cum [illegible] rimum egere perſpiratu incipit: non enim ſtatim eo eget, cum ſtirpium vitam degit, ſed cum iam [illegible] nitum eſt cor, & magna arteria, per arterias, quæ ab hac ad vmbilicum deriuantur, attrahit [illegible] ex vtero [illegible] neque e- [illegible] m [illegible] ulm[illegible], [k] [illegible] um in vtero geri[illegible] ur, ſuppeditat aerem cordi per arteriam venal[illegible] m [illegible] vt [illegible] h[illegible] s, qu[illegible] iam in lucem editi, ſed a corde ſpiritum obtinet per venam arterialem, quæ coniungitur [illegible] um [illegible] re[illegible] ia

C magna, per canalem, per quem aerem accipit, atque ad pulmonem transfert, qui ſic ſatis refrig[illegible] ratur, ne[illegible] enim magnum deſiderat perſpiratum, cum nondum moueatur. Arteria [l] autem venalis [illegible] quæ cum in [illegible] us in l[illegible] ſ[illegible] ceptus eſt, fert aerem ex pulmone ad cor, cum in vtero eſt, aſſe[illegible] ſangui nem pro ali- ment[illegible] pulmonis, qui non nutritur tunc ſanguine tenui & ſubflauo ex corde accepto, ſed rubro ex ve nis: quamobrem ruber deprehenditur pulmo animalium cum naſcuntur, non ſubalbus, vt illis, quibu[illegible] iam in lucem editis diutius ert [illegible] elpira[illegible] nem agi[illegible] us eſt, & nutritus tenui ſanguine, quem a [illegible] rde a- cipit per venam ar[illegible] [illegible] um in vtero manet, [illegible] p[illegible] ſſ[illegible] arteria venal[illegible] ſanguinem excipe[illegible] ex [illegible] [illegible] ua, quæ p[illegible] l[illegible] oni a [illegible], natura eas coniunxit & medium foramen molita [illegible] cu oper[illegible] ul[illegible] [illegible] ita [illegible], vt permittat ſanguinem ex vena caua ferri ad arteriam venalem, non tamen [illegible] [illegible] ed non multo poſt [illegible] um animalis c[illegible] ente [illegible] obſ[illegible] ruant h[illegible] [illegible] uet etiam [illegible] x[illegible] ur canalis ille, qu[illegible] b arteria magna ad [illegible] [illegible] nihil [illegible] pe[illegible] tran[illegible]. Redeamus ad [illegible], quem ſtatuamus à fœtu n[illegible] ac[illegible] pi per os, [illegible] [illegible] q[illegible] or[illegible] tiam ſugit fœtus catun[illegible] ul[illegible], vt alat[illegible], qu[illegible] d Ariſtoteles [illegible] no[illegible] [illegible] ex [illegible] ſſe, vel [illegible] na[illegible] vtero apta, vt eſſe [illegible] al[illegible] qu[illegible] d[illegible] m A[illegible] piadæ vo[illegible] ietunt. Nut[illegible] [illegible] fœtus per vmbilicum quod Hippoc[illegible] ates [illegible] aut[illegible] m dixi[illegible] antiqu[illegible] al[illegible] mentum per [illegible] tem [illegible] ſti[illegible] pe[illegible] ex[illegible] per radices, ita f[illegible] us ex matre per v[illegible] dicum attrahit al[illegible] me[illegible] [illegible] deſti[illegible] atq; illa. [illegible] aq; fœtus [illegible] q[illegible] ere, n[illegible] p[illegible] neſt, ſ[illegible] hæret matri, [illegible] es terr[illegible], vnde n[illegible] tur. & propterea man[illegible] [illegible] Ariſto[illegible] les, [illegible] nnu vt formetur, [illegible] od[illegible] cred[illegible] De[illegible] nam e[illegible] forma[illegible] ur an[illegible], poſtquam edita ſunt, neq; am- [illegible] le[illegible] derant alimen[illegible] m a matre. Q[illegible] uod in his etiam, quæ an[illegible] l pariunt [illegible] quæd[illegible] partes [illegible] ſtqu[illegible] n eſt ed[illegible] dentes. Manet [illegible] ero fœtus, dum p[illegible] ſſit inde [illegible] m & ſpiritu[illegible] acc[illegible] ere [t] p[illegible] arteri[illegible] & venas, quarum hæ a [illegible] cur, illæ ad arteriam [illegible] m, [illegible] per ip[illegible] am ad[illegible] or pertin[illegible]. [illegible] dhunt [t] autem & [illegible] uan[illegible] um & qual[illegible] e eſſe eſt. & idcirco [illegible] [illegible] & propterea [illegible] nguitur deterior [illegible] dus poſt partum, pluſq; [t] attrahent [illegible] quam [illegible] ſt tutus ſit, quam poſſe[illegible], cum partum ſi[illegible] q[illegible] in incrementum conuert[illegible] & [illegible] h[illegible] .qoq [illegible] ua ſ[illegible] & non q[illegible] ærit, quæ alien[illegible]. Auge[illegible] ur [u] autem ex eadem materia, ex qu[illegible] ſt[illegible] tur, & per vm bilicum ſim[illegible] ter. verū non d[illegible] p[illegible] uget[illegible], ſed heri, antequ[illegible] m [illegible] on[illegible] tu[illegible] [illegible] nim [illegible] per [illegible] ci[illegible] [illegible] ugetur. Quamobrem [illegible] ultas ar[illegible] & nutriens cū conſt[illegible] tur [illegible] [illegible] onere[illegible] rincipales, ſ[illegible] d vr[illegible]. Supe[illegible] nt autē fœtui ex [illegible] nto [illegible] inut[illegible] ia quædam non [illegible] eu[illegible] t[illegible] ; [illegible] in orto: [illegible] x ioſi[illegible] ve[illegible] cum alia craſſio[illegible] fi[illegible], [illegible] quæ [illegible] ſtor[illegible], pau [illegible] ur [illegible] d[illegible] mitatur ex ſangu[illegible] tur au[illegible] m in [illegible] q[illegible] in [illegible] p- [illegible] e den[illegible] t[illegible] ir, ſinique [illegible] a, [h] [illegible] eis [illegible] d[illegible] nigra putat [illegible] am v[illegible] e[illegible], p[illegible] ſt pa[illegible] [illegible] b[illegible] colligi[illegible] V[illegible] le[illegible] n[illegible] ſt, ex iec[illegible] n[illegible] us [illegible] s n[illegible] e[illegible] ra[illegible] a[illegible] in[illegible] ſ[illegible] iuſmodi materiam craſſiorem, ſed qu[illegible] æ[illegible] ſuperat humidius ac tenuius, vrin[illegible] e[illegible]

do[illegible]

b Galen[illegible] de [illegible]

f Gal. [illegible] de [illegible]

e Gal[illegible] de forma. fœtus [illegible] 3.

f Gal[illegible] [illegible] la[illegible] ca[illegible] [illegible] vſu par c. 4.

h Gal[illegible] de vſu par ca. 21 [illegible] de vſu [illegible] 6. [illegible] de [illegible] iar[illegible]

k [illegible] de [illegible] de [illegible] par 6

m Ari[illegible] li 2. de gen. ani c. 4

[illegible] Gal. li. an animal ſit quod [illegible]

o [illegible] li.

[illegible] ſimu[illegible] [illegible] ntur.

[illegible] Gal. de [illegible]

Gal[illegible] 2 de [illegible]

[illegible] riſt[illegible] 4 ge[illegible] 8.

[illegible] Ari[illegible] li 2. de g[illegible] n[illegible]

[illegible] 2 de nat [illegible] a[illegible]

[illegible] li de [illegible]

[illegible] de

[illegible] ani

[illegible] vt ro 3

dor hic ex cute fœtus stillans reponitur inter ipſum & proximum inuolucrum, illa per canalem à ve- E
ſica fœtus fertur ad ſecundum inuolucrum, vbi ſimiliter ſeruatur; [a] neq; enim etiam ſi exprimas, exit
ex ceruice veſicæ, quæ anguſtior eſt & obliqua, ſed per canalem, qui rectus & latior eſt: ſed tàm ſudor,
quàm vrina abruptis membranis ante fœtum expellitur, & partum faciliorem reddit, vt ſupra dictum
eſt, id autem craſſius, quod in inteſtinis retinetur, cum natus eſt infans, aliis celerius, aliis tardius, o-
mnibus tamen eodem die niger ille ac [b] piceus cruor deiicitur, ſed poſtea eorum deiectio alba eſt, cum
lacte nutriuntur.

Ex ſit hoc loco quæſtio difficilis, cum ita ſe habeat, ſit ne animal, dum in vtero eſt? quam diſ-
ſoluemus, ſi reuocemus in memoriam animal definiri ſenſu, quod ſi dum in vtero eſt, ſentit, iam dici
poteſt animal; ſi non ſentit, nondum eſt animal: at priuſquam fœtus conſtitutus ſit, neque eget ſenſu,
neq; habet eius vim: non eget, quoniam conſtituitur, alitur, augetur ab anima illa communi cum ſtir-
pibus, cuius hæc munera eſſe voluit Ariſt. [c] ipſumq; idcirco ſtirpis [d] vitam degere, & non ſtatim eſſe a-
nimatum animal atq; hominem, ſed paulatim progredi, ita vt primo animetur, deinde fiat animal, po-
ſtremum homo, & rationis particeps, cum iam in lucem eſt editum, atq; idcirco gradatim ad rationem
peruenit. Galenus [e] etiam totum illud tempus, antequam conſtituatur, nondum exiſtimat ipſum fœ-
tum eſſe animal, & ſenſus participem, quod viuat ſtirpium modo, & in diuerſas partes radices agat, &
ramos proferat, vtatutq; venis & arteriis; nondum tamen cerebro, neruis, & ſpinæ medulla, quæ poſt
iecur & cor, poſt venas & arterias fiunt: ſed ſi vtitur corde & arteriis, iam degit vitam animalis, cum v-
tatur motu harum partium, quo carent ſtirpes. Videtur ergo eſſe animal, prius quam procreetur cere-
brum, & ſecundi facultate præditum eſt; At non propterea exiſtimandum eſt animal, cum motus
cordis & arteriarum ad naturalem vim referatur, accommodeturq; ad attrahendum & expellendum,
quæ ſunt munera facultatis naturalis, tribuunturque [f] ab Ariſt. ſanguinis feruori, per quem dilatantur
cor & arteriæ, & ita attrahunt aerem frigidum, contrahunturq; cum ille reſidet, & veluti fuliginem ex-
pellunt. Quod ſi etiam facultati vitali, quemadmodum Medici probant, eiuſmodi motus tribuatur, re-
feretur illa ad naturalem, quatenus facit opus & neceſſarium, & ad attrahendum atque expellendum
ſpectans, & facultas naturalis vniuerſa pertinet ad animam illam, quam habemus communem cum
plantis appellatam à Stoicis naturam: hoc motu carent ſtirpes; quia [g] frigidiores ſunt, quàm vt deſide-
rent eiuſmodi perſpiratum, ſatiſque temperatur earum calor alimento & aere circumfuſo; ergo non
propterea fœtus dici debet animal, quod cor & arteriæ in eo moueantur: nam degit ſtirpis vitam, quo-
uſque ſenſu præditus ſit, quod [h] Gal. tunc fieri exiſtimat, cum iam conſtitutum eſt cerebrum, vna cum
neruis & ſpinæ medulla, & totus formatus eſt fœtus, idque tempus conceptionis quartum eſſe dicit,
quod producitur à ſeptimo menſe ad partum, tuncq; exiſtimat [i] fœtum ſuo motu iam moueri. Alexan-
der [k] tamen voluit, dum in vtero eſt fœtus, perpetuo ipſum vti anima nutriente, neq; prius ſentire, quã
pariatur: quod ſi interim moueatur, eum motum non eſſe animalem, ſed naturalem ex aliquo affectu
ortum, cuiuſmodi eſt palpitatio. quod non abhorret à ſententia Ariſt. [l] cum ſcribit non eſſe verum ſo- G
mnium fœtus in vtero, ſicut neque ſtirpium, quæ non excitantur: quandoquidem verus ſomnus eſt va-
catio à munere ſentiendi, quæ non poteſt eſſe, niſi in illis, qui iam præditi ſunt ſenſu. Quod quod Aui-
cenna [m] negat perfectè ſentire aut vigilare eum, qui iam ortus eſt, vſque ad quadrageſimum diem?
Motus, [n] quo vtitur vehementiore fœtus mas, quam fœmina, referri poteſt ad naturalem, vt referri di-
ximus ab Alex. [o] ſed motus, qui ſequitur, cum iam perfectus eſt, cumq; abrumpendo inuolucra ad par-
tum feſtinat, exiſtimari debet animalis & voluntarius, cum iam ſentiat moleſtiam ex anguſtia loci, &
inopia alimenti ac perſpiratus, & propterea lucem appetat, ita vt antequam edatur, præditus ſit ſenſu
& motu voluntario, atque idcirco dici debeat animal: at non ſimpliciter, ſed potentia dicendum eſt a-
nimal, antequam eiuſmodi vim aſſequatur; atque hoc pacto veriſimile eſt, quod vtero geritur, fuiſſe
ab Hippoc. [p] appellatum animal. habet enim actu animam nutrientem, potentia ſenſum; humanis au-
tem fœtus habet etiam potentia rationem, habiliſque eſt, vt ad ſenſum, ita etiam ad hanc, quo differt
ſtirpibus; Propterea [q] leges pœnam conſtituunt his, qui in mulieribus abortionis cauſa ſunt, & medi-
camentis partum abigunt, ſiquidem interimunt hominem, ſi non actu, ſaltem potentia.

Dum infans vtero geritur, ita conglobatus [r] eſt, vt naſum habeat inter genua, oculos ſuper ge-
nua, aures extra genua, facie ſpectante ad poſteriorem partem vteri, cubitis ad inguina, calcibus ad
manus, caput autem ſurſum vergit, quod commune eſt etiam aliorum animalium, quæ vtero gerun-
tur: in omnibus autem cum lucem appetunt, caput deorſum conuertitur. quo fit, vt ſecundum natu- H
ram patiantur in caput, ad eam conuerſionem plurimum confert ſuperiorum partium grauitas. Illi ve-
ro, qui dicunt ſe, mortua ſtatim muliere prægnante, cum vterum ſecarent, vt viuum infantem educe-
rent, ſe deprehendiſſe eius caput deorſum ſpectare, & propterea credunt hunc eſſe eius naturalem ſi-
tum: mea quidem ſententia decipiuntur; nam veriſimile eſt, potius conuerſum eſſe ex ſuperiori in in-
feriorem partem, quod ob moleſtiam, quam ſenſerit, ad partum feſtinauerit.

Cum ex vtero infans excidit ob ſummam teneritatem ac mollitudinẽ, nequit illis cibis ſuſtineri,
quibus aluntur, qui firmiores ſunt: quamobrem prouida ſolerſq; natura [s] prouidit, vt in mammis ma-
tris ſanguis lacteſceret, ſicq; ille nutriri poſſet alimento & idoneo & parum abhorrẽte ab eo, quo ante
nutriebatur in vtero, nempe à ſanguine; hic autẽ qui ante ferri ſolebat ad vterum, fertur ad mammas.
q[illegible] venæ congruunt [t] cũ venis vteri, & ille ſurſum, deorſum, vltro, citroq; facile poteſt commea-
re. [illegible] autem redundare ſanguis & ferri ad mammas, cũ fœtus iam abſolutus eſt, antequam paria-
tur: quod [x] partum tunc alimenti abſumat: Quo fit, vt ſanguis non ſolum oppleat vaſa vteri, ſed etiam
mammarum, à quibus confectus conuertitur in lac, quod infans paulo ante natus ſine magiſtro, duce
natura, mammas appetens, ſugit, deuorat, & eius vbertate ſaturatur, tum cõcoquit ac reliquias deiicit
[illegible] cruorem illum nigrum quaſi picem, quem diximus collectum deiicere primo die. Illud et-
iam ſcire licet, quod infans non prius vocem edit, quàm totus in lucem prodierit, etiam ſi caput iam
exc[illegible]erit

a Gal. 15. de uſu par. 5.
b Ariſt. de hiſt. anim. 10.
c Ariſt. li. 2. de anima tex. 34.
d Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. c. 1.
e Gal. li. de format. fœt. c. 3. & 15. de vſu par. c. 4.
f Ariſt. li. de Reſpirat.
g Gal. 1. de ſemine c.
h Galen. de format. fœtus c. 2. & 1. de ſemine. c. 9.
i Gal. 15. de uſu par. c.
k Alex. de anima c. de ſomno.
l Ariſt. li. 5 de Gen. an. c. 1.
m Auic. l. 3. f. 21. Tr. 1. c. 2.
n Gal. 6 aphor. com. 42.
o Alex. ibi.
p Hip. li. de aere, aqua & loc.
r Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. anim. c. 7.
s Gal. 14. de uſu par. c. 4.
x Ariſt. 4. de Gen. an.

A exciderit reliquis partibus ex vtero nondum elapsis: Præterea quod primis quadraginta diebus neque ridet, neque lacrymatur, cum vigilat, quamuis noctu per quietem vtrumque faciat; magnam vero partem huius temporis dormit, ſed proceſſu magis vigilat. Credendum eſt etiam ipſum ſomniare, ſed ſero meminiſſe poſſe imaginum, tum verò neque perfectus adhuc eſt ſomnus, neque perfecta vigilia, cum non[a] bene excitetur. Sed ſatis accurate mihi videor procreatricem facultatem explicaſſe: ſit ergo iam huius libri finis. a Auic. li. 3 fẽ. 21. tom. 1 ca. 2.

Finis Libri Decimitertii De Tuen. Valet. membratim.

DE TVENDA VALETVDINE MEMBRATIM

Liber Decimusquartus:

B

Qui eſt de Conſeruatione partium Genitalium.

Quæ partes neceſſariæ ſint ad procreandum. CAP. I.

EX partibus noſtri corporis nulla fortuita eſt, ſed omnes ſunt opera naturæ, eas, vt alicui facultati ſeruiant, nullamque ſine neceſſitate molientis, atque vbi inſtitutæ facultatis munus multiplex eſſet, multas partes ad ipſum exequendum procreantis; Ac ne longius abeas, facultas gignens, quam proximo libro explicauimus, cum ad propagandum egeat coniunctione[b] maris, qui in alio, & fœminæ, quæ in ſe ipſa gignat; præterea ſemine & ſanguine, ex quibus procreamur, & alimento denique, quo cum iam in lucem editi ſumus, ſuſtineamur, multarum partium poſtulat ſeruitium, quæ tàm in mare, quàm in fœmina propoſitis muneribus ſatisfaciant. In mare, qui ſemen ſuppetit & in alio gignit, opus eſt partibus, quæ ſemen conficiant, cuiuſmodi oſtendemus eſſe teſticulos, & vaſis aliis, per quæ ſanguis in ſemen conuertendus ad ipſos feratur: tales ſunt venæ & arteriæ, quæ a vena caua & arteria magna ad eos deſcendunt; aliis, quæ quod iam confectum eſt, deducant, id quod efficiunt ea, quæ à teſticulis ad colem pertinent; hic autem neceſſarius fuit, vt gigneret in alio, hoc eſt, vt eiiceret ſemen in b Ariſt. li. 1. de hiſt. ani. c. 3. & 1. de gen. an. c. 2.

C vterum, at non paucioribus partibus opus eſt fœminæ, quæ ſemen quoque gignit ad procreandum vtile, ſuppeditat ſanguinem, & in ſe generat, atque ingentem alit. Ob ſemen neceſſariæ ſunt eædem partes, quæ in viro, teſticuli, venæ & arteriæ ad ipſos deſcendentes, canalibus deducentibus confectum ſemen non extra, vt maribus, ſed in vterum, qui neceſſarius illi fuit, & propter ſanguinem, quem præbet per venas & arterias ad eius ſinum terminatas. & vt in eo gignatur fœtus, concipiaturque virile ſemen, quod coles per eius ceruicem in ipſum eiicit in venereo complexu: poſtremo fœminæ opus fuit mammis, quæ ſanguinis copiam, qua redundat, conuertat in lac, vnde infans poſt ortum ali poſſit. Tot ergo partes ſunt, quas propagationis cauſa natura machinata eſt, tam in maribus, quam in fœminis: videntur autem aliquo pacto inter ſe ſimiles, reſpondereque muliebres virilibus, atque illis hæ, magiſque differre ſitu, quam forma; eo enim loco natura vtrique eas affixit, vbi facultati, quam habet in ſe gignendi, vel in alio inſeruiret.[c] Prominent genitales partes in mare extra abdomen, in fœmina latent ſub abdomine: quod ſi viriles in interiorẽ partem inuertantur,[d] ſimiles erunt muliebribus; teſticuli enim extra ſcrotum collocabuntur, ſicut in fœmina extra vterum: ſcrotum repræſentabit vterum, coles eius ceruicem, ſicuti cutis glandem tegens cutim extremæ ceruicis. c Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. an. ca. 1. d Gal. li. 14. de vſu par. ca. 6.

Eadem ratio eſt muliebrium partium genitalium, quæ ſi inuertantur in exteriorem partem, referent ſimilitudinem virilium: vterus includet teſticulos, & ſcrotum videbitur, ſicuti eius ceruix, coles, & cutis extremæ ceruicis illa, quæ glandem tegit. Cauſa, cur in fœmina ſubſidunt,[e] eſt imbecillitas caloris, qui cum intus procreatur, non poteſt ipſas propellere, ita vt deliteſcant, quemadmodum oculi e Gal. 2. lib. de ſem. c. 5.

D talpæ imperfectiores, calor autem ac ſpiritus, à quo propelli debent in maribus, viget ita, vt eas non tantum ſinuare, quemadmodum inflatione ſinuantur vaſa, quæ ex liquefacto vitro conficiuntur, ſed etiam propellere in exteriorem partem poteſt. Huiuſmodi ergo partium, quæ propagationis cauſa inſtitutæ ſunt, conſeruationem nunc tractare aggrediemur, ante vniuſcuiuſque naturam expoſituri: ſumemus initium à teſticulis & vaſis ad ipſos pertinentibus.

De Teſticulis & vaſis ad ipſos pertinentibus. CAP. II. f Gal. li. 14. de vſu par. c. 11.

INter partes procreatrici facultati ſeruientes ponuntur præcipue[f] teſticuli, qui à Græcis communiter ὄρχεις, proprie vero ab Herophilo δίδυμοι nominantur: ſunt autem in maribus duæ glandulæ, quæ in ſcroto dependent, vtroque vna; hos natura dedit non tantum homini, ſed etiam aliis animalibus ſanguine præditis, exceptis[g] piſcibus ac ſerpentibus qui ſine teſticulis canales habent ſeminarios: ex animantibus quibus natura eos affixit, quæ oua[i] educunt, veluti aues, habent ipſos abdomine incluſos; quæ animal pariunt extra abdomen ſuſpenſos: magis autem libidinoſa ſunt, quæ vel ſolos canales ſeminarios habent, vel teſticulos intra abdomen, cum eorum ſemen non retineatur in anfractibus, ſed recta feratur ad colem, ſicuti magis voracia ſunt illa, quibus cibus in ventriculo concoctus deſcendit ad inteſtinum, quod ſine vlla reuolutione totum rectum eſt; nam celerius[k] eiicitur, ſicut ſemen illis, atq. g Gal. 14. de c. 11. h Ariſt. li. 1 de gen. ani. ca. 3 i Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. an. ca. 1. k Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. ca. 4.

idcirco ad venerem magis inflammantur; ſed quam vim habeant teſticuli in [illegible] de- E
ti ſunt, exponere iam oportet.

De teſticulorum munere non conuenit inter Ariſtotelem & Gal. exiſtimauit Ariſtoteles [a] [illegible] eum vſum afferre, quem pondera à telis pendentia, à quibus dilatantur, dum [illegible] eodem modo voluit in concubitu ab ipſis ſeruari aperta vaſa ſeminaria, vt ſemen liberius [illegible] ne ipſis conniuentibus retineatur; quamobrem iudicauit teſticulos vtiles eſſe, non [b] [illegible] ad procreandum, quandoquidem taurus bis ſectis paulo poſt bouem fœminam compleue[illegible] & ſerpentes ſine ipſis gignant, præterquam quod vaſa, quæ ſemen ad colem ferunt, non nect[illegible] cum ipſis, ſed cum vaſis à caua vena & magna Arteria deriuatis, in quibus effici ſemen Ari[illegible]. voluit Gal. [c] vero concedit in venis & arteriis, quæ ad teſticulos deſcendunt, ſanguinem aliquo pacto mutari & idoneum reddi, quod facile dein vertatur in ſemen, ſiquidem reuoluta ſunt pluribus locis, & cum in eorum anfractibus diutius ſemen verſetur, ſimile ipſis redditur, quæ alba ſunt, ita vt fiat albus, quemadmodum ille, qui alit cæteras venas & arterias totius corporis, in quibus cum aſſidue fluat, neque diutius retineatur, non ita poteſt albeſcere, vt in his, quæ ad teſticulos deſcendunt: ſanguis igitur [d] ita mutatus & iam albeſcens ex ipſis attrahitur à teſticulis, qui perfecte ipſum conuertunt in ſemen cuius cum quod ſatis eſt pro alimento exceperunt, reliquum tanquam ſuperans expellunt ad vaſa ſeminaria, vnde in venereo complexu fertur ad colem. Tribuit ergo [e] Galenus teſticulis vim gignendi ſemen principalem, & propterea procreandi, vt cerebro facultatem animalem, [illegible] vitalem, iecinori naturalem nutrientem, adeo vt numerauerit teſticulos in partibus, quibus datus eſt aliquis principatus, perinde ac cerebrum, cor, & iecur. Rationes, [f] quibus nititur, ducuntur primum à ſubſtantia teſticulorum, quæ alba eſt & ſpongiæ modo rara, ita vt [illegible] his foraminibus, quibus continetur, admittere poſſit ſanguinem, qui in vena & arteria ad teſticulos deſcendente iam cœperat albeſcere, eundemque penitus ſibi ſimilem reddere, atque facile in ſemen conuertere. Sumitur alia ratio ab eo ſemine, quod qui ſecant animalia, deprehendunt in ſubſtantia teſticulorum, eo potiſſimum tempore, quo turgent, & libidine inflammantur: nam tunc etiam grandiores reddi teſticulos & intumeſcere fatetur Ariſtoteles. [g] Quod vero non ſint effecti, vt quaſi pondera telas dilatent in concubitu vaſa ſeminaria, vt libere poſſint ſemen fundere, probat Gal. [h] duplici argumento: & quoniam animalibus, quæ ipſos habent ſub abdomine incluſos, veluti aues, non poſſint ſeruare aperta vaſa ſeminaria, cum non dependeant, & idcirco aliam afferant vtilitatem: & quoniam vbi nimis refrigerentur [illegible] caleſiant, aut etiam vbi valde colliduntur, non conferunt amplius ad procreandum, & tamen [illegible] oneri. Sed cauſatur Ariſt. [i] tunc vaſa ſeminaria, quæ ſimiliter affecta eſſe dicit; Gal. tamen [illegible] violatis, affectis duntaxat teſticulis, & tamen idem pondus retinentibus, auferri procreandi vim demonſtrat: accuſat [k] vero Ariſtotelem inconſtantiæ, qui quamuis ademerit teſticulis omnem vim gignendi ſemen, aliquando tamen ſcribit [l] ipſis opus fuiſſe operimento & propter conſeruationem [illegible] propter ſemen genitale. G
Argumenta, quæ Ariſtotelis ſententiam confirmant adimentem teſticulis vim omnem ſeminis, facile ſoluuntur; ad id enim, quod de tauro afferebatur, qui caſtratus paulo poſt potuit complere fœminam bouem: Reſpondetur id ſemel duntaxat accidere potuiſſe ob ſemen [illegible] confectum à teſticulis, antequam exciderentur, & ſeruatum in vaſis ſeminariis intactis, id quod non [illegible] iterum, aut tertio. Quod vero ſpectat ad piſces & ſerpentes ſine teſticulis procreantes, [illegible] animalibus minus perfectis gigni ſemen poſſe in vaſis ſeminariis ſine ope teſticulorum. quod [illegible], quæ perfectiora ſunt & teſticulis prædita, non euenit, ſed neceſſario in ipſis ſemen à teſticulis perficitur. Poſtremo, quod negabatur vaſa ſeminaria cum teſticulis necti, minime concedendum eſt. cum per appendicem ſummis teſticulis ſuperiectam cum ipſis adeo nectantur, vt facile haurire confect[illegible] poſſint, vt in ſequentibus patefiet: ex quo conficit Galenus ſemen in teſticulis gigni, quibus id e[illegible] [m] tribuit, quod virilem facultatem impertiunt vniuerſo corpori. qua priuantur animalia, cum teſticuli exciduntur, adeo vt neque [n] in maribus, neque in fœminis habendi eſſe videantur; neque poteſt id Ariſtoteles tribuere ſeminariis vaſis; quoniam interit ea facultas exciſis teſtibus, etiam vbi illa integra ſeruantur. Caſtrata [o] animalia, quibus veſcimur, vires amittunt, & longe ſuauiora ſunt ac melioris ſucci, cum comeduntur: redduntur etiam frigidiora & ſanguinem minus florentem gignunt: venas anguſtiores habent & tardiorem arteriarum pulſum: minus libidinoſa euadunt & glabra. Quod ſi à primo natali die mutilum edatur aliquid ex genitalibus, fatetur Ariſtoteles [p] impuberes degere ætatem tam pueros, quam puellas, idque ad teſticulos maxime pertinere monſtrant illi, qui caſtrantur: tanta eſt teſticulorum vis, quæ interit, cum exciduntur. Fatetur etiam Ariſtoteles [q] in his, qui caſtrantur, ſequi eiuſmodi mutationem, & magnum momentum habere ſectionem paruæ eiuſmodi partis ad vniuerſum corpus afficiendum: ſed refert, [r] omnem hanc vim ad cor, quod exciſis teſticulis laxari voluit, & non amplius tendi, quaſi [ſ] ipſi non ſit inſitum robur, ſed à diſtentione proficiſcatur aut quaſi deſint internæ, & proximæ partes, veluti iecur & vena caua, à quibus tendi ac deorſum trahi multo melius poteſt, quam à teſticulis ita paruis, ita diſtantibus. Ex his igitur iam intelligi poteſt teſticulorum facultas, non ſolum in procreando ſemine, ſed in impertiendo virile robur vniuerſo corpori, celerrime [t] autem ipſum communicant, non ſecus, quam cor facultatem vitalem. Vt autem poſſint [illegible] ſtituli ſemen perficere, miniſtratum quatuor facultatum naturalium, quibus prædita ſunt, actione eget, cum primo trahere debeant ex venis & arteriis ſanguinem, quem in ſemen conuertant: tanta autem vis attrahendi illis ineſt, vt vbi ex nimio vſu rerum venerearum exhauriuntur, non ſolum ex proximis venis & arteriis, ſed per has etiam ex aliis omnibus ſemen alliciant, ita vt omnes partes corporis alimenti inopia debilitentur: quamquam fertur ſanguis, qui ſuperat, teſte Ariſtotele, [u] ad vaſa ad ipſos pertinentia, non ſecus atque alia, quæ in corpore ſuperant, ad ſua loca; verum teſticuli non tantum accipiũt, ſed etiam alliciunt, alioquin non exhaurirentur aliæ partes ob nimium concubitum; quia tantum ad eos ferretur, quod ſuperaret: id vero, quod attractum eſt, vt conuertatur in ſemen: retinendum eſſe

clariua

a Ariſt. lib. 1. de gen. ani. c. 4. & lib. 7. de hiſt. ani. cap. 1.
b Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. ani. cap. 1.
c Gal. li. 14. de vſu par. c. 7. & 10.
d Galen. 1. de ſem. c. 16.
e Gal. de ar. te med. c. 9.
f Galen. 14. de vſu part. c. 10. & 1 li. de ſem. c. 16.
g Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. ani. c. 1.
h Gale. 1. de ſem. c. 15.
i Ariſt. 3. lib. de hiſt. an. c. 1.
k Gale. 1. de ſemine. 16.
l Ariſt. lib. 1. de gen. an. cap. 12.
m Gale. 1. de ſem. c. 15.
n Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. cap. 2.
o Gale. 1. de ſem. c. 15.
p Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. cap. 1.
q Ariſt. li. 8. de hiſt. ani. c. 2. & 1. lib. de gen. an. cap. 2.
r Ariſt. lib. 5. de gen. ani. ca. 7.
ſ Galen. 1. de ſem. c. 11.
t Galen. 1. de ſem. c. 16.
u Ariſt. 2. li. de gen. ani. c. 4.

A clarius eſt, quam demonſtrari debeat: quamobrem neceſſaria eſt etiam illis retentio: De coctione quid attinet dicere, cum per hanc ſanguis conuertatur in ſemen ſimilis redditus? ſed cum longe plus conficiant, quàm in alimentum abſumant, quod ſuperat, coguntur expellere ad ſeminaria vaſa: data eſt autem tam his, quam teſticulis eximia facultas expellendi; ad hæc munera exequenda compoſuit eos natura ea materia & forma admodum appoſita.

Materia teſticulorum ad partes attinet, ex quibus conſtant: harum vna principalis eſt, quæ proprie ſemen conficit, nimirum ſubſtantia glandulis non diſſimilis, qua potiſſimum continentur. Cæteræ ſunt factæ gratia huius, cui aliquem vſum afferunt, veluti venæ & arteriæ, quæ ſuppeditant materiam in ſemen vertendam; appendix, per quam cum teſticulis iunguntur vaſa ſeminaria, quæ ſemen confectum ad colem ferunt; & glandulæ, ad quas terminantur nerui, per quos ſentiunt muſculi, per quos ſurſum trahuntur; multiplex tunica, qua teguntur ac defenduntur: has omnes partes nunc deſcribemus, exorſi a principali, nempe à ſubſtantia ipſa, quam Ariſtoteles [a] eſſe dixit eiuſdem naturæ, cuius caro eſt, aut parum ab ea differre; magis tamen accedit ad naturam glandularum, in quibus [b] ponitur: eſt autem alba, quemadmodum ſemen, & laxior cum eis dentibus foraminibus; vt autem ſubſtantia mammarum [c] aptiſſima eſt ad conficiendum lac, ſubſtantia iecinoris ad conficiendum ſanguinem; ita hæc ad ſemen, quod ipſi ſimile eſt, & in illis foraminibus [d] retineri poteſt, dum perficiatur; confert etiam ad concoquendum eius mollities; nam vt corpora molliora veluti puerorum, ita etiam partes
B molliores magis ad concoquendum valent: refert autem aliquo pacto [e] ſubſtantiam cerebri. Venæ & arteriæ, quæ his glandulis ſanguinem diſtribuunt ad alimentum & ſeminis confectionem, à qua nominantur vaſa ſeminaria, [f] oriuntur a magnis vaſis proxime ſub renibus. perinde atque illæ, quæ ad vterum & muliebres teſticulos pertinent, qui locus plurimum diſtat à teſticulis maris, quamuis alioquin conſueuerit natura canales, quantum poteſt, ea proximo deriuare, quemadmodum deriuat [g] ex vena caua & arteria magna, qua tranſeunt ſuper os ſacrum, venas illas & arterias, quæ alunt in maribus colem, in fœminis ceruicem vteri, vt iter breuius eſſet, & propterea tutius; at in illis deriuandis, quæ ad teſticulos ducuntur, ad duos ſpectauit, quæ magnum momentum afferunt, ad procreationem, vt ſcilicet magis coqueretur ſanguis, qui à teſticulis verti in ſemen debet, & vt tale ipſum efficeret, quale poſſet etiam fœminas procreare non minus, quam mares ad gignendum neceſſarias: ob vtramque cauſam ea loco longinquo, ſcilicet proxime ſub renibus, deriuantur venæ & arteriæ, quæ ad teſticulos feruntur; in longo enim illo itinere magis concoquitur ſanguis & magis idoneus redditur, qui poſtea in teſticulis vertatur in ſemen, quemadmodum in lac [h] ille, qui longiori ductu fertur ad mammas: hoc igitur ſpectans natura venas & arterias ita longas teſticulis impertiuit, quas cum multis anfractibus [i] etiam reuoluit; quoniam in eiuſmodi reuolutione diutius retinetur ſanguis & coctionem acquirit, perinde ac [k] ſpiritus in complexu illo arteriarum retiformi ipſius cerebri: quo autem magis mutatur & albeſcit ſan-
C guis in venis & arteriis propoſitis, eo facilius a teſticulis conuertitur in ſemen: idem locus, vnde illæ oriuntur, aliam vtilitatem affert, ad quam naturam ſpectare diximus, vt ſcilicet gignantur etiam fœminæ: talem enim ſanguinem ſuppeditat, qualis poſſit etiam mutari in ſemen frigidius & tenuius, ex quo fœminæ procreentur, quod cum eo permixtum ſit aliquid aquoſi humoris, veluti ſeri, propter quod etiam libidinem auget. Ergo ſanguis, qui ea ſuperiori loco iam dicto teſticulis diſtribuitur, non totus eſt purus, ſed aliqua eius pars adhuc mixta eſt cum aquoſo humore, quem nondum renes attraxerunt: quo pacto hoc fiat, demonſtrabit origo venarum & arteriarum, ſanguinem teſticulis diſtribuentium. Vena, [l] quæ ad dextrum teſticulum pertinet, oritur à vena caua ſub ea regione, vnde ramos impertit renibus; non tamen à dextra parte ipſius, ſed à priori turget, & quaſi iborum repræſentat: inde verſus latus dextrum tendit ad teſticulum, è regione, Illa vero, quæ ad ſiniſtrum teſticulum fertur, non ſimiliter oritur à vena caua, ſed proxime ab illa emungente, quæ à caua pertinet ad renem ſiniſtrum: inde ergo ſiniſter teſticulus ſanguinem aquoſum accipit & nondum purgatum à renibus, quamquam nonnihil eiuſdem dextro quoque impertitur per ramulos deriuatos ea vena emungente, quæ ad ſiniſtrum renem tendit.

[a] Ariſt. 1 lib. de hiſt. ani. anim.
[b] Gale. 1. de ſem. ca. 1 de ali. fa. ca. 6.
[c] Gale. 5. aphor. ca. 39.
[d] Gale. 14. de vſu par. c. 1. & 14.
[e] Gal. 1. 6. epid. com. 2.
[f] Ariſt. lib. 3. de hiſt. ani. ca. 1.
[g] Galen. 14. de vſu par. cap. 13.
[h] Gale. 7. de vſu par. ca. 22. & li. 17. de vſu par. c. 10.
[i] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 10.
[k] Gale. 9. de vſu par. c. 4.
[l] Galen. 14. de vſu par. c. 7. & 1. de ſem. ca. 15. & de venarum & arteriarum ſect. c. 8.

Arteriarum hæc ratio eſt, quod tam quæ ad ſiniſtrum, quam quæ ad dextrum teſticulum tendit, oritur à magna arteria ſub initio arteriarum ad renes pertinentium, quod recentiores, qui Anatomen profitentur, diligenter obſeruarunt; [m] Gal. tamen arteriam illam, quæ ad ſiniſtrum teſticulum fertur, accipere ramos ait ab arteria, quæ ad ſiniſtrum renem proficiſcitur, & totum interdum ab ea oriri,
D quod credibile eſt ab ipſo obſeruatum, ſi non in hominibus, certe in belluis; nec eſt, quod miremur, ſi venarum & arteriarum in aliis alius ſit ductus & non omnino idem. reſpondent enim hæ quodammodo radicibus & ramis ſtirpium, quorum non eſſe perpetuo eundem progreſſum cernimus in illis etiam plantis, quæ eidem ſpeciei ſubiiciuntur; homines, quibus ſemen tenuius eſt, & idoneum ad gignendas fæminas, par eſt conficere ſemen ex ſanguine minus puro ac minus purgato à renibus, qui non tantum ex vena, ſed etiam ex arteria emungente emanauerit: eiuſmodi varietatem originis venarum & arteriarum molitur natura ad propagationem, cuius gratia etiam ipſas fecit multo maiores, [n] quam poſtulent teſticuli, vt alantur, voluit enim per ipſas tantum ſuppeditari ſanguinis, vt poſtquam teſticuli alti ſunt, ſuperſit ſemen ad procreandũ; copulantur vero inter ſe vena & arteria dextri lateris nectuntq; per fibras, ſicuti venæ & arteriæ ſiniſtri, iunguntur que tam hæ, quam illæ cum canali ſui lateris, per quem a renibus vrina illabitur ad veſicam: ſic autem iunctæ deſcendunt impertientes in itinere ramos membranæ peritoneo, atque ad oſſa pubis prodeuntes feruntur ad teſticulum ſui lateris, atque vbi ad exteriorem propriam eius tunicam peruenerunt, ita inter ſe miſcentur, vt in vnitatem quandam coeãt. Ex hac venarum & arteriarum vnitate ad ſummum teſticulum facta effingitur appendix, quæ quod ſummo teſticulo adiecta ſit, [o] ἐπιδιδυμὶς græce nominatur: refert hæc figuram pyramidis, à priori & poſteriori parte depreſſæ baſis cum ſublimiori teſticuli parte coniungitur, apex eum locum attingit, vbi primum vena & arteria incipiunt inter ſe miſceri; tota autem quaſi rete inteata eſt multis ramulis

[m] Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 7. & 16. de vſu par. ca. 10.
[n] Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 13.
[o] Galen. 1. de ſemine. ca. 15.

varicum modo turgentibus: multi etiam ab ea ramuli deriuantur, teſticulorum ſubſtantiam [illegible] tes, non [illegible] us, quam per iecinoris ſubſtantiam venulæ: huiuſmodi appendicis ſubſtantiam ᵃ ſi com- E
pares cum ſubſtantia venarum & arteriarum ad ipſam pertinentium, molliorem deprehendes; ſi cum ſubſtantia teſticulorum duriorem: ſic enim hanc cum illa coniungit, tanquam media inter vtramque quo autem magis accedit ad teſticulos, eo mollior eſt; quo minus recedit à venis & arteriis, eo minus mollis, In vniuerſum autem duriorem quandam glandulam repræſentat.

a Galen. 14. de vſu par. c. 14.

Vas ſeminarium proprie dicitur id, quod confectum ſemen à teſticulis ad colem affert; licet ᵇ venæ etiam & arteriæ, quæ ſanguinem impertiunt in ſemen vertendum, vaſa ſeminaria nominētur: illud autem, per quod ſemen ad colem fertur, nunc nobis propoſitum, dicitur ab Herophilo, παραστάτης ᶜ κιρσοειδής, quaſi aſſiſtens varicoſum, cui maiorem vim conficiendi ſemē tribuit, quam teſticulo, quo nomine reprehenditur à Gal. cum hoc accipiat ſemen iam coctum à teſticulo, ad quem proprie ſpectat munus conficiendi ſemen, non quo dum manet in vaſe ſeminario, non coquatur magis, & fiat craſſius, ſed quo prius coctum in teſticulo ᵈ à vaſe partim accipiatur, tanquam expulſum, partim alliciatur; vnaquæque enim pars expellit, quod ſibi inutile eſt, & allicit, quod vtile. Factum eſt igitur ſeminarium vas ad ſemen ſeruandum, quod in concubitu expellat ad colem, vt eiiciatur in vterum, atque hoc pacto ſeruit ᵉ teſticulo, tanquam parti principali, vt venæ iecinori, arteriæ cordi, nerui cerebro, tanquam canalis, per quem tranſeat, quod ab ipſo gignitur, in eum locum, vbi opus eſt: præditum autem eſt perinde ac teſticulus egregia ᶠ facultate expellendi; ſubito enim quodam impetu quod continet ſemen, in F
colis fiſtulam eiicit. Cōpoſitio ſeminarii vaſis ad earum functionem maxime appoſita eſt, ſubſtantia enim conſtat ᵍ neruoſa ac dura, quæ validiori membrana tegitur: ſic enim tuto tenditur, cum opus eſt, hoc eſt, cum in concubitu ʰ ſemen eiicit, quamquam tenditur etiam & ſemen eiicit præter voluntatem, qui græce vocatur ⁱ γονόρροια. Forma item, quam habet vas ſeminarium, ad eius munus aptiſſima eſt, eſt enim ab exteriori parte, qua non coniungitur cum teſticulo, teres, ab interiori, qua gibbum teſticulum attingit, ſimum, à lateribus vero apparent anfractus in ſpeciem erucarum ac vermium, non tamen adeo inæquales, vt varices: Superficies externa eius, vbi non ſunt anfractus, læuis eſt; interna vero aſpera. Cæterum quamuis canalis ſit, nullibi tamen apertum manifeſte deprehenditur, ſed patet in concubitu aperiri: vt autem plurimum ſeminis contineat, non tantum anfractus ᵏ præſefert, ſed longum etiam, latum & profundum eſt: longitudinem ˡ eius efficit progreſſus, quem facit primo ſurſum, deinde deorſum, in hunc modum. Oritur ᵐ enim ab appendice, quam diximus, vnimo teſticulo ſuperiectam eſſe, neque naſcitur proprie à teſticulo, ſed ipſum attingit: progreditur vero ab exteriori parte appendicis deorſum verſus, internum vſque ad imum teſticuli, vbi cum intima eius tunica ab exteriori parte coniungitur, inde ſurſum reflectitur eidem tunicæ inhærens, non tamen alligatū; qua autem ſurſum reuertitur, teres eſt & anguſtius, ita vt videatur neruus; at vbi ſuperiorem teſticuli ſedem ſuperauit, ſurſum procedens ad ſinum ventris inferioris, qua ex peritoneo ad teſticulum G
egreditur vena & arteria; aſcendit enim per eandem ⁿ fiſtulam ex peritoneo factam, per quam illæ deſcendunt ad teſticulos: nam ſic munitur, quamquam defenditur etiam à lateribus ab oſſe coxarum, à priori parte ab oſſe pubis, à poſteriori ab oſſe ſacro. Tu o igitur aſcendit per fiſtulam ea peritoneo factam innitens canali, per quem vrina ea rene in veſicam illabitur: dein curuatur ad poſteriorem partem oſſis pubis, & ad ceruicem veſicæ deſcendit, quo peruenire poterat breuiori itinere, ſed longiori opus fuit, vt quemadmodum paulo ſupra diximus, multum ſeminis contineret: procedens igitur ſuper rectū inteſtinum ad ceruicem veſicæ, cum vaſe con alterius lateris, ita vt in vnum ᵒ concurrant ad ſubſtantiam glandulæ ſimilem, ſitam in inferiori parte colis ad medium longitudinis verſus glandem. Ad eandem ſubſtantiam terminantur duo alia vaſa ſeminaria, quæ quod glandulatum ſubſtantiam referrent, ab Herophilo ᵖ παραστάται ἀδενοειδεῖς, quaſi aſſiſtentes glandulosi nominantur: gignunt autem humorem ſemini ſimilem, tenuiorem tamen, qui vt in ſuperioribus oſtenſum eſt, cum locum explicatemus, vbi ſemen gignitur, madefacit iter vrinæ, eiuſdem acrimoniam temperat, non permittit colem diſtortum connituere, præterquam quod libidinem & voluptatem in complexu venereo auget, & eundem vſum affert in procreando, quem ſemen muliebre.

b Galen. 14. de vſu par. c. [illegible] & 11
c Galen. 1. de ſemine ca. 15.
d Galen 1. de ſemine ca. 16. & c. 17
e Gal. de ar. te med. c. 9.
f Galen 1. de ſemine. c. 6
g Ariſt. l. 3. de hiſt. ani. c. 1.
h Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 11.
i Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 10.
k Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 12.
l Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 13.
m Gal. 1. lib. de ſemine. c. 15.
n Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 13.
o Galen. 1. de ſem. c. 15.
p Gal. 14. de vſu par. cap. 11.

Subſtantia, qua hæc vaſa continentur, media eſt inter carnem & glandulam; videntur autem duæ paruulæ veſicæ à lateribus colis, vbi deteguntur; nam latent inter ligamenta recti inteſtini, & veſicæ vrinæ, à qua non multum recedunt, neque ita paruæ ſunt vt non manifeſte ſe oſtendant. Neruos ᑫ vt aliis partibus, ita etiam teſticulis diſtribuit natura iuſtiſſima paruulos, quod exiguo ſenſu egerent, & ſolummodo vt perciperent, ſi quid moleſtum occurreret, quod & vtero quoque euenit: maiores autem dedit coli & ceruici vteri, propter acriorem ſenſum ad pruriginem & voluptatem percipiendam, in H
vſu rerum venerearum neceſſariam. ſed cum non opus ſit longiori ductu neruorum ad teſticulos, vt venarum & arteriarum, deriuantur ʳ ea medulla ſpinæ ad os ſacrum, dein cum venis & arteriis coniuncti deſcendunt ad teſticulos per fiſtulam ex peritoneo conſtitutam. Muſculos ˢ ſeu corpora quædā carnoſis fibris ſuperne deorſum tendentibus diſtincta dedit etiam natura teſticulis, vt vim motus voluntarii ipſis impertiant, & eoſdem ſurſum attollant, vnde à græcis nominantur κρεμαστῆρες: vnus autem in vtroque teſticulo reperitur, quamuis duplex exiſtimari poſſit propter duplex initium, quod ducitur à muſculis ᵗ abdominis, & proprie à chorda muſculi oblique deſcendentis; hac enim ſurſum attracta ſimul attrahitur muſculus, quod non euenit, cum attrahitur peritoneum; vnum autem initium ſumunt ab oſſe pubis, alterum ab oſſe ilium. Sed ſiue ſimplex, ſiue duplex exiſtimetur muſculus tam dextri, quam ſiniſtri teſticuli, deſcendit vna cum peritoneo in voluentem venam & arteriam, ligaturque cum vaſe ſeminario, neque vllibi teſticulum attingit, ſed dilatatus tunicam externam in teſticulo efficit, quam ᵗ ſimilitudine vaginæ græci appellant ἐλυτροειδῆ, vt paulo poſt ſubiiciemus; neque enim ᵘ chordam exigit, cum non moueat os, ſed per carnoſas particulas, quibus illa tunica continetur, ſurſum teſticulum moueat.

q Gal. 14. de vſu part. cap. 13.
r Gal. 16. de vſu par. c. 9.
s Gal. 14. de vſu part. cap. 14. & lib. de ſect. muſ. c. 27.
t Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 12.
u Gal. l. 1. de motu. muſ. ca. 3.

Tunicæ,

A Tunicæ, quibus [illegible] vt defendatur, inuoluitur, quatuor ſunt [illegible] ambo [illegible] quæ [illegible] verumque [illegible] loquemur primum de cõmunibus, q[illegible] vna [illegible] quæ externa eſt, non a[illegible] tani [illegible] quæ in hac parte tenuior & [illegible] cæteris [illegible] heoditur, mediamq. [illegible] præſentat: [illegible] eſt in [illegible] ſunt vero [illegible] ſicuti [illegible] quæ [illegible] experts. [illegible] quæ extra [illegible] [illegible] mucr[illegible] & vaſis neque [illegible] cum eo enim illigatur [illegible] quæ [illegible] gitur autem carnoſis fibris ab illo [illegible] ex [illegible] quo attolli teſticulum & hanc proficiſci diximus, vt [illegible] nem enarrauimus [illegible] ſuſpen[illegible] & motu voluntario impertit teſticulum; verum [illegible] vaginæ, [illegible] dicitur græce ἐρυθροειδής, & ob venas & arterias, quæ per ipſam [illegible] modo ſerpunt, καὶ ἐλυτροειδής. Interna tu-

B nica teſticuli ſubſtantiam proxime inuoluit, a quo [illegible] rmatur, vel potius [illegible] autem membrana peritonei, dura, craſſa, robuſta, vt defendat mollem [illegible] quo [illegible] mum ſpectat, quamquam cum eo ſimul etiam vaſa communit, atque [illegible] tenuior eſt, vena enim & arteria cum ſubl[illegible] eius tunicæ parte [illegible] ramos [illegible], qui eam ipſam perforantes ſimiliter ad teſticuli ſubſtantiam penetrant, paucis exceptis, qui prius tunicis a[illegible] tum ſuppeditant; verum a parte poſteriori plurimis ten[illegible] foraminibus per[illegible]ratur, vbi cum [illegible] his vaſis ſeminariis communitur, ſed reliqua externa ſuperficie læuis & quaſi aqueo humore [illegible] conſpicitur, nullique parti innexa; interna vero ſuperficie [illegible] teſticuli vndequaque [illegible]gatur. vocatur etiam a græcis δάρτος, ſimiliter atque illa commun[illegible] quam ſecundo loco poſuimus. Hactenus de materia, hoc eſt, de partibus, quibus teſticuli continentur.

Formæ ratio hæc eſt. Teſticuli ſic figurati ſunt, vt non ex toto rotundi ſint, ſed paulo magis longi, quam lati aut profundi, paulo etiam latiores ab inferiori parte, quam a ſuperiori: dicuntur autem nonnullis [d] oua, quod oui figuram referant. Superficies, qua cum tunica [illegible] iunguntur, veluti aquoſo humore inuncta læuis eſt: caua nulla inſignia ſunt in teſticulis, præterquam vbi ex venis [e] & arterias ſanguinem attrahunt, quamuis tota ipſorum ſubſtantia laxior [f] ſit, & ſpongiæ modo rara. Grandiores autem ſunt [g] in maribus, vt plus perficere ſeminis poſſint, non parui, vt in mulieribus, quæ paucum ſemen gignunt, ac tenue [illegible] ſiti autem ſunt in viris [h] extra abdomen, vt venæ & arteriæ, quæ ad ipſos perueniunt, longiores ſint, & idcirco magis poſſint reddere ſanguinem idoneum, qui à teſticulis

C vertatur in ſemen: neque latent abdomini incluſi, quemadmodum mulieribus, quibus non opus fuit ita longo ductu venarum, & arteriarum, quibus ſiue in vterum proximum & non in colem ſemen fundere oportuit. Auibus intra abdomen non longe a ſepto tranſuerſo [illegible] loco collocati ſunt, vt multum ſemen conficere poſſint: compenſatur enim breuitas venarum & arteriarum calore loci; quod ſi etiam in viris continerentur in [i] ventre, interiret dimidium longitudinis vaſis ſeminarii, quam neceſſariam eſſe oſtendimus, vt plurimum ſeminis continere queat & eiicere.

Sanitas teſticulorum per conſenſum in eo conſiſtit, vt accipiant [illegible] venis & arteriis ſpiritum & ſanguinem idoneum: per eſſentiam vero, vt moderatam temperationem, compoſitionem in [illegible] canis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu, vna cum vnitate obtineant: eſt autem temperatio teſticulorum [illegible] [illegible] naturam calida & humida; ſunt enim molles, quod indiciũ eſt excedentis humoris, licet cum a[illegible] ſint, frigidi videantur, calidi tamen redduntur [illegible] ſpiritu & ſanguine per arterias ad ipſos influente, n[illegible] ſeccos, quam tunicæ [k] venarum & arteriarum: calidior autem eſt dexter teſticulus, quã ſiniſter, & propterea ſemen calidius efficit, & quod magis mares gignat; nam ſiniſter ſanguinem accipit magis aquoſum, vt ante oſtenſum eſt. Quod ſi iſtam moderationem ſeruet ſanitas, optima erit, [l] ab ea recedat, excedente, exempli gratia, calore, humore, frigore, aut ſiccitate, quanto maior erit exceſſus, tanto ſanitas erit imperfectior: Eadem ratio eſt ſanitatis ſpectantis ad multiformem compoſitionem & eius etiam, quæ per conſenſum eſt. Cauſæ ſanitatis, ſeu ad procreationis initia, ſeu ad auxilia artis & facultates noſtrum corpus gubernantes referantur, ſimilẽ actu vel potentia ſanitatis differentiam efficiunt,

D prout perfectiores ſunt, vel imperfectiores; Effecta ſanitatis ad libidinem & fœcunditatem attinent, ad copiam & qualitatem ſeminis, ad pilos & affectus, qui in ſcroto & proximis partibus ſe oſtendunt, quæ quo magis ſecundum naturam ſunt, eo perfectiorem ſanitatem ſequuntur. Ex his, quæ recognoſcenda ſunt in homine ſano ad teſticulos ſpectantia, ſanitas, cum ipſi lateant, coniici debet ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus, ex effectis, in hunc modum: ſi temperatio moderata ſit, colligitur ex cauſis antegreſſis, quæ moderatæ fuerunt, ex eo, quod proſunt, quæ moderata ſunt, obſunt, quæ immoderata: ex effectis, vt ex propenſione ad libidinem, fœcunditate, copia & qualitate ſeminis, pilis atque affectibus ſcroti & partium, quæ iuxta ſunt, moderatis. Si teſticuli calidiores [m] ſint, cauſæ quoque calidiores antegreſſæ ſunt, iuuant ſimilia, nocent contraria, homo ad libidinem multum incitatur, fœcundus eſt, procreat mares, ſemen fundit coctum, pili non ſolum in partibus genitalibus, ſed in his, quæ iuxta ſunt, celeriter naſcuntur, venæ in iiſdem ampliores apparent, & calor inſignis: cuncta hæc contraria ſe oſtendunt, vbi frigidiores teſticuli fuerint. Humidi ſignificantur ab humidis cauſis, à iuuantibus humidis & ledentibus ſiccis, à copia & tenuitate ſeminis, à mollitie & laxitate ſcroti: quæ omnia contraria apparent, vbi [illegible]ſticuli ſicciores ſint. At calidos & humidos iudicant ſimiles cauſæ antegreſſæ, vtilitas ex [illegible] deſicantibus & madefacientibus, noxa ex contrariis, homo magis ad venerem valet, quam libidine inflammetur, læditur [n] caſtitate, plurimum ſeminis contrahit, & minus hirſutus eſt, quam ſi teſticuli calidi ſint

 & ſicci,

[a] Ari[illegible] de gen. ani. c. 12.
[b] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 6 & 2. de ſe[illegible] [illegible] 4 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[d] Auic [illegible] 3. [illegible] tract. ca. [illegible]
[e] [illegible]al. li. 14. de vſu par. [illegible] 14.
[f] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 14.
[g] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. [illegible] & ca. 10.
[h] Gal. 14. de vſu par. [illegible] & 14.
[i] Gal. 1. de ſemin. c. 15.
[k] Gal. [illegible] de temp. [illegible]
[l] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
[m] Galen. de arte medic. [illegible] 45.
[n] Gal. [illegible] ar. te med. [illegible] 4

& [illegible] præter [illegible]tudinem [illegible] ab [illegible] magna libidine, & ſimul noxa ex [illegible] concub[illegible] & pri[illegible] aſſitudine ſeminis, multitudine p[illegible] & [illegible] quæ [illegible] res & humidiores [illegible]iculi denunci[illegible]tium, à [illegible] ne ad venerem. ab eo, quod homo p[illegible]dus eſt [illegible] ſe[illegible] genitalibus & [illegible]u, quæ iuxta ſunt, glabris. [illegible]iculi frigi[illegible]ores [illegible] ita ſimilia demonſtrantur ab effectis, quæ fere eadem ſunt, atque v[illegible]gidi & hum[illegible] c paucum & craſſius [illegible]nitur. Cauſæ ſanitatis, quæ præterierunt, ex ipſius ſpecie, qua[illegible] liguntur: effecta ſub ſenſum cadunt; Futura expectanda ſunt, qualia promittuntur [illegible] manentibus, vel mutatis in meliores aut deteriores.

a Gal. de arte med. cap. 4. b Gal. de arte med. cap. 4. c Gal. de arte med. cap. 49.

Quod ſi ſpectat ad conſeruationem teſticulorum, & primum ad communia pr[illegible] ſeruari debent, ſi ſingulorum vitam intuearis, non eſt habenda ratio eorundem dignita[illegible] neceſſarij ſunt ad vitam tuendam, vt patet ex his, qui caſtrantur, ſed ad robur & pr[illegible] pter quæ conſeruari debent, niſi ſit, quod magis vrgeat, quemadmodum in bellua lepe[illegible] qua neceſſe eſt, excidantur. De ſpecie actionis cum eorum munus ſit conficere [illegible] cubitu, quieſcunt continentia, cum non cogantur ita multum attrahere, retinere, [illegible] pellere: quare hac vtendum erit, vbi quiete opus ſit, illo, vbi motu. Senſus magi[illegible] quam in eorum ſubſtantia, neq; ita acris eſt, vt non permittat ea admoueri, quæ ne[illegible] uis exaſperare ipſum poſſint: temperatio poſtulat ſimilia, moderate videlicet calid[a] & humida. quæ in compoſitione multiformium partium attenduntur, nihil eſt præter ſitum, quod in[illegible] indicet in conſeruando; ille autem omnib. in aperto eſt, cum teſticuli ſcroto includ[u]ntur [illegible] qua parte adhiberi debeant, quæ ipſis auxilientur: Sed monſtrat etiam ſitus, vbi opus eſt au[illegible] quatenus eſt in loco inferiori, auertendum eſſe ad ſuperiora, vt per vomitum, per venæ [illegible]ctionem [illegible] cubito; quatenus non multum diſtat ab ano, ad hunc deriuandum eſſe, vel aperiendo venas, quæ ſan[illegible]guinem fundere ſolent, vel demittendo per clyſterem liquorem aliquem acri[o]rem, vbi detra[ctio]ne opus ſit. Proprie vero opera ad conſeruandum neceſſaria ſimilia eſſe debent, vbi teſticulorum ſa[illegible] vel perfectiſſima, vel perfecta ſit: nam imperfecta etiam corrigitur contrariis. Inſtrumenta, quibu[s] oportet, illa ſunt, quibus ineſt vis perficiendi opera indicata, ſiue ſimilia ſint, ſiue contraria. V[illegible] quia conſeruanda etiam vel corrigenda eſt ſanitas per conſenſum, quæ conſiſtit in quantitate [illegible] q[ua]litate ſanguinis ac ſpirituum, prouidendum eſt, vt accipere à venis & arteriis queat ipſum [illegible] quantum oportet: quod quo pacto fiat, exponemus, vbi perſecuti erimus, quæ dicenda ſunt de cole a[d] quem id ſimiliter attinet.

De Cole & his, quæ ad ſemen & venerem conferunt. Cap. III.

Genitale maris, quod penis & colis a Latinis, a Græcis [d] καυλὸς dicitur, factum eſt à natura, vt ad procreandum eiiciat [e] ſemen in vterum; quamquam eodem abutitur [f] quoque ad vrinam excer[nen]dam, a qua traxit nomen græce οὐρήθρα. quo Hipp. [g] fiſtulam ſignificat in ipſo continentem, [illegible] ducit vrina: præcipue igitur ad procreandum, & propterea ad concubitum & ſemin[is] ex[illegible] ſpectat, atq; hac de cauſa tenditur, atque intumeſcit, cum opus eſt: quod ſi turgens [h] a[d] cuſum [illegible] maneret, eſſet impedimento, vt manus perpetuo porrecta, atq; in [illegible] expe[illegible] contra pe[illegible] ſeruaretur laxus ac paruus, non valeret ad venerem & vterum calefaciendum, [illegible] x cipere ſed etiam attrahere ſemen oportet: non dilataret vteri [illegible]em, non expe[illegible] ſemen continuum, vt oportet, ſed diuulſum; quoniam contraheretur [k] eius fiſtula, in qua id [illegible] Quam obrem talis factus eſt coles, vt celeriter tendi, [l] ac laxari poſſit; tenditur enim ſpiritu ex arteriis, quæ [am]pla habent ora, ſtatim in ipſum irrumpente; nam plenus intumeſcit ac tenditur quaſi [illegible]ctus ſine pr[illegible] ceptore, ſicut exhauſto ſpiritu ſtatim laxatur, atque ad pr[iſt]inam paruitatem re[illegible] cum te[illegible] tur, mouetur aliquando præter voluntatem, quemadmodum & cor, quas duas partes Ariſtoteles [illegible] eſſe dixit veluti animalia ſeparata, cum à corde vita, a genitali propagatio proficiſcatur: moueri a[utem] dicit vtranque præter voluntatem, quod [illegible] imagines in animum deueniunt, vel inuo[lun]tariæ etiam ad dormientes, quædam partes incaleſcant ac [di]latentur, vnde oritur eiuſmodi motus præter v[olun]tatem; Quanquam cietur etiam coles voluntario motu a muſculis, [n] quos numer[illegible] in partibu[s] quibus coles conſtat. Præditus eſt etiam coles ſenſu [o] acriori, ſicut & ceruix vteri, ad prurigimem & [vo]luptatem in concubitu percipiendam.

Partes, quæ colem conſtituunt, præter glandulam vnam mediam, ad quam terminari diximus v[illegible] teſticulis ſemen afferentia, & duas à lateribus quæ humorem continent ſemini ſimilem, ita vt ipſe qu[o]que vaſa ſeminaria nominentur, ſunt duplex ſubſtantia ſimilis ligamentis cauis; Canalis, per qu[em vri]na & ſemen egreditur, muſculi, nerui, venæ, arteriæ, glans, cutis, quas omnes explicare oportet. Ordi[a]mur a præcipua eius ſubſtantia, quam [cum] celerrime tenderetur ac laxaretur, oportuit [p] facile impleri [&] exhauriri, obſiſtereque cum tenditur, & non abrumpi: ad hæc minus idonea fuiſſet ſubſtantia ve[n]am & non re[t]ineretur, & ſanguis non poſſet ita celeriter in colem irrumpere, aut ex eodem expel[li] neque idonea fuiſſet arteria; rurſus enim propoſit[o] muneri incongruum fuiſſet: non caro aut gl[illegible] quia non ita maneret tenſa vt oportet: non cartilago, aut os, quæ non laxarentur: at neque ner[illegible] nimis mollis eſt; quod ſi coles neruoſus [q] dicitur, id euenit; quia neruorum modo diſtend[illegible] ſub ſtantia. ſicut & ceruix vteri; neque n. conſtat ex neruo; At neq. ligamentum, cum cauu[illegible] ſubſtantia ligamento ſimilis, dura, non tamen denſa, ſed intus raritatem habens inſtar ſpongiæ, & v[illegible] [illegible] cauernas quaſdam. Naſcitur hæc ſubſtantia duplex; vna a dextro latere; altera a ſiniſt[ro] [illegible] a oſſa bis in[illegible] committuntur. Vtraq; autem incipit ab inferiori parte ipſorum, vbi [illegible]ſſiora ſunt, & fur[ſum] progreditur; vtraq; ſi[illegible] m externa parte teres eſt, interna plana, qua vna alterã attingi[t] iunguntur enim inter ſe, ita tamen vt ſpacium relinquant ab ima parte, qua canalem admittunt, per quem exit ſemen

d Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 12. e Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 6. f Ariſt. li. 1 de gener. an. c. 15. g Hipp. 4. aph. 82. h Gal. 15. de vſu par. c. 1. i Gal. 15. de vſu par. c. 3. k Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 13. l Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 6. m Ariſt. lib. de motu anim. n Gal. lib. de diſſectione muſ. c. 29. o Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 13. & lib. 1. de cauſ. ſimpt. c. 6. p Gal. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 1. q C[illegible] oped. com. [illegible]

vri-

A [illegible] vtraque [illegible] cui [illegible] ramus [illegible], neque enim per ca[illegible] [illegible] lingua [illegible], [illegible] ligricans [illegible] ua substan[illegible] [illegible] substan[illegible] [illegible] is densis ad [illegible] em [illegible] culi,[a] [illegible] in to [illegible] [illegible] tuor sunt, [illegible] nt ad[illegible] [illegible] canalem seminis & vrinæ perueniunt, [illegible] runtque ad ip[illegible]m [b] aperien[illegible] [illegible] semen & vrinā reddi: reliqui duo oalcuntur ad ossi[illegible] pubis & cum lig[illegible]mento cau[illegible] [illegible] omnes autem quatuor, cum non sint instituti ad mouenda ossa, sine chorda [illegible] [illegible] intur, sed cum tam coli, quam [d] ceruici vteri opus fuerit acri sensu, natura vtrisq; [illegible] & grandi[illegible] res neruos, minores tamen, quam oris ventriculi; deriuantur autem ex [illegible] [illegible] pe ex osse sacro & proprie ab eius im[illegible]. duo autem per inferiorem colis partem pro[illegible] vrinæ canalem, vtrinque vnus [illegible] vnus per superiorem partem, qua coit substantia illa du[illegible] [illegible] ligamenti.

Venæ & arteriæ ad colem pertinentes plures sunt; ducuntur autem ab illis ramis venarum & arteriarum, quæ [illegible] a [illegible] parte ossis sacri diuisa tendunt ad crura, & ita ex loco [f] proximo, vnde sanguine [illegible] purum at[illegible] huni, & non cum aquoso humore permixtum, quemadmodum illæ, quæ pertinent ad sinistrum
B [illegible] culum, & ad sinistrum vteri [illegible] num, verum duæ arteriæ feruntur per colis dorsum inter [illegible] oetuo [illegible] quæ [illegible] glandem. & in itinere impertiunt ramos substantiæ colis: venæ autem, [illegible] ad colis or[illegible]g[illegible]em pertinent, in vnam coeunt, a qua sub osse pubis ramus non exiguus deriuatur, qui per abdom[illegible] in[illegible] [illegible] dist[illegible]ibuitur ligamento, quo vesica vrinæ cum pubis ossi[illegible] nectitur; vena ve[illegible] tota ex duabus [illegible] per dorsum colis inter arterias fertur ad glandem. Cæterum ar[illegible] æ, quæ ad colem spectant, non ta[illegible]um grandiores sunt, sed latiora [g] etiam habent ora, & propterea spiritum repente fundunt in [illegible] lem, quo statim tenditur atque augetur. Glans extremum colis est, quæ ter[illegible] atite vterumq; cauum ligamen[illegible]: continet hæc in se veluti cauernam, quæ ad initium laxior est, ad finem angustior [illegible] vt te[illegible] [illegible] n ea diutius semen in venereo complexu pruriginem excitet vali[illegible]. constat autem glans ea substan[illegible] carnis simili, sed multo ficciore ac duriore. Cutis, qua coles regitur, subiectā habet membranam carnosam, adipis tamen expertem, ab vtraque autem tectus coles laxari ac tendi facile potest, quo glandem tegit tam cutis, quam membrana, ita constituta est, vt quamuis vinculo quodam ab inferiori parte alligetur, super ipsam tamen induci ac reduci sine vllo negocio possit: reducta opus est ad concubitum & sordem detergendam, inducta vt glans operta defendatur. Pueris ab inferiori parte ante v[illegible] m veneris illigata cutis & membrana seruatur cum glande per id vinculum, quod de intenso cole in ipso conc[illegible]bitu solet abrumpi: illis vero, quos [h] ὑποσπαδίαιους græci nominant, glans distorta deprehenditur, quod nimis ab eo ligamento contrahatur: cutis quæ proprie glandem tegit, etiam orna-
C mento est, sed quæ ad finem ceruicis vteri sita est, magis ad prohibendum, ne vterus refrigeretur, quam ad ornamentum videtur esse institut[illegible]. Forma colis sub aspectum cadit, aptissima ad eius munus exequendum: figura enim ad venerem, ad muliebre genitale aperiendum, ad eiciendum semen in vterum maxime opportuna est, siue ad glandem respicias, siue ad reliquum colem; commoda est etiam eius superficies læuis; [illegible] si fuisset aspera, pro voluptate molestiam attulisset. Cauum, quod in cole est, [illegible] luti fistula, per quam semen & vrina egreditur, tam ad t[illegible] sticulos, vnde semen funditur, quam ad vesicam, vnde vrina, [illegible] pertinens est. Eidem fistulæ resp[illegible] d[illegible] glandulæ [illegible] lateribus vesicæ in modo sinuatæ non secus, quam duo vasa seminaria à testiculis pro[illegible], & [illegible] ceruix ves[illegible]æ in figuram [k] literæ S. sinuata. Magnitudo [illegible] est, cum tenditur atque inflatur, a[illegible] laxus desidet: si magnus semper esset, [illegible] ommoditate [illegible], perinde ac si perpetuo tensus [illegible] semper paruus, non satis fungi posset suo munere in concubitu, in quo magnitudo [l] ad aperiendum fœminæ genitale ad [illegible] ndum vterum, ad eiciendum semen in ipsum, atq; ad voluptatem necessaria fuit. Vbi tamen longior sit, minus appositus est ad procreandum, quod longitudine itineris [m] [illegible] semen [illegible] magnitudo vt continentia minuitur, ita concubitu [n] augetur: cunctas enim p[illegible]rtes exercitatio [o] firmat atque auget, [illegible] debilitat ac tabefacit. Vnus autem sufficit coles, perinde ac cæteræ partes, quas natura in med[illegible]o [illegible] locauit; nam cum iustissima sit, binas fecit illas, quæ coll[illegible] [illegible] lateribus, vnam à dextro, alteram a sinistro. Situs colis non potuit excogitari commodior, in imo n. ventre est, quo confluunt, quæ superant, neq; ita prope [p] anum, vt deiectionem impediat, cumque ex ossibus natu[illegible] ipsum oportuerit, merito exori-
D tu[illegible] ab ossibus [q] pubis, & ex superiori ipsarum parte, vt mag[illegible] d[illegible] st [illegible] ab ano.

Sanitas [illegible] per essentiam partim ad temperat[illegible] unem [illegible] ctat, partim ad cōpositionem multiformē: [illegible] omsita ob substantiā illam ligamenti qua potissimū cōtinetur, frigi[illegible] est, sed ob influxu sanguinis ac [illegible] num calida, ita vt si ad vtramq; te[illegible] picias iudicare possis, colem secundum naturam non [illegible] multum excedere mediocritatem calore aut frigore, sicut excedit [illegible] ficcitate, quæ tamen in ipso longe maior esset, nisi temperaretur concursu humoris a superioribus partibus ad ipsum expulsi, iudicantur tamen [illegible] Gal. [illegible] genitalia calida & humida, non secus atque oris partes. Cæterum temperatio primarum qualitatum in cole ad secundas referenda est, vt ad raritatem, densitatem, duritiem, mollitiem, per quas potissimum fungitur suo munere. Compositio multiformis, vt sana sit, postulat moderationem in figura, [t] quæ si deprauetur, minus idonea est ad procreandum: in superficie, quæ v[illegible] inæqualis sit & aspera, nequit citra molestiam suum offi[illegible]u n facere: [illegible] cauis, quæ moderate oportet patere: in magnitudine denique, numero ac situ, quibus accedit vnitas, etiam c[illegible]mmuni substantiæ simplicis.

Sa[illegible]tas colis per consensum in eo consist[illegible], vt accipiat [u] sanguinem ac spiritum à venis & arteriis, sen[illegible]entem & mouentem facultatem à neruis, semen à vasis seminari[illegible], & humorem semini [illegible] similem a glandulis. Quæcumque autem sanitas in eo e[illegible] tendatur, seu per consensum, seu per essentiā, seu spectet ad [illegible] mplicem substantiam, seu ad multiformē compositionē, magis vel minus perfecta esse potest,

 quod

a Gal. lib. de musc. diss. [illegible] 29.
b Gal. lib. 14 de vsu par. ca.
[illegible] Gal. [illegible] de motu musc.
[illegible] 14 de [illegible] par. c. 9. & de semine [illegible]
f Gal. [illegible] de vsu pa. c. 13.
f Gal. 14 de vsu pa. c. 13.
g Gal. [illegible] de loc. aff. [illegible] 6.
h Gal. [illegible] de vsu par. c. 3
i Arist. li. [illegible] de hist. ani. ca. [illegible]
k Gal. 5. de vsu pa. c. 16.
[illegible] de vsu pa. [illegible] 6.
m Arist. lib. [illegible] de gen. ani. ca 6
n Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 6.
[illegible] H[illegible] lib. 3. de [illegible] sex. 28.
[illegible] Gal. 15 de vsu par. [illegible]
q Gal. [illegible] de vsu par. [illegible]
[illegible] Galen 5. meth. c. 15.
[illegible] Gal. 9 simplic. de [illegible] par [illegible]
t Gal. 15 de vsu par. c. [illegible]
u Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 6.
x Galen 14. meth. c. 11 & de [illegible] mi[illegible]

[illegible]

Commune [illegible] ipſos [illegible] ne [illegible] & [illegible] ex [illegible] digni [illegible] habet [illegible] motu [illegible] vbi [illegible] ſit, nec [illegible] erit caſtim [illegible] exer [illegible] ne [illegible] tales [illegible] tur. Senſus acris ineſt [e] coli, quam ob rem [illegible] ne [illegible] camen [illegible], quamuis hæc magis ſpectent ad ſa [illegible] ad [illegible] tuand [illegible] ad temperationem ref [illegible], quæ poſtulat ſi [illegible] moderate [illegible] nam frigus eſt in [illegible] & neruoſæ ſubſtantiæ, & propri [illegible] partib. genitalibus: coles autem, vt ſupra [illegible] ſten [illegible] bet ligamenti ſimile & ideo frigidam. quamuis temperetur frigus [illegible] ſp [illegible] ris. Poſtulat etiam temperatio colis ſicca [f] præſidia, non ſolum quod ſimilia ſint, ſed [illegible] fendant [illegible] putredine, quam facile contrahit ob copiam concurrentis humoris. quam [illegible] ac commudantur ad partes [g] genitales, quæ ad os [illegible] in [illegible], paruo momento oriati [illegible] d attinet ad forma, figura, ſuperficies, caua, magnitudo, numerus, ſitus nihil poſtulant, quod [illegible] per ſpicuum ſit. Situs monſtrat, vbi auertendum ſit, [illegible] candam eſſe venam in ſuperioribus partib veluti internam cubiti, aut purgandum eſſe [illegible] per vomitum, vbi deriuandum, aperiendas eſſe venas in cruribus aut ad anum, & per clyſter [illegible] iniiciendũ in inteſtina ac [illegible] liquod medicamentum. [illegible] oportea [illegible] m [illegible] tas per eſſentiã in cole, ſi perfecta ſit, ſimilib. conſeruanda eſt, ſi imperfecta, contrariis [illegible], ſed ſanitas per conſenſum, quam conſiſtere diximus in ſpiritu, ſanguine, ac ſemine ab aliis partib. influente, ſi conſeruanda ſit, moderationẽ victus poſtulat, ſin corrigenda, quod vel nimium vel parum ſpiritus ac ſeminis ad colem confluat, aut quod vitioſum ſit id, quod coles accipit, licet copia moderatum, quid facere Medicus debeat, nunc ſubiiciendum eſt, quamuis pertinere videatur ad Curationem: quia tamen pleruną; aliis vitæ muneribus tanquam ſani funguntur illi, quibus eiuſmodi ſanitas per conſenſum corrigenda eſt, quod minus idonei ad procreandum ſint, merito hic locus nunc a n[illegible] tractabitur.

Nequit igitur coles fungi ſuo munere, hoc eſt, tendi & per concubitum eiicere ſemen in [illegible], niſi accipiat hoc à ſuperioribus partibus, vna cum ſpiritu, qualitate & quantitate idoneo: quod ſi n[illegible] accipiat, quantum & quale oportet, vel non fundet in vterum id ſemen, quod appoſitum eſt ad procreandum, aut non tendetur in concubitu, aut tendetur extra hunc præter voluntatem, qui affectus [illegible] perfectam ſanitatem per conſenſum potius, quam ad membrum videntur referendi. Qua ra[illegible] ne a[illegible] illa perficiatur, operaprecium eſt nunc exponere; ſed cum ea pertineat & ad ſemen, & ad ſpiritum, [illegible] tenditur coles, agemus primum de ſemine [illegible] quod debet eſſe quantitate & qualitate moderatum [illegible] ad qualitatẽ ſpectant tam primæ quam ſecundæ; vtraruną; n. moderationẽ poſtulat ſemen, [illegible] fœ[illegible] ſit, quemadmodũ in ſuperiori libro demonſtrauimus nam vbi calidius [l] ſit, nimis humorem ſic[illegible] frigidius, non ſatis concoquit, vbi humidius, obruit vim caloris. vbi ſiccius, non poteſt in vtero exte[illegible] ex ſecundis qualitatib. maxime attenditur in ſemine craſſitudo & tenuitas, debet n. eſſe m[illegible]erate [illegible] ſum. Quod craſſius eſt, minus penetrat in ſinus vteri, minuſą; miſcetur cum ſemine muliebri; quod [illegible] nuius, non po[illegible] [illegible]bæreſcere, neą; continuatum extendi, ſed diſrumpitur atą; effluit. Itaque ſi homo fundat [illegible] ne [illegible] mis ac ſecundis qualitatib. immoderatum, non eſt, quod Medicus redigat ad medi[illegible] cr[illegible] tem [illegible] d iam contractum eſt, & in vaſis ſeminariis continetur, parum enim refert, ſi quod ſe[illegible] me [illegible] pe[illegible] dum eſt, minus fœcundum ſit, ſed dare operam debet, vt quod poſtea g[illegible]n[illegible]tur, ſit mod[illegible] ratum [illegible] u[illegible] ut hoc, ſi materiam, ex qua gignendum eſt id, appoſitam com par[illegible], & effectricem [illegible] au ſam, a qua [illegible] p[illegible] tur. Materiam comparare oportet contrariæ qualitatis illi, quæ in ſemine excedit, ſiue ex pri[illegible] ſiue ex ſecundis [illegible] huc ſpectat ratio victus, vt clariſſime [m] docuit Lucretius

Atque in eo refert, quo victu vita colatur;
Namque aliis rebus concreſcunt ſemina membris,
Atque aliis extenuatur tabentą; viciſſim.

Cæterum qui cibi aut [illegible] nes temperate poſſint vniuſcuiuſque qualitatis exceſſum tanquam contrarii, dictum eſt a nobis, qua de Tu. Val. Gene. diceturą; cum ciborum & potionũ facultates ſeorſum perſequemur. Effectrix cauſa ad temperationem ſpectat partium noſt[illegible] corporis, in quibus coqui[illegible] ſeminis materia, ac primum ventriculi, tum iecinoris, poſtremo teſticulorum ac vaſorum ad ipſos p[illegible]ctantium, cum in ventriculo ex cibis & potionib. gignatur ſuccus, in iecinore ex ſucco ſanguis, in [illegible]ticuli & eorum vaſis ex ſanguine ſemen: quarum partium temperatio ſi immoderata ſit [illegible] nacta mater[illegible] temperatam ſemen efficiet moderate calidum, frigidum, humidũ, & ſiccum, & propterea [illegible] moder[illegible] craſſum, cum [illegible] cundæ qualitates oriantur ex primis. quod n. humidius cõtrahitur, tenuius eſt, quod [illegible] ſi[illegible]us vel [illegible], [illegible]ul etiã craſſius euadit, quod [illegible]igidius nimis etiam concretum eſt. Redigitur a[illegible] ten[illegible] o part[illegible] noſtri corporis ad moderationem externis quidem medicamentis, int[illegible] [illegible] medicamentis contrariis, quæ tractantur a nobis in opere de Tu. Valet. [illegible]m. [illegible] n [illegible] is non quæuis conuenit, ſed præfinita; [n] nam vt in his, quæ perfecta ſunt [illegible] mine [illegible] utus [illegible] terminus magnitudinis & paruitatis: multum ſemen plures potius, quam vnum magnum [illegible] nis ſanguinem exiccabit, ex quo [illegible] gni fœtus debet, paucum non [illegible] poterit [illegible] um cõ[illegible] te[illegible] m quod parum confert ad tendendum atque a[illegible] endum colem, [illegible] b nimiam [illegible] e[illegible] iam ſæpe præter voluntatem tenditur atą; augetur: plurimũ n. ſp[illegible] in [illegible] ſemine [illegible] implens tendit ac tumefacit. Quantitatis igitur ſeminis [illegible]am exce[illegible]m, quam defe[illegible] red[illegible]

e [illegible]

a [illegible] al. 4 [illegible] a [illegible] me[illegible] c. 1 [illegible] al. [illegible] de [illegible] aff. 6. [illegible] al. 14. de [illegible] pa. c. 13

f Hippo [illegible] aphor. 18.

g Hippo [illegible] aphor. [illegible] 2.

h Gal. [illegible] me[illegible]tho. c. 4 & 15

[illegible] v ſim[illegible] plic [illegible] de [illegible]

k [illegible] meth. c. 11

l Galen. [illegible] aph. com. [illegible] & 3

m Lucretius lib. 4.

n A[illegible]

A redigere ad mediocritatem oportet, id quod fiet, vbi paucum ſit, per ea, quæ ipſum gignunt & genitum
euocant ad colem, vbi nimis multum per contraria, per ea nimirum, quæ non ſolum non gignunt
ipſum, [illegible] iam extinguunt, quæue eadem repellunt à cole: quamobrem quatuor auxiliorum gene-
ra ad ſemen ſpectantia merito recenſentur à Gal. [a] gignentia, euocantia, extinguentia & repellen-
tia. Illa autem ſunt inprimis gignentia, quæ contrahunt ſemen non antea genitum, quæ qualia ſint, facile
intelliget, qui in memoriam redierit eorum, quæ ante dicta ſunt de ſemine quod ex ſanguine gi-
gnitur, [illegible] multum ſpiritus admiſcetur: quare illa conferunt ad ſemen contrahendum, quæ ſanguinis
ac ſpiritus copiam augent; eadem [b] vero, quæ lactis copiam cōtrahunt, valent etiam ad ſemen gignen-
dum. ſunt autem partim medicamenta tantum, partim medicamenta & alimenta ſimul: ſpectant ad me-
dicamenta quæcunq; pituitam in ſanguinem vertunt, & ita ſanguinis copiam augent; ſed cum pituita
[illegible] ſit & veluti ſanguis quidam crudus, neceſſe eſt illa calefaciendi vim habere, non tamen valdè,
ſed primo aut ſecundo gradu & ſine facultate ſiccandi, ne abſumant ſanguinem & materiam ſeminis,
quam augere propoſitum eſt, huc ſpectant, quæ ſomnum faciunt, quo [c] per contractionem caloris pi-
tuita conuertitur in ſanguinem. Quod ſi medicamenta, quæ calefaciendo conuertunt pituitam in ſan-
guinem, gignere ſimul flatum poſſint, veluti ſatyrium, [d] tenes ſcinchi marini, ex pituita magis idoneum
ſanguinem [e] efficient, ex quo fiat ſemen. Alimenta ſimul & medicamenta ſemen contrahentia ſunt ci-
B bi & potiones boni ſucci, quæ ſanguinis copiam contrahunt: quod ſi tales capiantur, vt poſſent mul-
tum ſpiritum ac flatum contrahere, plurimum conferent ad gignendum ſemen: valent autem ad con-
trahendum ſanguinem quæcunque calida ſunt & humida, ita tamen vt eorum humor minus coctus
ſit: homo [f] propterea quod calidus & humidus eſt, plurimo ſemine redundat, præſertim cum fre-
quens pluuia eſt, quod plus humoris tunc contrahatur in corpore. Sed reuertamur ad cibos, in quibus
[illegible] humor non coctus, magna vis eſt gignendi flatum ac ſemen, quemadmodum
in pane [illegible], in pulte ex tritico cocto, in cicere, faba, lupino, fenugræco, ſemine lini, in bulbo,
cæpa, porro, radice [illegible], in ſemine aſparagi, Radiculæ, apii, petroſelini, ſeſami, in eruca, menta,
[illegible] herba, in pipere longo ac cinnamomo, in nucleis pineis, piſtachiis, auellanis, amygdalis: tum
ex his, quæ ſumuntur ab animalibus, in cerebro, teſticulis, ouis ſorbilibus, lacte, butyro: Ex potioni-
ſemen & flatum mouet vinum nouum, dulce, craſſum; aqua item, in qua vuæ paſſæ aut aridæ fici bul-
lierint. Eadem [g] autem eſculenta & poculenta vt ſemen gignunt, ita etiam euocant ad colem & iu
appetitum proferunt, id, quod [a] flatu proficiſcitur, quem Hippocrates [h] dicit impetum facere, non quo
ipſe ſit, qui expellat, quandoquidem cum ab expultrice vi ſimul [i] cum ſemine expellitur; ſed confert
ad expellendum, quatenus impetum faciens excitat naturam, quam firmiorem reddit: quatenus item
dilatat atque aperit vias; atque hoc nomine Ariſtoteles [k] expelli ſemen ab ipſo tradidit, neque procul
eiici ſine [l] ſpiritu poſſe, & ad ſeminis emiſſionem continere [m] ſpiritum oportere, ſicuti cohibetur
ad partum, ad tuſſim, ad ſternutamentum, & vbicunque vehementi robore opus eſt. Illa vero, quæ
C flatum non gignunt, ſed tantum augent ſemen augendo ſanguinem, carent hac vi euocandi ipſum ad
colem, cum flatus ſit cauſa eius impulſus, quemadmodum in hominibus [n] melancholicis, qui pro-
pter multum flatum, quem [illegible], libidinoſi ſunt. Verum [o] euocatur etiam ſemen ad colem ab
his, quæ nullo pacto gignere ipſum poſſunt, veluti à ſpectaculis, ſermonibus, cogitationibus venereis;
præterea frequenti concubitu, attrectationeque genitalium partium ac motione, quemadmodum
equitantibus: exercitatio [p] enim [illegible], ac tum labefacit, vt cæteras partes, ita etiam genitales. qui [q]
[illegible] concumbere incipiunt [illegible] libidinoſi euadunt; nam laxato corpore geſtiunt memores præ-
teritæ voluptatis. Ac conciliatur [illegible] ab oleis, fomentis atque aliis medicamentis vim habentibus ca-
lefaciendi, non tamen adeo validam, vt exiccent: admouentur autem ad colem, & etiam veluti radicem,
ac partes, quæ iuxta ſunt. Valent omnia hæc, quæ aut ſemen gignunt, aut euocant ad colem, ad conci-
tandum etiam [illegible], & ipſum tendendum atque augendum, atque idcirco ad inflammandam libi-
dinem: neque [illegible] alia ſunt, quæ ſpiritu colem implent, quam quæ ſemen cum flatu gignunt, aut ad
colem euocant; ſicuti quæ laxum ipſum reddunt ac paruum, non alia ſunt, quam quæ flatum ac ſemen
ab eo repellunt atque exiccant.

Sed cum ſatis dixerimus de his, quæ ſemen aut gignunt, aut euocant ad colem neceſſitatis, vbi copia
eius minor ſit, quam conueniat: dicendum eſt de contrariis, nempe de his, quæ ſemen aut extinguunt,
aut repellunt à cole, quib. vtendū eſt, cum aut plus ſeminis emittitur, quam oporteat, aut coles præter
D voluntatem renditur atq; intumeſcit. Extinguunt igitur ſemen, quæ ſanguinis paucitatem efficiunt, vt
inedia, & victus extenuans, tum quæcunq; quod genitum eſt, abſumunt, eademq; prohibent, ne nouū
gignatur; ſunt aūt [r] contraria illis, quibus id contrahi monſtrauimus, & idcirco frigida & ſicca citra o-
mnem vim gignendi flatus: illa enim calida & humida ſunt & maxime apta ad flatum gignendum. Cæ-
terum ſiccitas in his & cum frigoris & cum caloris exceſſu coniungi pōt, coniungitur cum calore in ru-
ta & vitice: validā habet vim ruta extinguendi ſemen, ſi potioni ſicca & in puluerē redacta inſpergatur,
aut ſi comedatur [u] viridis cum oblonius. Vitex [x] tertio gradu calefacit ac ſiccat, ſemenq; extinguit, vt ſi
quid aliud. Solebant Atticæ mulieres, vt caſtæ ad ſacra Cereris adirent, totum ſibi hunc fruticem ſub-
ſternere, qui græce ἄγνος, a caſtitate dictus eſt. Idem facit euphorbium, cuminum, quæ ſimiliter ca-
lida ſunt: præterea [y] canabis ſemen, quod egregia ſiccandi vi præditum eſt: Siccitatem vero cum
frigore copulatam habet nymphea, datur enim potui eius radix ad extinguendum ſemen & libidi-
nem coercendam: idem efficit ſemen [z] lactucæ, quamquam illa etiam, quæ frigida ſunt ſine ſiccitate,
vt cucurbita, cucumis, ſemini aduerſantur. Ab his, quæ ſemen extinguunt & non ſinunt nouum gigni,
repellitur id, quod ad colem fertur, ſicut ab his, quæ ipſum gignunt, euocatur. Verum vt euocatur
aliis auxiliis, ita etiam repellitur, veluti ſi vitentur ſpectacula, enarrationes, cogitationes venereæ,
quæ ab [b] Athletis & cantoribus, qui ſe caſtos ſeruabant, vitari ſolebant, ne libidine caperentur, quibus
genitalia exigua & rugoſa quaſi ſenibus erant, quod continenter viuerent, ita vt genitales partes
ocio

a Galen. 5 ſimpl. c. 23.
b Gal. 5 ſimplic. c. 21.
c Gal. 4. 6. epid. com. 14.
d Gal. lib. 8. ſimplicium.
e c. a. 11 ſimplic.
f Ariſt. li. 7 de hiſt. an. c. 1. & c. 2 & 3 de gen. an. c. 1
g Galen. 5 ſimp. c. 23.
h Hipp. 6. epid. 7.
i Galen. 5. aphor. 63.
k Ariſt. 10. problem. 1.
l Ariſt. li. 7 de hiſt. an. ca. 7.
m Ariſt. 1 de gener. anim. ca. 6.
n Ariſt. li. 4. problem. 31.
o Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 6.
p Hipp. 3 lib. de eff. tex. 28.
q Ariſt. li. 7 de hiſt. an. ca. 1.
r Ga. 5. ſimplic. c. 23
s Ga. 8 ſimplic.
u Gal. 9. catatop. c. 9.
x Gal. ibid. & 6 ſimpl.
y Galen. 7. ſimplic.
z Galen. 8. ſimp. & lib. 14 meth. ca. 7
a Gal. ſimplic. c. 23
b Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 6.

ocio tabeſcerent, ſicut illis, qui in libidine ſe effundunt, ampliores fiunt. Vt item euocari ſemen, ut ſupra diximus calefacientibus medicamentis: ita neceſſe eſt repelli reſtrigerantibus adhibitis ad lumbos & ad partes genitales. Scribit Ariſtoteles [a] difficulter concumbere eos, qui nudis pedibus incedunt, quod ſic vniuerſum corpus refrigeretur ac ſiccetur, id quod emiſſioni ſeminis maxime aduerſatur: poſtulat enim hæc corpus calidum & humidum, atque ob eam cauſam dormientibus facile ſemen excernitur. Repellit [b] ergo ſemen & libidinem cobibet inceſſus pedibus nudatis, quo credibile eſt adductos fuiſſe ſanctiſſimos illos certe religionis Auctores, cum inſtituerunt, vt quicunque illam profiterentur, nudatis pedibus vitam degerent, ſicque facilius à libidinis contagione integri ſeruarentur. Ne autem ſpiritus colem tendat ac tumefaciat præter voluntatem, veluti in eo affectu, quem Græci nominant πριαπισμόν, veluti etiam in inſomniis venereis, prohibent omnia, quæ ſemen aut extinguunt, aut repellunt: proprie autem ad hunc vſum laudatur a Galeno [d] lamina plumbi ad lumbos adiuncta; ſed cum canales [e] tunc laxi & pleni ſint, valent refrigerantia & adſtringentia, quemadmodum ſi ſternatur lectus foliis ſalicis, aut ſi inungantur lumbi & partes genitales rato liquido ex frigida aqua ſubacto. Hactenos de conſeruatione partium genitalium virilium, pergamus ad muliebres.

a Ariſt. l. 4. proble. 5.
b Auic. c. l. 3. f. 20. tr. 1. c. 28.
c Gale. 3. de cauſ. ſimp. ca. 4.
d Gale. li. 9. ſimplic.
e Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. c. 4.

De Teſticulis fœminarum. Cap. VI.

CVm fœmina ad procreationem ſemen & ſanguinem ſuppeditet, excipiat colem & ſemen maris, & in ſe gignat, tot prædita eſt partibus, quod eiuſmodi munerib. ſatisfaciant: Inquemur primo de illis, quæ ſpectant ad ſemen: reſpondet hæ illis, quæ in mare ſemini ſeruiunt; habet enim fœmina ſimiliter teſticulos & vaſa ad ipſos pertinentia: munus teſticulorum duplex eſt in fœmina, non ſecus, atque in mare; vnum conficiendi ſemen; alterum præbendi vim quandam ſexus, fœminei videlicet, ſicut in maribus virilis: neque enim [f] dati ſunt fœminis, vt credidit Athenæus, propter ſimilitudinem quandam, vt mammæ viris, in quibus hæ neque ita glandulis continentur, neque ita turgent, neque lac continent, ſicuti teſticuli fœminarum ſemen, quamuis minus multum, minus craſſum, minus coctum: nam & minus [g] confectum ſanguinem accipiunt à venis & arteriis, minoresque frigidiores ſint ac magis denſi, & propterea minus perfectum & minus efficax in procreando; vtile tamen ad efficienda inuolucra fœtus, & ad alendum ac temperandum ſemen virile. F

Alterum munus teſticulorum in fœminis, præbendi ſcilicet vim fœmineam vniuerſo corpori, deprehenditur ex fœminis, quæ [h] caſtrantur, veluti ex ſuibus, quibus non ſolum penitus aufertur libido, ſed natura etiam illa fœminea, adeo vt earum caro guſtantibus longe ſuauior videatur: quæcunque enim caſtrantur, teſte Ariſt. [i] neque mares ſunt, neque fœminæ. Sed perpendamus compoſitionem ad dictum officium appoſitam.

f Galen. 2. de ſemin. c. 1.
g Galen. 14. de vſu par. c. 6. & c. 10.
h Ga. 1. de ſemin. c. 15. & 16
i Ariſ. li. 1. de gen. ani. c. 2.

Materia, ex qua muliebres teſticuli conſtant, primum conſiſtit in ſubſtantia propria ipſorum: deinde in venis, arteriis, appendice ex ipſis effecta, vaſis ſeminariis & tunica, qua teguntur, quemadmodum in viris. Subſtantia propria teſticulorum [k] glandulæ ſimilis eſt, in mulieribus tamen frigidior ac denſior, quam in viris, in quibus reperitur calidior, humidior, mollior, laxior, & ideo magis apta ad conficiendum ſemen; illa tamen, qua continentur muliebres, ſatis poteſt imperfectus illud ſemen efficere. Venæ [l] & arteriæ ad hos perinde atque ad viriles deſcendunt ex vena & arteria ſub renibus. Arteriæ quidem ex arteria magna; ſed vena dextri teſticuli a vena caua, ſiniſtri à ramo venæ emulgentis ſiniſtri [m] renis. ſed tam dextra, quam ſiniſtra cum ad vterum peruenit, in duos ramos diuiditur; vnus diſtribuitur vteri fundo, alter teſticulo è regione: verum à ſiniſtri renis vena impertiuntur etiam nonnulli ramuli & dextro teſticulo, & dextro ſinui vteri, ſunt tamen breuiores tam venæ, quam arteriæ, quæ pertinent ad teſticulos mulierum ſub abdomine incluſos, quam illæ, quæ ad teſticulos virorum extrinſecus pendentes. Multiplex autem eſt earum [n] reuolutio, multique anfractus ac veluti capreoli, priuſquam inter ſe iungantur, adeo vt ſi vnam & eandem ſeces tranſuerſam, multa ut præſeferat, perinde ac ſi plures eſſent ſectæ. Appendix ſummo vtrique teſticulo hæret, conſtans ex multis ramis venæ, & arteriæ inter ſe permixtis, per quam illæ tanquam per mediam quandam materiam cum ſubſtantia teſticuli nectuntur: ſed longe minor eſt, [o] hæc appendix in muliebribus teſticulis, quam in virilibus: ita vt fere ſenſum lateat: neque enim opus fuit magna, tum quia paruus eſt teſticulus, & exiguum ſeminariũ vas, tum quia non admodum diſſidet ſubſtantia teſticuli muliebris, quæ durior eſt, à ſubſtantia venarũ & arteriarum, quæ mollior, & propterea non eget magna appendice media; calor vero ac ſpiritus non ita efficax eſt, vt poſſit has partes ampliare, quemadmodum in mare. Vaſa ſeminaria ferunt ſemen à teſticulis fœminarum confectum, non ad ceruicem veſicæ, vt ſcribit Herophilus, [p] ſed ad vterum: dextrum enim vas cum dextro cornu vteri coniungitur, ſicuti ſiniſtrum cum ſiniſtro, per quod ſemen in vteri ſinum funditur, & in venereis inſomniis interdum expellitur extra vterum. Vt autem diſſimile eſt ſemen virile, copia & craſſitudine ſemini muliebri, ita etiam diſſimilia ſunt vaſa ſeminaria, in viro enim longa ſunt, lata, & cum quibuſdam thoris quaſi varicibus, vt multum ſemen capere poſſint, & ſubito eiicere: in fœmina [q] vero anguſta & breuia, quantum poſtulat ſeminis paucitas; latius [r] tamen patẽt ad teſticulos, vbi euidenter perforata ſunt, vbi paululum ab iis receſſerunt, anguſtiora ſunt & non apparent peruia, ſed rurſus ad cornua vteri dilatantur, & euidenter in ipſum inſeruntur; ſed inter teſticulos & cornu vteri quoſdã etiam veluti anfractus præſeferunt. Tunica, quæ teſticulos proxime inuoluit muliebres non ita facile ab ipſis ſeparatur, ſicut illa, quæ viriles, nec æque dura eſt, quamuis [ſ] neruoſa ſit: complectitur autem totam ſubſtantiam teſticuli & ſimul venam atque arteriam: Altera vero tunica, quam à peritoneo obtinent, cum venis & arteriis iungitur, non tamen ambit vniuerſam teſticuli ſubſtantiam, ſed mediam partem duntaxat. Porro cum ſub abdomine includuntur muliebres teſticuli, non egent ſcroto, quemadmodum viriles, à quo tegantur ac muniantur. Formæ muliebrium teſticulorum hæc ratio eſt, figura [t] non ſimiliter oblonga & rotunda apparet, ſed lata magis à priori & poſteriori G H

k Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 14. & 2. de ſemin. c. 1.
l Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 9. & 10. & 13.
m Gal. lib. de diſſect. venarum. c. 8.
n Galen. de anato. vteri c. 9.
o Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 14.
p Galen. 2. de ſemi. c. 1.
q Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 10.
r Galen. de anatomia vteri c. 9.
ſ Galen. 2. de ſem. c. 1. & lib. de anat. vteri c. 9.
t Galen. de anato. vteri c. 9.

A iterioti parte ... piella. [a] Superficies externa inæqualis eſt, repræſentat enim plures glandulas ſimul iunctas. ... tinet ad caua, quamuis ſubſtantiam habeant teſticuli muliebres minus raram, quam viriles, ... tamen cauernas [b] præſeferunt, in quibus aquoſum ſemen reperitur; ſunt præterea fœminarum teſticuli longe minores [c] quam marium, tanto enim maiores ſunt in his, quanto calidiores. Situs ... datus fuit teſticulis à natura, qui maxime eſſet oportunus, nempe à lateribus vteri, in quem fundi ſemen oportuit, neque extra abdomen in ſcroto pendet, vt in maribus, in quibus vaſa ſeminaria ferri ad colem debuerunt: quo autem magis diſtendi tur vterus, eo inferiores ipſius fundo reperiuntur.

Ex rebus ſecundum naturam, quæ attenduntur in fœminarum teſticulis, ſanitas per conſenſum in eo conſiſtit, vt accipiant à venis & arteriis ſanguinem ac ſpiritum qualitate ac quantitate idoneum, per eſſentiam vero vt temperatione idonea contineantur, & moderata compoſitione multiformi: vtraque ſanitas & magis & minus perfecta in illis apparet, prout cauſæ, à quibus proficiſcuntur, perfectiores fuerint vel imperfectiores: Effecta ſanitatis ad ſemen potiſſimum ſpectant, quod magis vel minus idoneum eſt, prout ſanitas perfectior eſt, vel imperfectior. Quæ recognoſcenda ſunt in ipſis cum ſub abdomine lateant conijcienda ſunt ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, ſed potiſſimum ex effectis, hoc eſt, ex ipſo ſemine: quod ſi eodem modo affectæ manebunt cauſæ præſagiendum eſt teſticulos quoque in eodem ſtatu permanſuros, ſicuti mutandos in meliorem vel deteriorem, vt illæ mutabuntur.

B Ratio conſeruandi muliebres teſticulos iiſdem fere præceptis & communibus & propriis continetur quibus opus eſſe ad conſeruandos viriles diximus; niſi quod muliebrium temperatio cum frigidior ſit, minus calida poſtulat, & ſitus ſub abdomine indicat, ibi ſuperimponi externa auxilia debeant; non ſub vmbilico à lateribus. Eadem præterea, quæ in viro ſemen augent, extinguunt, euocant, reprimunt, & eadem, quæ eius qualitatem moderatam reddunt, idem efficiunt in muliere, in qua eodem modo concitatur & coercetur libido, tum aliis auxiliis, tum illis, quæ ad lumbos admouentur.

De inſtrumentis ad ſanguinem menſtruum ſpectantibus, & de eius purgatione. Cap. V.

AD ſuppeditandum ſanguinem, ex quo efficitur caro, & alitur atque augetur pars quælibet, natura dedit vtero, vbi fœtus gignitur, venas [f] & arterias proportione ſuæ magnitudinis longe plures ac minores, quam reliquis partibus; omitto eas, quæ ab oſſe ſacro, ex magnis vaſis ad eius ceruicem feruntur: deſcendunt proxime ſub renibus grandiores venæ & arteriæ è regione, & antequam in vterum inſerantur, ramum impertiunt teſticulo, dextri quidem lateris vena & arteria dextro, ſiniſtri ſiniſtro: [g] diuiduntur deinde in ſitu vteri ſui lateris in plurimas ac pene innumerabiles & exiles. Oritur autem [h] vena dextri lateris à vena caua, vena ſiniſtri lateris à vena illa, quæ ad ſiniſtrum teſticulum fertur, à

C qua nonnulli impertiuntur ramuli etiam ſiniſtro ſinui vteri; præbens enim hæc ſanguinē nondum ſeparatum à ſero, qui valet [i] & ad gignendas fœminas, & ad pruriginem ac voluptatem maiorem in venereo complexu excitandam. Arteria dextri lateris ducitur ab arteria magna: arteria ſiniſtri vel tota ab arteria emungente ſiniſtra proficiſcitur, vel ab eadem ramos accipit, vbi ipſa quoque deriuetur à magna arteria. In itinere vero, cum ferantur ad vterum, arteria ſubiicitur [k] venæ: ſed tam venæ, quam arteriæ, cum in vteri ſinum inſeruntur, in plurima atque admodum minuta capita terminantur, ita vt metrim Ariſtoteles [l] vocauerit vterum, extrema multorum vaſorum; nominantur hæc ab Hippoc. κοτυληδόνες, ſicut & à Praxagora & à Diocle, quaſi paruæ cotylæ: Reperiuntur quidem in bobus, capris, ceruis, quædam glandulæ ſeu carunculæ in vtero, quæ ſpeciem proferunt cotylarum, non tamen in vtero mulierum, niſi cum vtero gerunt; tunc enim intumeſcunt venarum & arteriarum extrema, cum quibus fœtus alligatur, adeo vt ipſa quoque paruulas cotylas repræſentent, & propterea dicantur græce κοτυληδόνες, hæc vbi muco plena ſint, diuellitur fœtus atque abigitur. Principio cum concipitur, illa cui dentinta ſunt, ſed ſubinde minuuntur, ita vt poſtremo euaneſcant, quod abſumatur materia, à qua augebantur. Per has igitur venas & arterias, quæ in hæc capita finiuntur, fertur ad [o] vterum, tanquam ad partem imbecilliorem inferiori loco ſitam, & exitum præbentem, ſanguis [p] ille, qui in reliquo corpore redundat, magis autem ad ipſum [q] detruditur, quam ab eo attrahatur; neque enim ita copioſe attraheretur: expellitur ergo à quauis parte corporis, ſed magis à vena caua & ab arteria magna, vbi

D potiſſimum ſeruatur [r] ille, qui ſuperat, cum ſingulæ partes aluntur, ſicuti viris ſuperat ſemen: longe tamen minus, quam ſanguis mulieribus, quæ cum minus exerceantur & minus calidæ ſint, minus alimenti abſumunt, ita vt plus redundet ſanguinis: neque enim ita frigidæ [s] ſunt, vt non poſſint ſanguinem conficere, ſicut viri, quanquam minus coctum. Superat in fœminis ſanguine prædictus cuiuſcunque generis animalium, quantum ſanguinis neceſſarium eſt ad procreandum, non tamen redundat omnibus, adeo vt cum non ſunt prægnantes, debeat euidenter ex vtero expelli; neque enim his, quæ oua edunt, ſed his duntaxat, quæ animal, & proprie quadrupedibus, ſed maxime mulieribus. [t] quæ non abſumunt alimentum in pilos & cornua, vt belluæ; inter aliarum animantium fœminas maxime ſunt calidæ & humidæ, atque idcirco plurimum ſanguinem contrahunt, id quod magis accidit habitionibus, albis, mollibus, ocioſis, [u] quam gracilibus, fuſcis, durioribus, exercitatis: tum flante auſtro magis, quam aquilone. Paucæ ſunt illæ mulieres, quibus ſanguinis tantum ſuperet, vt cum grauidæ ſiunt, fœtui ſufficiat, reliquo tempore non expellatur ex vtero, atque hæ viriles [x] potius, quam fœminæ videntur. Pleriſque igitur tanta copia ſanguinis redundat, vt natura cogat ex certis interuallis ipſum effundere, quemadmodum nonnullis ſolet ob pleniorem victum & quotidianam exercitationem omiſſam, vel ob mutilatum aliquod membrum, ſuperantem ſanguinem [y] expellere per vomitū, per deiectionem, per venas oarium, oris, faucium, ani. Expulſio redundantis ſanguinis in vtero non eſt ſymptoma, [z] ſed opus naturæ expellentis id, quod redundat, ad locum imbecilliorem; neque debet exiſtimari

a Gal. 2. de ſem. c. 1. b Gal. lib. 14. de vſu par. c ... Galen. de anatome vteri. ... Galen. 14. de vſu par. ... e Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 11. & lib. 2. de ſem. c. 1. f Gal. ... 6 ... & 1 ... de vſu par. c. 10. g Gal. lib. 14. de vſu par. 9. h Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. ... i Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. ... & 9. k Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 8. Ari. lib. 2. de gen. ani. cap. 5. m Hipp. 5. aphor. 45. n Galen. de vſu par. c. 5. & 1. de ſa ... min. c. 7. o Gal. lib. 2. de ſem. c. 5. p Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. anī. cap. 4. q Galen. 5. ſimpl. c. 22. r Ari. lib. 1. de gen. ani. c. 19. & li. 4. de gen. anī. cap. 1. s Gal. 14. de vſu par. ... t Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. ani. cap. 1. u Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 2. & lib. 1. de gen. ani. c. 20. & li. 4. de gen. ani. cap. 6. x Ari. lib. 2. de gen. ani. cap. 5. y Galen. 7. met. ... z Gal. lib. de diff. ſympt. & lib. 2. de cau. ſ ...

exiſtima[illegible] præter naturam toto genere, [a] vt ille, qui aliunde [illegible], ſed tantum copia. Comparat [illegible] tem ab Ariſtotele [b] hic ſanguinis fluxus alui profluuio; vtrumque enim ſcribit ex cruditate [illegible] differre tamen inter ſe ait, quod alui profluuium morboſum ſit, ſanguinis fluxus ex vtero [illegible] lis, quod ſcilicet naturaliter redundet in fœminis, quæ natura frigidiores ſunt, adeo vt non [illegible] anguſtioribus vteri vaſis contineri, & ideo expellatur ex certis interuallis: ſed quia retinetur [illegible] ſanguis, expellitur deterior, nominatur hæc expulſio à veteribus, vt ab [d] Hipp. & Eraſiſtrato [e] [illegible] communi vocabulo κένωσις, id eſt, vacuatio, ſed proprio κάθαρσις, id eſt, purgatio: nam ſanguis, qui detrauditur, non tantum copia nocet, ſed etiam qualitate, quemadmodum ſucci, qui purgantur. Spacium inter vnam & alteram purgationem, vnius menſis eſt, vnde menſtrua à latinis, [f] καταμήνια græcis nominantur. Maxime autem reſpondere menſtrua purgatio ſolet, [g] cum luna inſtarato ſuo curſu ſolem conſequitur; tunc enim redditur aer diminutione luminis frigidior & humidior, propterea nonnulli fœmineum ſexum lunæ tribuunt, quod eodem tempore hic lumen, illi ſanguis decreſcat. Cæterum menſtrua purgatio vt naturalis eſt, ſic adeo neceſſaria ad tuendam valetudinem mulieris, & potiſſimum vteri, vt debeat Medicus quantum poteſt, eam inſtar naturali retinere, quod quo pacto fiat, [illegible] cabimus, ſi antea, qualis eſſe debeat ſecundum naturam, oſtenderimus. Mulieres cum paruulæ ſunt, quicquid ſanguinis alimento ſuperat, in incrementum conuertunt, cum ſeneſcunt, nequeunt tantum ſanguinis conficere, vt ſuperet, adeo vt tantum [h] vigenti ætate contrahant eam copiam ſanguinis, quæ ſingulis menſibus expelli debeat: quod ſi teneris puellis incipiant, non permittunt ipſas augeri. Incipit [k] autem eadem ætate mulieribus menſtrua purgatio, qua viris ſemen, videlicet decimoquarto anno, quo tempore vtriſque ſimiles accidunt mutationes: nam puberes fiunt, niſi [illegible] la aliqua parte genitali à primo natali die manſuri [l] impuberes gignantur: vox vtriſque ex acuta [illegible] grauis, quædam partes intumeſcunt, vt viris teſticuli, mulieribus mammæ, quæ duos digitos a[illegible] luntur, [m] præterquam quod laxiores fiunt: mutatur etiam habitus tam [n] pueris, quam puellis ad emiſſionem ſeminis ac menſtruorum: fit enim vterq; vel ex gracili habitior, vel ex habitiore gracilior, & magis habilis ad ſanitatem vel morbum, prout magis qui exhauriri incipit, vtilis erat ad alendum vel ſuperabat. Eiuſmodi mutationum meminit Hip. [o] cum validos effectus ſanari quibuſdam ad pubertatem ait, atque ad initium menſtruorum. At non deſinit menſtrua purgatio mulieribus & ſeminis redundantia viris eodem prorſus tempore, cum his interdum perſeueret vſque ad ſeptuageſimum [illegible] num, illis non vltra quinquageſimum, vltra [p] quem parere nequeunt, ſed pleriſque ceſſat inter quadrageſimum & quadrageſimum quintum annum: A decimoquarto igitur vſq; ad hunc ſingulis menſibus reddi ſanguis ex vtero debet mulieribus omnibus præterquam [q] grauidis ac lactantibus, [illegible] enim natura ſuperantem ſanguinem in his ad alendum infantem, in illis ad conſtituendum [illegible] & ita quod ſuperat, [r] conuertit ad aliquem vſum; raro [s] autem ſuperuenit & paucis vtero gerentibus [illegible] gatio menſtrua, & ſæpe, & multa, vt ante, atque vbi id accidit, vt docet Hippocrates, [t] nequit fœtus [illegible] ſanus; deeſt enim alimentum, ex quo ſuſtineri ac perfici debet. Aliquid tamen nonnullis præ[illegible] bus effluit ſanguinis citra noxam primis menſibus à conceptione, parum tamen, & ex venis [illegible] nam vteri os tunc [x] clauſum eſt, & vaſa, quæ in eius ſinu ſunt, extrema iunguntur cum vaſis [illegible] molis, quæ nectit fœtum cum vtero moliſtanimus. Vt autem non reſpondent menſtrua prægnantibus, ita nec lactantibus, cum eadem [y] ſit materia ipſorum & lactis: propterea dixit Hipp. [z] lac e[illegible] manum menſtruis; ſanguis enim, qui communis materia eſt vtriuſque per vaſa non [a] exilia cum mammis & vtero congruentia, ſurſum, deorſum, vltro citroque commeat: quo fit, vt vel ceſſent, vel parum fluant menſtrua mulieribus, [b] cum lactant infantes, & cum hæc erumpunt, vt lac euaneſcat: nam ita natura [c] comparatum eſt, vt qui ſuperat humor, ad vnum locum feratur; ſanguis, qui fertur ad mammas, euocatur ad vterum, ad quem cum tranſmittitur, auertitur à mammis. Exceptis igitur grauidis & lactantibus, ætatis prius expoſitæ mulieres ſingulis menſibus neceſſe eſt ex vtero ſanguinem reddere, atque eum fluxum biduum [d] ſaltem aut triduum manere; nam pleriſque diutius perſeuerat. Erumpit autem aliis impetu quodam, veluti calidioribus ac iunioribus: aliis paulatim, veluti frigidioribus, & ætate iam inclinante elabitur; quibuſdam item copioſius, quibuſdam parcius funditur: quæcunque enim calidæ, humidæ, molles, atque albæ ſunt, quia multo ſanguine redundant (vt ante oſtenſum eſt) [illegible] tum etiam ſingulis menſibus effundunt; ex contrario quæ frigidæ, ſiccæ, duræ, nigræ, vt paucum c[illegible] gunt, ita etiam paucum excernunt. Verum certa quantitas, quæ in vnaquaque iudicari debeat moderata, definiri non poteſt, atque idcirco coniectura quadam extimanda eſt: ſed quantus quantus eſt ille H
ſanguis, quem exinaniri oportet, neceſſario talis effluit, qualis [e] in corpore ſuperat. Mulier, quæ bono, ac moderatæ qualitatis ſanguine redundat, eiuſmodi etiam expellit; quæ pituitoſum, bilioſum, melancholicum, vel craſſum aut tenuem colligit, talem ſimiliter detrudit. Alia autem ætas [f] alium ſanguinem gignit atque effundit: Puellis cum primum menſtrua incipiunt, ſanguis tenuis ac ruber exit, qualis ex victimis nuper [g] mactatu: firma ætate minus tenuis ac minus ruber: ſed inclinante craſſus & ſubniger. Iam vero in quouis ſanguinis fluxu, [h] qui primo educitur, tenuis eſt, cum expultrix facultas nondum vehementer excitata ſit, neque ſatis adhuc vaſorum ora patefacta, ita vt craſſiori quoque exitus detur, ſicuti poſtea, vbi tamen multum effluxerit, remittitur impetus facultatis expultricis, con[illegible] ora vaſorum, adeo vt tantum excernatur tenuis, quod & menſtruorum fluxui euenire conſtat. Scire tamen licet, eum, qui retinetur, meliorem eſſe, quam qui expellitur: partes enim noſtri corporis [illegible] iunt ac retinent, quod melius & commodius eſt, detrudunt, quod minus bonum & magis alienum: quare etiam ſi in muliere bonus ſanguis ſuperet, minus tamen bonus eſt ille, qui ab ipſa expellitur, quam qui retinetur.

His itaque conſtitutis de tempore, qualitate & quantitate ſanguinis ex vtero excernendi, (quæ tria maxime attendi ſolent ab Hippocrate [illegible] in his, quæ detruduntur, veluti in deiectione) non difficile eſt in-

a Gal. 1. de cau. ſympt. ca. 2. b Ariſt. l. 1. de gen. an. c[illegible] c Ariſt. 2. de gen. an. [illegible] 4. d Hip. lib. 5. aphor. 60. & [illegible] e Gal. lib. de Atrabi. c. 8. f Ariſt. l. 4. de gen. an. c. 2. g Ariſt. ibid. h Gal. [illegible] 14. de v. apar. c. 4. i Ariſt. l. [illegible] de hiſt. an. c. 1. k Ariſt. 1. de ge. an. c. 20. l Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. an. c. 1. m Ariſt. l. 4. de gen. an. c. 8. n Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. an. c. 1. o Hip. lib. 2. aphor. 45 & lib. 5. aphor. 28. p Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. ca. [illegible] q Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 11. Ariſt. 4. de gener. an. cap. 4. & Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 8. r Ariſt. lib. 3. de part. an. ca. 2. s Ariſt. lib. 1. de gen. an. c. 1[illegible] t Hippo. [illegible] aphor. 6[illegible] a Gal. 5. aphor. [illegible] & lib. 6. de loc. aff. c. 5. x Hipp. li. [illegible] aphor. 51. y Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. an. ca. 8. z Hipp. li. 2. epid. par. 3. & Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 8. a Gal. 5. ſym. [illegible] c. 22. b Gal. lib. de vena ſectio. contra Eraſiſtratum ca. 5. c Ariſt. li[illegible] de hiſtor. an. c. 11. & Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 8. d Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. ca. 2. e Gal. [illegible] de cau. ſymp. ca. 4. f Ariſt. [illegible] de hiſt. ani. c. 19. g Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſt. an. c. 1. h Auic. lib. 3. f. 21. tract. 3. c. 1. Hippo. 2. c. 31.

A eſt in[illegible] ea [illegible] naturam fuerint, cuiuſmodi a nobis deſcripta ſunt, mulieris ſanitatem ſignifica[illegible], ac [illegible] non ſolum bene valeat, ſed [illegible] etiam ſit ad procreandum: contra vbi [illegible] aliqu[illegible] ſtatu recedat, affectum aliquem præternaturam notare, & noxæ alic[illegible] eſſe, quæ [illegible]emus, quam vtilitatem afferant menſtrua, vbi naturaliter affecta ſint, q[illegible] vb. præ[illegible] in illo fac[illegible] patefiet. Vtilitas, quam affert menſtrua purgatio, in e[illegible] quod e[illegible] ex[illegible] succos, non ſolum copia, ſed etiam prauitate lædentes, & propterea p[illegible] plurimam [illegible] partem morborum: plerique enim a ſuccorum copia vel prauitate pro[illegible] quod [illegible] affert ſanguis, quem ex certis interuallis [b] venæ ani nonnul[illegible] fundunt, qui fluxus cau[illegible] præternaturam; quanto magis menſtrua purgatio, quæ ob neceſſariam redundantiam mulieribus fuit à natura comparata? Vt autem minus ægrotant patientes, [c] quam ſteriles, quod in partu detrudant, quæ noxia ſunt: ita illæ, quibus menſtrua naturaliter reſpondent, quæ quamuis exponantur [d] omnibus generibus morborum, quibus viri, & præterea grauiſſimis vteri affectibus, præſertim vbi os ventriculi cum vtero congruit; minus tamen in ipſos incidunt, quam [illegible], atque ob hanc cauſam minus tentabantur Peſtilentia illa, quam deſcribit Hippocrates in primo libro de morbis vulgaribus. Defenduntur etiam à podagra, [e] defenduntur à quouis alio ſanguinis fluxu [illegible] prius fluere ſolitus fuerit ex aliqua [f] parte, veluti per vomitum, [g] ſuperuenientibus

E menſtruis ceſſat: at neque arripiuntur [h] inflammatione lateris aut pulmonis, neque morbo comitiali, tremore, neruorum diſtentione, melancholia, difficultate ſpirandi, dolore capitis. Affectus grauiſſimi, qui nulla alia via ſolui potuerunt, cum primum erumpere menſtrua incipiunt, teſte [i] Hippocrate, finiuntur: mutatur etiam tunc habitus corporis, ita vt ex puellis nonnullæ habitiores reddantur [k] & ſanæ magis, quam ante, ſucceſſ[illegible] illis, à quibus lædebantur, exhauſtis, quanquam liberantur interdum vomitu, [l] priuſquam menſtrua erumpant, non ſecus ac fluxu ſanguinis [illegible] naribus illæ, quibus menſtrua ſup[illegible] ceſſa ſunt: Contra quæ mala ſuperueniant, vbi menſtrua ſecundum naturam non reſpondeant, intelligemus, ſi in quo conſiſtat eorum mutatio de naturali ſtatu, perpendamus: conſiſtit autem in illis tribus, quæ in eo attendebamus, tempore videlicet, quantitate, & qualitate: Ad tempus refertur circuitus, & diuturnitas fluxus: debet circuitus menſtruus eſſe, ita vt ſingulis menſibus redeant; hic non ſeruatur, cum aut anteuertit, quemadmodum iunioribus illis, quæ bis terve ex vtero ſanguinem fundunt quolibet menſe, aut differtur, velut illis, quibus plus ſpacii interponitur, aut fluxus aſſiduus eſt, quemadmodum albus ille, qui à Græcis [n] dicitur ῥοῦς γυναικεῖος, id eſt, fluxus muliebris. Diuturnitas ſpectat ad numerum dierum, quibus ſanguis educitur: pleriſque educi ſolet [o] tribus diebus, aut etiam pluribus, quod ſi aut paucioribus, aut multo pluribus effundatur, non ſeruatur diuturnitas debita. Quantitas de naturali ſtatu mouetur cum aut plus expellitur, quam redundet, ita vt exeat etiam aliquid ex eo, quod neceſſarium eſt ad alendum, aut minus, ita vt relinquatur aliquid ex eo, quod ſuperat & noxium eſt. Qualitas mutatur, cum non exit ſanguis, qualis ſolet ſanis, ſed alterius coloris, vt albus, aut niger, alterius habitus, vt craſſior, tenuior, aquoſus. Huiuſmodi ſunt, quæ animaduertuntur præter naturam in

C menſtruis, videtur tamen Hippocrates. [p] cum ait, [Si menſtrua plura fiant, accidunt morbi, ſi nō fiant, ſuperueniunt morbi ex vtero,] voluiſſe à ſola retentione & nimio fluxu, menſtruorum, quæ ad quantitatem ſpectant, oriri morbos, ita vt non habuerit rationem temporis aut qualitatis: verum tempus aliquo pacto ſub quantitate comprehenditur; nam fluxus per frequentiores circuitus, aut aſſiduus, aut plurium dierum attinet ad auctā, ſicuti per rariores circuitus, per pauciores dies ad imminutam: Qualitatis autem meminit Hippocrates, [q] cum ait [mulieris menſes decolores, nec per idem ſemper tempus, purgationem indicant eſſe neceſſariam] loquitur enim de qualitate mutata, hoc eſt, de colore ipſo præternaturam, quem tanquam indicium proponit prauorum ſuccorum, cum ipſum dicit indicare neceſſitatem purgationis; neque enim nocet mutatio qualitatis effluentium menſtruorum, aut in aliquem morbum compellit mulierem, ſicut ille ſanguis, qui retinetur qualitate vitioſus: efficit enim, vt mulier minus belle valeat, minus idonea ſit ad procreandum, & minus ſeruet menſtruæ purgationis naturalem circuitum. In ſanguine igitur, qui expellitur, attendemus ſolam quantitatem, ad quam redigi diximus tempus: qualitatem omittemus, vt quæ nullam afferat noxam, cum mutatur in his, quæ excernuntur: de quantitate intuebimur, quid nocere exceſſus poſſit, quid defectus: ſub exceſſu cōplectemur aſſiduitatem, frequentiores circuitus, diuturniorem fluxum, & maiorem copiam: ſub defectu, retentionem, rariores circuitus & paucitatem. Cum menſtrua copioſius effluunt, Hippocrates [r] ſuperuenire morbos ait; refrigeratur [ſ] enim & ſiccatur vniuerſum corpus, deſtitutum a calore & humore ſan-

D guinis. Imminuto calore, cum iecur aquoſum humorem contrahat, fit hydropos, [t] ſicuti cum nimis fluit ſanguis ex [u] venis ani: redditur etiam corpus gracile, ſicut illis, quæ infantes [x] lactant; Puellæ, quæ nondum ad debitum incrementum peruenerunt, minus augentur, [y] ſed adeo tandem exhauritur corpus ex nimio fluxu menſtruorum, vt in neruorum [a] diſtentionem atque animi defectionem delabatur. Verum alio nomine offenditur etiam mulieris corpus, cum menſtruorum fluxus diuturnior eſt, nam interim vtero aperto [a] refrigeratur, quemadmodum in partu, præterea perturbatur ſanguis, ita vt mulier ſpeculum ſolo aſpectu rubro colore [b] inficiat, & vniuerſum corpus male afficiatur, adeo vt Ariſtoteles [c] melius agi cum illis dicat, quibus menſtrua purgatio trahitur in breuius tempus. Sed linquamus mala, quæ ſunt ab exceſſu: pergamus ad illa, quæ à defectu.

Scribit Hipp. [d] ſi menſtrua retineantur, ſequi morbos ex vtero, quod ſcilicet, inflāmetur & obſtruatur retento ſanguine, qui lædit etiam vniuerſum corpus: nimia n. copia calorem ſuffocat, ex quo ſequitur hydrops; [e] id quod euenit etiam, vbi retinetur ille, qui ex venis [f] ani ſolitus eſt effundi: priuantur etiam mulieres cum retinetur menſtruus ſanguis ea vtilitate, quam affert moderata eius purgatio, & propterea [illegible]unt in plures morbos, velut in febres [g] grauiores, in dolores capitis, tumores præter naturam, dolores articulorum. Varii autē ſequuntur affectus pro variis ſuccis in retento ſanguine ſupeeran-

Ii tibus,

a Auic. li. 3. ſ[illegible] tract. [illegible] b [illegible] al. 6. epid. com. men. 17. c Auic. li. 3. f[illegible] tract. 1. ca. 8. d [illegible] al. 2.1. epid. com. men. 3. e [illegible] f Ariſt. li. 5. de hiſt. ani. c. 14. g Hipp. 5. aphor. 32. h Galen. de vena ſe[illegible] contra Eraſiſtra c. 7. i Hipp. 2. aph. 4[illegible] & l[illegible] aph. 28. k Ariſt. li. de [illegible] an. ca. 1. l Ariſt. li. de hiſt. ani. c. 11. m Hipp. 5. aphor. 33. n Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 19. & Ga. lib. [illegible] de cau. ſympt. ca. 4. o Ariſt. 7. de hiſt. ani. ca. 2. p Hipp. 5. apho. [illegible] q Hipp. [illegible] aph. 16. r Hipp. aphor. 5[illegible] ſ Ariſt. lib. 1. de gener. an. c. 20. t Gal. 5. de loc. aff. c. 7. u 6 aphor. sex. [illegible] & Gal. de na fa. [illegible] x Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. ca. 6. y Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. ca. 1. z Hipp. 5. aphor. 56. a Gal. 14. de v'u par. c. 3. b Ariſt. lib. de ſo. omnium ca. c Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. ca. 1. d Hipp. 5. aph. [illegible] e [illegible] de na fa[illegible] 8. f H[illegible] 6. [illegible] epid. [illegible]

tibus; obest autem non tantum copia, ſed etiam prauitate, quanquam non ita prauus eſt, vt ille [illegible] B
gari debet [a] à partu; hic enim longe deterior eſt, & propterea magis noxius, vbi retinetur. ſed magis etiam læditur mulier retento ſemine, [b] quam ſanguine menſtruo: hic præterea vbi ſupprimitur vtero gerentibus magis moleſtus eſt primis [c] menſibus, quam poſtea, cum fœtus eſt grandior. A quibus vero cauſis tam exceſſus quam defectus menſtruæ purgationis proficiſcatur, ſi ſubiiciamus, non difficile erit earum amotione, hanc in ſtatum naturalem reſtituere; ſed cum exceſſus ac defectus differentiæ ſint, ſicut & moderatio, quas in menſtruis animaduertimus, ab iiſdem cauſis emanent neceſſe eſt, à quibus & ipſa menſtrua: quæcunque enim cauſæ [d] rem aliquam faciunt, eiuſdem quoque differentiã faciunt aſſumpta ſimili differentia, ſiue aperte, ſiue implicite. Quamobrem cauſæ moderatæ excedentis aut deficientis menſtruæ purgationis ſunt illæ eædem, quæ ſimpliciter menſtruam purgationem efficiunt, accipientes tamen vel moderationis, vel exceſſus, vel defectus differentiam.

Vt autem menſtrua reſpondeant, tria [e] neceſſario concurrunt, facultas, ſanguis, & vaſa: facultas intelligitur potiſſimum expultrix, quæ quod ad vteri ſinum ferri oportet ſecundum naturam, non debet ad alias partes tranſmittere; at neque ita [f] valida etiam eſſe vt detrudat quod vtile eſt, neque ita imbecilla, vt ſuperetur à retentrice cum opus eſt expellere: ſanguis copia & qualitate debet ſecundum naturam eſſe: vaſa, vt venas & arterias ad vterum pertinentes atque earum ora oportet, quantum neceſſe eſt, patere: quæ ternæ cauſæ ſi naturalem moderationem retineant, menſtrua purgatio erit moderata; eadem contra excedet aut deficiet, ſi vel in omnibus, vel in aliquibus ipſarum fuerit exceſſus aut F
defectus: loquamur primum de fluxo menſtruorum excedente vel copia, vel frequentia circuituum, vel diuturnitate, ſpectemus quo pacto propoſitæ cauſæ excedentes poſſint ipſum efficere. [g] Excedit facultas expultrix, cum nimio impetu incitata ſanguinem ad vterum detrudit, præſertim ſi retentrix imbecilla ſit: Euenit interdum, vt præ veneris deſiderio, veluti in iunioribus [h] deſcendente vtero, menſtrua vehementer erumpant. Sanguis eſt cauſa exceſſus menſtruorum, cum qualitate immoderatus eſt: nam cum copia excedit in corpore mulieris, non dicetur excedere fluxus menſtruorum, ſi copioſus ſit, cum reſpondere debeat quantitas expulſionis quantitati redundantiæ: quare ſi large fluunt menſtrua flante auſtro mollibus, albis, atque ocioſis mulieribus, moderatus magis, quam nimius debet appellari eiuſmodi fluxus. Exceſſum proprie efficit qualitas ſanguinis, cum aut calidior eſt & acrior, aut tenuior [i] & aquoſus: eiuſmodi enim & omnis effunditur & anteuertit expelli, præterquam quod & plures dies perſeuerat purgatio & ad plures annos trahitur: venæ & arteriæ ſi vel naturaliter, vel ex aliquo affectu nimis pateant, maior ſequitur ſanguinis effuſio.

Defectus menſtruorum ab iiſdem tribus cauſis proficiſcitur contrario modo affectis, & ita habentibus ipſe vim defectus, veluti à facultate expultrice [k] debili iuncta cum retentrice valida, aut etiam tranſmittente ſanguinem ad alias partes, à ſanguine pauco, [l] craſſo, ac glutinoſo, à vaſis clauſis ſiue adſtrictis, ſiue obſtructis, & potiſſimum ab eorum oſtiis. In vteri ſinu aſtrictio vel ea naturali angoſtia oritur, vel ex aliquo affectu præter naturam, quo ſpectat deprauatio [m] vteri, quæ diſtortis vaſis an- G
guſtiam efficit, tum ſubſtantia ipſa [n] vteri denſa: obſtructionem efficiunt ſucci craſſi & glutinoſi, tam [o] in ipſis vaſis, quam in eorum oſtiis. Errores, quibus menſtrua purgatio aut ſupprimitur, aut minuitur ad aliquam ea propoſitis cauſis pertinent, veluti potio aquæ [p] frigidæ, quam Gal. in Romanis mulieribus cauſatur ad vaſorum adſtrictionem, ocium, propter quod Scytharum mulieres minus purgari Hipp. [q] ſcribit, ad ſanguinem craſſum & glutinoſum: quamquam ocium, quatenus ſanguinis copiam auget, copioſiorem quoque reddit [r] menſtruam purgationem.

Reſtat, vt qua ratione tam exceſſus quam defectus menſtruorum reduci ad moderationem queat, perſequamur, in illis, quæ adhuc ſanæ videntur, funguntúrque muneribus quotidianis: (nam de aliis loquemur in libro de curatione membratim.) Ergo ſi vteri purgatio copia, diuturnitate, frequentia circuituum, aut etiam aſſiduitate excedat, redigetur ad mediocritatem, ſi exceſſum in aliqua vel in pluribus trium propoſitarum cauſarum moderemur, in facultate ſcilicet, ſanguine & vaſis. Facultas vel ad expultricem vehementem refertur, vel ad retentricem debilem: impetus expultricis, cum nimis vehementer fertur ad vterum frangetur, ſi ſanguis ad contrarias partes, veluti ad ſuperiores transferatur, ſiue ſecta [ſ] vena in brachio, ſiue perfricatis atque arcte alligatis brachiis, ſiue (quod efficaciſſimum eſt) admota magna cucurbitula ad mammas, ſeu ad partes mammis proxime ſubiectas, quemadmodum præcepit Hippocrates: [t] ſic enim auertitur vis expultrix ab vtero ad partes ſuperiores. Retentrix debilis non ſolum exire patitur, quod retinendum eſſet, ſed facile etiam admittit, quod aliunde in- H
fluit noxium: confirmabitur autem, ſi adhibeantur adſtringentia, quæ & calorem contrahunt, & partes, quæ laxæ erant, denſas reddunt, adeo vt non accipiant quod influit, quo nomine adſtringentia repellendi vim habent; ſed cum ipſis etiam vtendum ſit ad vaſa claudenda, qualia opportuna ſint paulo poſt ſubiiciemus, cum de moderatione ſanguinis egerimus. nunc illud tantum dixiſſe ſatis ſit, quod talia vim habent refrigerandi ac ſiccandi, atque eo nomine communiter [u] occurrunt nimio fluxui ſeminis, lactis, ac menſtruorum. Sanguis nimiam efficit vteri purgationem, quatenus nimis irritat vim expultricem, & nimis habilis eſt ad fluendum, quemadmodum ille, qui calidior eſt, aut tenuis & aquoſus: contra vtrunque pugnamus partim temperantes qualitatem, partim educentes aliquam eius portionem, vt reliqua facilius & a natura & ab arte redigi ad mediocritatem poſſit: temperatur ille, qui calidior eſt, cibis & potionibus frigidioribus ac boni ſucci, vt pane eloto vel decocto ex aqua piſcibus ſaxatilibus, ouis, lactuca, cucurbita; tum potione poſcæ, aut aquæ, educitur eius portio aperta vena in cubito ille, qui tenuis eſt: craſſior redditur craſſioribus cibis, vt alica, pulte ex tritico, lente [x] præſertim ſi bis elixetur: ille, qui aquoſus partim extenuante victu exſiccatur, partim digeritur calidis & ſiccis auxiliis euocatus ad cutem, partim manifeſte exinanitur per ea, quæ vrinam ciunt, aut per ea, quæ purgant humorem aquoſum.

Vritur

a Gal. 5.5. epid. com. [illegible]
b Gal. de loc. aff. c. 1.
c Ariſt. lib. 4. de gener. an. [illegible]
d Gal. lib. 1. de cauſ. pulſuum. c. 1.
e Gal. lib. 5. de cauſ. ſymp. cap. [illegible] & 5. aph. 62. comm.
f Gal. lib. de diff. ſymp. ca. [illegible]
g Gal. lib. de diff. ſympt. ca. 6.
h Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. ca. 2.
i Gal. 5. apho. com. 36. & 57. & 1. 6. epid. comment. 7.
k Gal. 5. apho. com. 57.
l Gal. 5. apho. com. 36. & com. 37.
m Gal. de vena ſect. contra Eraſiſt. c. 5.
n Gal. 5. lib. de cau. ſymp. ca. 4.
o Galen. & Hipp. 5. aphor. 45.
p Gal. lib. de vena ſect. contra Eraſiſtr. c. 10.
q Hipp. lib. de aere, aquis [illegible]
r Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. ani. ca. 1.
ſ Galen. de cur. per ſang. miſ. ca. 18. & 19.
t Hipp. aphor. 5. [illegible]
u Galen. 5. ſimpl. c. 22.
x Gal. lib. 1. de alim. fac. c. 18.

A [illegible] ᵃ vbi menſes ſunt decolores: tunc enim non reſpondent debito tempore, ſed aut [illegible] propter craſſitudinem ſanguinis, aut quia [illegible] tenuis & aquoſus ſit, ante eunt: Vtriſque remediis & digerentibus & euidenter educentibus ſeruit Galen. ᵇ ſe viſum eſſe ad vxorem Boethi laborantem muliebri fluxu ob ſanguinem aquoſum: iuſſit enim, vt in arena calida iaceret, vi frictione totius corporis [illegible] humorem ad cutem, vt cieret vrinam apio, aſaro, vt ſumeret cathartǝicum, quod aquam [illegible], & in vniuerſum vteretur victu exſiccante.

Ad vaſa, ſeu ad vaſorum ora nimis patentia & propterea præbentia exitum ſanguini, opus eſt claudentibus, quod ſi vlcerata ſint, iam ægrotant & non pertinent ad hunc locum: ſed ſi relaxata atque aperta, veniendum eſt ad aſtringentia, & intus ſumpta, & impoſita; vtroque modo adhibeatur, admodum efficax eſt ſuccus plantaginis ᶜ & epotus, & iniectus in vterum per idoneum inſtrumentum; tum ſuccus hypociſtidis, rubi, acaciæ, lentiſci, myrti, ſolani: eodem ſpectat epotum lac, in quo extincti fuerint lapides candentes tum terra lemnia, Armena, alumen, galla, malicorium: trociſci de Carabe, de lapide æmatite: Paſtillus Paſſionis, Andronis, Muſæ; quæ vel in puluerem redacta potioni inſperguntur, vel ſucco aliquo adſtringente diluta iniiciuntur in vterum, vel excipiuntur lana, ex qua fit peſſus, qui vteri in ceruicem conditur: vt iuuet etiam ſedere mulier in pelui, vbi ſit aqua, in qua bullierit lentiſcus, myrtus, malicorium, eodem conferet ſpongia expreſſa ex poſca, atque in vteri ceruicem demiſſa. Vbi defectus ſit menſtruæ purgationis, quæ vel ex toto retineatur, vel per tardiores circuitus, aut minus

B diu exeat, occurrendum eſt ᵈ tribus illis cauſis, facultati, ſanguini, & vaſis quæ non permittunt ipſam libere ſequi. Facultatis vitium conſiſtit vel in imbecillitate expultricis, vel in robore retentricis: Si expultrix imbecillior ſit, ita vt non moueatur ad expellendum, excitanda eſt ſanguine ad vterum euocato, vt vniuerſus impetus ad hunc feratur, neque ad alias partes concitetur; ſicut enim cum nimio impetu ad vterum tranſmittitur, auertendus eſt ad ſuperiores partes, ita cum alio fertur & non ad ipſum, euocari debet; euocatur autem atque attrahitur ad vterum, cum mittitur ᵉ ex cruribus, ſiue incidatur e pluribus locis ad talos vbi tenuior eſt, ſiue ſecta vena ſub poplite, vbi craſſior: præſtat autem miſſionem differre ad triduum, antequam expectetur menſtruorum circuitus, & poſtridie eandem iterare. Euocatur quoque ad vterum ſanguis defixa cucurbitula ad femora & non amplius ad mammas, ſicuti cum auertendus erat; tum alligatis ac perfricatis cruribus & deambulando exercitatis: euocatur & attrahentibus medicamentis lumbis & pectini impoſitis, ſunt autem hæc ᶠ calida & tenuium partium, veluti propolis, thapſia, ſagapenum, ſuccus cyrenaicus fermentum, ſtercus columbinum, [illegible] poſſunt attrahentia medicamenta etiam ex ipſi lana, ex qua fiat peſſus, & in vteri ceruicem demittatur: commode item lana excipitur ᵍ ſuccus centaurii aut calamenti, tum farina lupini cum myrrha & melle. Suffimenta ʰ ex odoribus incenſis idem efficiunt, quamuis valeant etiam ad vaſorum obſtructionem, Poſtremo euocatur ſanguis ad vterum concubitu, ⁱ cum calefacto vtero allicitatur. At remittitur robur facultatis retentricis relaxantibus, ſicuti augetur adſtringentibus; exhalat enim calor

C relaxatis partibus, ſoluiturque vis illa contrahendi: relaxant, quæ ᵏ calida ſunt & humida, veluti balneum aquæ dulcis, poſt cuius vſum proxime ſumi ˡ Galenus iubet extenuantia & incidentia: habent ſimiliter vim relaxandi ᵐ ſuffimenta. Sanguis, cum menſtrua retinet aut remoratur, craſſus & glutinoſus eſt, aut etiam paucus; quamquam hic cum non redundet, non videtur expulſiuum poſtulare: ille vero, qui craſſus & glutinoſus eſt, partim exhauriendus eſt, partim ad mediocritatem quandam redigendus. Exhauritur purgatione ⁿ pituitæ, veluti per hieram, præſertim ex colocynthide, qua educta ille, qui relinquitur, ſanguis facile fluit atque expellitur, cum tenuior reddatur: Ad mediocritatem vero reducitur ille, qui craſſus & glutinoſus eſt, extenuantibus atque incidentibus medicamentis, quæ valent etiam ad vaſa, cum obſtruuntur, ad quæ iam accedimus.

Vaſa igitur, hoc eſt, venæ & arteriæ earumque ora ad vteri ſinum pertinentia ſi claudantur, prohibent, quo minus poſſit menſtruus ſanguis effluere: clauduntur autem vel adſtricta, vel obſtructa; adſtringuntur, vbi refrigerantur atque exſiccantur, & tunc poſtulant relaxantia, quorum paulo ante meminimus; quamquam adſtringuntur etiam à tumore aut deprauatione vteri, quos affectus ᵒ curare oportet: obſtruuntur à craſſis & glutinoſis ſuccis, quos extenuare atque incidere oportet. huc ſpectat victus ᵖ extenuans, tum medicamenta, atque hæc proprie dicuntur ᑫ ciere menſtrua: ſunt autem calida, ſicut illa, quæ vrinam aut lac ciunt, differunt tamen modo caloris & ſiccitate: lacti ciendo apta ſunt, quæ ſine ſiccitate modice calefaciunt, vt primo gradu, veluti eruca, fœniculus, ſmyrnium, apium,

D dum viridia ſunt; Menſtruis quæ magis calefaciunt, non tamen valide ſiccant ʳ atque hæc duo genera medicamentorum vrinam quoque euocant: ſed quæ proprie dicuntur à Græcis διουρητικά, hoc eſt, vrinam mouentia, quod ſolam vrinam euocent, vehementius calefaciunt ac ſiccant, vt ſemen ˢ apii, petroſelini, ſeſelis, aniſi: Accommodantur ᵗ ad menſtrua educenda calamentum, pulegium, dictamnum, aſſarum, cinnamomum, amomum, iris, ariſtolochia, ruta; efficacior ᵗ eſt Sabina: eodem ſpectat Panax, ᵘ elaterium, ſmyrnium, ˣ caſſia, betonica, coſtus, leucoium, melanthiũ, myrrhis: eſt & præſens medicamentum caſtorium ex mulſa epotum; cætera rediguntur in puluerem, & ſimiliter ex mulſa bibuntur, quamquam plura etiam ſimul mixta componuntur, & melle excepta deuorantur: ſunt & idoneæ confectiones diacalamentum & dioſpoliticum, quæ à Galeno ad extenuandum traduntur; ſed quæ commemorata ſunt, valent etiam impoſita, ſiue ex liquore aliquo diluta per idoneum clyſterem iniiciantur in vterum, ſiue excipiantur lana, & demittantur in eius ceruicem facto peſſo, ad cuius compoſitionem etiam idonea ſunt lupinus & myrrha cum felle, artemiſia cum ciclamino & rubea; eadem incoquuntur ex aqua, quæ in peluim effunditur, vbi mulier aliquandiu ſedeat: valent poſtremo ʸ ſuffimenta ex odoribus incenſis, tum ex laſerpitio, aut etiam ex colocynthide, quod validiſſimum eſt.

ᵃ Hipp. aphor. 5.
ᵇ Galen. de præſag. ad Poſthumum ca. 8.
ᶜ Gal. 5. method. c. [illegible]
ᵈ Gal. 3. lib. de cau. ſymp. ca. 4.
ᵉ Gal. lib. de cur. per ſanguinis miſſio. c. 18 & 19.
ᶠ Galen. 7. ſimpl. [illegible]
ᵍ [illegible] lib. 6. & ſimpl. propr. capitibus.
ʰ Gal. [illegible] aphor. com. 28 & 36.
ⁱ Ariſt. lib. 3. de gen. an. ca.
ᵏ Gal. de ſimplic. c. [illegible]
ˡ Gal. de cur. per ſanguinis miſſ. c. 18
ᵐ Gal. 5. aphor. com. 28.
ⁿ Gal. 5. aphor. com. 36
ᵒ Galen. aph. com. 28.
ᵖ Gal. de cura ſang. miſſ. 18.
ᑫ Galen. 5. ſimpl. c. 22.
ʳ Gal. 9. cataſp. c. 4.
ˢ Galen 5. ſimp. c. 22.
ᵗ Galen de cur. per ſanguinis miſſio. c. 18.
ᵘ Gal. [illegible] & 8 ſimpl. [illegible] propr.
ˣ Gal. 4. de tuen. valet. ca. 7.
ʸ [illegible] aphor. 28.

A ſtrua, quam cum [illegible] luatur ſemen copia ſanguinis, vbi fluunt, ſed vbi iam ceſſent, tantum naociſcatur, [illegible] ceſſant; concedit tamen dum modice menſtrua fluunt, poſſe mulierē concipere, [illegible] Gal. addit tamen tempus, quo incipiunt & deſinunt menſtrua, maxime [illegible] quod vaſorum ora ſint aperta, atque idcirco interius vteri ſinus aſper: Aſperitas ver[illegible] corporum inter ſe coagmentationem, quod teſtimonio Dioclis confirmat, & exemp[illegible], vt in lapidibus & lignis, quæ neceſſe eſt exaſperentur, vt poſſint [illegible] autem vteri ſinus læuis eſt, poſtquam deſierunt menſtrua, antequam reue[illegible] ſemen retinere, ita vt elabatur, cum adhæreſcere non poſſit, ſicuti neceſſe eſt ad inuolucra & fœtum [illegible]ſtituendum. V[illegible]us ergo concepiſſe dicitur, cum quod attraxit ſemen, conniuens cer[illegible] vndique complectitur, quem retinendi modum doctus eſt à natura ſine præceptore: [illegible]is enim ab eo inſtitutus eſt, vt attracto ſemine ſtatim adſtringatur & [illegible]landatur, atque ita perſeueret [b] vſque ad partum; tunc enim contrario modo afficitur, vt paulo poſt dicemus.

Tertia facultas concoctrix in vtero confert ad conſtituendum fœtum, cuius conſtitutio per coctionem efficitur, quæ partim mutat materiam, partim effingit formam. Formam effingere videtur ſemen duntaxat, ſed ad mutandam atque habilem reddendam materiam concurrit etiam vterus, propterea in dextro eius ſinu voluit Hipp. [c] ingenerari mares, in ſiniſtro fœminas; diuturno enim contactu neceſſe

B eſt fœtus afficiatur ab vtero, in quo Ariſt. [d] dicit ipſum latere, quod egeat tegmento propter coctionem, ſed vterus, dum tegit fœtum, ſimul etiam calefacit plus minuſue, prout ipſe magis vel minus calidus eſt, prout item fœtus continetur in latere dextro aut ſiniſtro, atq; hoc pacto ad coctionē conducit.

Expultrix quoque euidens [e] ineſt vtero vt retentrix: nam poſtquam exquiſite clauſus pertulit nonem menſes grauitatem & diſtentionem illam, excitatur ad expellendum partum iam maturum, diuerſo modo conſtitutus; [f] aperitur enim quantum ſatis eſt ad pariendum, deſcenditque ita vt fundo fœtum foras propellat, quo conferunt etiam latera: nonnullis mulieribus ob vim doloris totus vterus in pariendo excidit, cum nititur fœtum eiicere: euenit enim illi, quod interdum luctantibus, qui cum aduerſarium proſternere conātur, ipſi quoq; concidunt; verum id accidit mulieribus potiſſimum, cum ligamenta, quibus vterus cum dorſo nectitur, laxiora fuerint. Vteri igitur ſubſtantia quæ prius circa fœtum grandem diſtenta erat, contrahitur ad ipſum expellendum: ceruix, quæ conniuebat, in partu plurimum diſtenta [h] aperitur, vt det exitum fœtui, dehiſcit os primo parum, deinde magis, plurimum denique: quod cum obſtetrices ſentiunt, parturientem in ſella collocant, vt iam parere conetur. Conſiſtit conatus in muſculis [i] abdominis, qui ad expellendum vt veſicam & inteſtina, ita vterum comprimunt. Contrario igitur modo figuratur vterus in expellendo, atque in retinendo; ſed & fibris [k] aliis vtitur, tranſuerſis nimirum; neque enim mouetur per obliquas aut per omnes, veluti cum ſemen, aut fœtū complectitur. Sed cum natura neceſſitatem addiderit partus, ob quam coguntur exequi naturalia

C muneta, videndum eſt, quid ſit, quod vterum moueat ad expellendum maturum fœtum, quem iam nouem menſibus pertulit: conſtat alias partes [l] omnes ad expellendum excitari, cum aut pondere grauantur, aut mole diſtenduntur, aut acrimonia mordentur: quare & vterus ob aliquam eiuſmodi cauſā mouetur ad partum. Creſcente fœtu augetur & grauitas & diſtentio, ſed accedit etiam motus, quod abrumpantur inuolucra fœtus, & exeat humor quaſi vrina ac ſudor, qui vteri tunicam mordet: rumpuntur inuolucra, quod fœtus calcitret, & ita effunditur humor ille mordens, & percipitur ab vtero maior diſtentio, quam ante, pondusque magis moleſtum eſt; moleſtiora enim ſunt, [m] quæ mouentur quam quæ quieſcunt, Idem humor, qui dum quieſceret, nullam afferebat moleſtiam, motus dolorem facit, quod fœtui etiam euenit in vtero, cum mouetur & calcitrat, euenit [n] hoc cum ſine aeris inſpiratione viuere non poteſt, neque ſufficit alimentum, quod habet à matre. Externo aere indiget infans grandior, quod ſubſtantia ipſius aucta, quæ calida eſt, non ſatis refrigeratur ab arteriis vteri, ſicuti cum minor erat, at non ita videtur egere alimento, cum aliquod tempus, poſtquam ortus eſt, alatur eo ſanguine, quo [o] alebatur in vtero, ſugens vbera matris.

Reſpondendum tamen eſt, lac non fieri ex tali omnino ſanguine, qualis eſt, qui fertur ad vterum, ſed magis elaborato & cocto, & idcirco vberius reficiente, quærit etiam, cum maior ſit, maiorem locum; quamobrem vt vitet moleſtiam, qua afficitur, mouetur & calcitrat, atque hoc pacto abrumbit inuolucra, ita vt effundatur humor, à quo irritatus vterus ad pariendum feſtinat. Euenit interdum, vt excitetur ad expulſionem prius, quam maturus ſit partus, quod aliquid præternaturam percipiat: nam vte-

D rus, veſica, & inteſtina eodem [p] modo mouentur ad expellendum id, quod in ſe præternaturam continent, ſicut id, quod naturaliter, exempli gratia, cum in inteſtinis continentur acres ſucci præternaturam, ita irritantur ad expulſionem, ſicuti cum reliquiæ cibi, à quibus venæ meſeraicæ ſuccum extrahunt: eodem modo & vterus excitatur, cum aliquid ſentit præternaturam ad expellendum, ſicuti cum iam abſolutus eſt fœtus & calcitrat; neque enim præſcriptum eſt [q] tempus, quo aperiri debet & expellere, ſed inſurgit, quotiens ſuſtinere amplius non poteſt id, quod habet, veluti cum corrumpitur fœtus; ſanie enim irritatus expellit; veluti etiam, cum diuelluntur capita venarum & arteriarum carnoſæ molis ab vtero, etiam cum fœtus adhuc viuit, ſequitur enim abortus, de quo paulo poſt agemus at vbi omnia recte intus ſunt, expectat vterus, dum ab infante iam abſoluto & calcitrante irritetur, priuſquam moueatur ad expellendum. Tempus pariendi à conceptione non [r] eſt idem omnibus animalibus, grandiora enim tardius in vtero abſoluuntur, minora celerius; indicat partus celer in animalibus imbecillitatem, perinde atque in arboribus [s] fructus præcox. Eſt ſuum cuique generi animalium pariundi tempus; magis tamen præſtitutum cæteris, [t] quam homini; mulieres enim quamuis pleræque nono menſe pariant, aliquæ tamen etiam ſeptimo. Editur ergo in lucem infans ſecundum naturam aliquibus ſeptimo menſe, ſed pleriſque nono, hoc eſt, ducenteſimo [u] ſeptuageſimo die; cum vero [x] Hip. decimo menſe fœtum egere ait externo alimento, ſcribit Gal. [y] id euenire, antequam finiatur decimus, eas, quæ poſt decimum menſem dicunt ſe peperiſſe, latuit cōceptionis initium, quod ob aliquem vteri affectum, veluti ob inflāmationem ſe concepiſſe exiſtimauerint antequā conceperint: illæ, quas Ariſt.

[a] Gal. [illegible] de anat. vteri. c. 10.
[b] Gale. 3. de na. fac. c. 3. & 3.
[c] Hip. 5. aphor. 48.
[d] Ariſt. li. 1. de Gen. an. 12.
[e] Gale. 3 lib. de na. fac. c. 6.
[f] Galen. 2 de cau. ſymp.
[g] Gale. [illegible] de na. fac. c.
[h] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 3.
[i] Galen. 3 de nat. fac. 3.
[k] Gal. 14 de vſu par. ca. 14.
[l] Gale. 3 lib. de nat. fa. c. 12.
[m] Gal. 2 li. de cauſ. ſym. c. 5
[n] Gale. li. de natu. fœtu. & aphor. com. 3
[o] Galen. 1 de tu va. c. [illegible]
[p] Gale. 3. de nat fac. c. 3. & 2.
[q] Gale. 3 de cauſ. ſymp. cap. 3.
[r] Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. ani. cap. 10.
[s] Theophr. li. 4. de cau. plant. [illegible]
[t] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. c. 4.
[u] Auic. li. 3. f. 21. tr. 1. c. 2.
[x] Hip. lib. de nat. infan.
[y] Gal. [illegible] aphor. 57. comm.
[z] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. ca. 4.

ſcribit parere decimo meoſe, ſatis eſt, ſi decimum excedant: agitur enim tunc iam [illegible] ea non accipiuntur integra dietū, ſed pro lunaribus curſibus. Ante ſeptimū menſem [illegible] infans non viuit, adeo vt abortus exiſtimetur & non partus. Qui eduntur ſeptimo menſe, vi[illegible] imbecilli tamen, & in nonnullis partes minus diſtinctæ apparent, quæ diſtinguũtur poſtea. [illegible] [a] naſcuntur omnes ante finem ſeptimi menſis, inter centeſimum nonageſimum diem & ducen[illegible] pauci attingunt ducenteſimum quartum, ſed quoſdam Hipp. [b] oriri ait centeſimo octogeſimo [illegible] die, & quadam diei parte, vt quindecim horis. Qui naſcuntur octauo meoſe, omnes intereunt, præterquam in Ægypto, inquit [c] Ariſt. vbi mulieres fœcundæ ſunt: alibi ſi viuat fœtus, quem mater [illegible] ſe peperiſſe octauo menſe, videtur decepta, quod ipſam latuerit conceptionis initium. Cauſa, cur non [illegible] uont, qui eduntur octauo meoſe, ea eſt, quod eiuſmodi expulſio non proficiſcitur a naturæ motu ordinato, ſed a cauſa aliqua præter naturam; præterquam quod ſeptimo menſe aliqua fit perturbatio in vtero, quæ cum primum quieſcit, octauo menſe rurſus infans perturbatur atq; affligitur, [illegible] redditur imbecillus, vt nequeat aut lac conficere, aut aeris appulſum ſuſtinere. neque tantum moritur [illegible] ſed & mater quoque. Motus naturæ ordinatus congruit cum lunæ motu, quæ vt ultima terri[illegible], [illegible] quæ infra ipſam ſunt, omnis moderatur per lumen, quod a ſole accipit, ita vt ſeptimo quinque die vario afficiatur; nam cum laſtrato ſuo curſu ſolem conſequitur, nullum videtur ab ipſo lumen accipere, ſed poſt ſeptem dies dimidia, poſt ſeptem alios tota, & rurſus poſt alios ſeptem dimidia ab eo illuſtrata cõſpicitur, & item accretio ne ac diminutione luminis ſeptimo quoq; die mutari videtur: hunc circuitum ſequitur natura in mutationibus morborum, diebus criticis. hunc & in partu noni aut ſeptimi menſis, quem ſi quando prætereit, cauſari oportet materiæ inconſtantiam: nam lunæ motus conſtantiſſimus eſt. Materia [d] quæ indeterminata eſt, non permittit ordinē perpetuo ſeruari, quo fit, vt morborum mutatio non ſemper accidat per circuitus ſeptem dierum, neque partus ſemper nono aut ſeptimo menſe, ſed aliquando paulo poſt, aliquando paulo ante, quemadmodum eiuſdem arboris fructus, qui non omnes eodē die maioreſcunt, aut decidunt ob materiam ſimiliter indeterminatā. Sed [illegible] de munere & actionibus vteri locuti ſumus: loquamur nunc de compoſitione ipſius. Materia vteri conſt[illegible] primum propria ſubſtantia, tum velamento, quo ea tegitur, venis, & arterijs, neruis, ligamentis, mul[illegible] quas omnes partes exponemus exorſi a propria ſubſtantia; eſt autem hæc, veluti Ca[illegible] [e] ipſius fibr[illegible] bereſcens, quemadmodum ſubſtantia ventriculi & vteri, & ita conſtituens tunicam non [f] duplicē, vt in inteſtinis, quæ periculum erat, ne eroderentur à praua qualitate cõtentorum, ſed ſimplicem cum accipere debeat ſanguinem bonum; quamuis ob craſſitudinē diuidi in duas poſſit, ita vt duplex videatur, & ob id Gal. [g] interdū & ab Auic. [h] vt duplex proponitur. Fibris, quibus hæc tunica [illegible] [illegible] rectæ ſunt, aliæ tranſuerſæ, nonnullæ etiam obliquæ. rectis [k] vtitur vterus ad trahendum, tr[illegible] ad expellendum, omnib. ad continendū. Subſtantia, quam veluti carnem fibris adhærentē con[illegible] vterum diximus, non eſt carnoſa, [l] ſed neruoſa, id quod & ſenſu & ratione deprehenditur: nam & vbi ſecetur neruoſa apparet, & plurimū dilatatur & contrahitur, veluti in vtero gerentibus & in al[illegible] quæ iam diu pepererunt, cū illis vterus maxime diſtendatur, his contrahatur incredibiliter, quod non eueniret, ſi carnoſa ſubſtantia continerentur, ſed neruoſæ id proprium eſt. Propria igitur vteri ſubſtantia, quamuis ad firmitatē denſior ſit, neruoſa eſt, non quo cõſtet [m] aut ex neruis, aut ex chordis, aut ex ligamentis, quæ omnia nerui à veteribus dicebantur, ſed quo ſubſtantiam habeat neru[illegible], quæ plurimum diſtendi & contrahi poſſit: neque [illegible] aliam partē reperias, quæ ex tam parua in [illegible] in tam magnā vertatur, & rurſus ex tam magna re[illegible] in tam paruam; non tamen [illegible] inter eandem craſſitudinem, cum augetur, quam cum contrahitur, vt paulo poſt monſtrabimus, cum ad magnitudinem venienius. Tegitur [o] tunica hæc, qua vterus continetur membrana a peritoneo orta, ſicut aliæ omnes partes, quæ abdomine includuntur, a qua ſimul etiam alligatur [p] cū partibus vicinis, naſcitur ergo hæc membrana à quatuor proceſſibus peritonei iuxta eam regionem, vnde grandiores venæ & arteriæ ad crura deſcendunt, qui peritonei proceſſus quaſi omenti membranæ venas & arterias cingunt, vſque ad vterum, & ita in eius inuolucrum degenerant validum & craſſum non [illegible] quam illud, quod veſica tegitur: longe autem craſſior eſt, quo tempore vterus eſt contractus. Venæ & arteriæ impertitæ ſunt vtero, vt [q] viuat, & nutriatur: maiores [r] tamen, quam eius [illegible] poſtulare videatur, quod per eas & educi debeat ſanguis in vniuerſo corpore redundans, & nutriri, conſtituit, atque augeri fœtus: has ſupra explicauimus, cum inſtrumenta ſanguinem ad procreandum ſuppeditantia perſequeremur, oſtendimus enim, quo pacto earum extrema exigua admodum terminarentur ad vteri ſinum & earum initia partim a vena caua & arteria magna ſub renibus, partim ab emungente ſiniſtri renis proficiſcerentur; [illegible] enim arteriæ & venæ, quæ ad eius ceruicem pertinent, non ſtatim ſub renibus; ſed ad os ſacrum à vena caua & arteria magna deriuantur. Aliæ igitur venæ & arteriæ feruntur ad ſinum vteri, aliæ ad eius ceruicem, vbi maiores apparent; iunguntur tamen inter ſe nonnulli vtrarumq. rami, & ſuperiores cum inferiorib. miſcentur in ipſo vteri ſinu prope oſtium; interdum rami inferiores ſurſum aſcendunt in vterum, vbi ſimiliter cum ſuperiorib. miſcentur: ſemper n. aliqua ipſorum inter ſe coniunctio ſe oſtendit, vel ſub peritoneo, vel in vtero, per quam fit, vt prægnantibus etiam vtero clauſo exeat menſtruus ſanguis ex ceruice: miſcentur etiam vaſa ſiniſtri & dextri lateris vteri inter ſe, ita vt vterus ex vno poſſit ſugere ſanguinem alterius. Neruos accipit vterus partim ex imis ramis ſexti paris à cerebro deſcendētis, partim ex medulla [illegible] ſpinæ ad os ſacrum; grandiores tamen inſeruntur in eius ceruicem, vt [illegible] os ſentiat moleſtiam & voluptatem in concubitu: exiles [u] autem iudicabis illos, qui proprie ad vterum pertinent, [illegible] ad eius magnitudinem reſpicias: tantum enim eo ſpectauit natura, quemadmodum in ie[illegible] inore & liene, ne eſſet ſenſus omnino expers. Ligamenta vteri partim propria ſunt, partim [illegible] communia. ſunt autem communia venæ [x] & arteriæ, quas peruenire ad ipſum diximus; tum membrana, [y] qua tegitur à peritoneo orta: propria vero ſunt proceſſus illi laxiores, quibus ad dorſum ſuſpenditur, & mult[illegible], [illegible] cum ipſis iuncti, in vteri latera inſeruntur: ſunt autem illi proceſſus neruoſi & carnoſa quadam ſubſtantia farcti ſic, vt rubri videantur, cumque ad vterum deſcendunt, iunguntur cum

E F G H

a [illegible] lib. de [illegible] part.
b Hip. [illegible] epid. ſect. 5.
c Ari. lib. de hiſt. an. cap. 4.
d Ariſt. 4. de gen. an. c. [illegible] & Gal. 3. lib. de diebus decret. c. 1.
e Gale. [illegible] de temper. c. 3.
f Gal. 14. de vſu par. cap. 14.
g Gal. lib. de vteri diſſec. cap. 6.
h Auic. lib. 3. f. 21. tr. 1. c. 1.
[illegible] Gale. lib. 3. de nat. fac. cap. 11.
k Gal. 14. de vſu pa. c. 14.
l & libr. [illegible] de vſu par. c. 8
l Gal. 3. acut. com. 39.
m Gal. 1. 6. epid. com. 1.
n Gal. 14. de vſu [illegible] c. 14.
o Gale. [illegible] de anat. admin. [illegible]
p Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 14.
q Gal. 3. lib. de anat. administr. c. 11.
r Gale. 14. de vſu pa. 14.
ſ Gale. 16. de vſu p. [illegible]
t Gale. 14. de vſu p. 13
u Gale. [illegible] epid. com. 1.
x Gale. [illegible] loc. aff. [illegible]
y Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 14.

A [illegible] & [illegible] ad [illegible] em pr[illegible] entibus [illegible] um his proceſſibus muſculi vtrinque ad vte- rum pr[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] tantia ſimiles illis, qui pert[illegible] ent ad [illegible] ſticulos marium; oriuntur enim [illegible] ab [illegible] interdum ab e[illegible] ligamento, quo[illegible] a ſpina oſſis ilium ad ip[illegible] os ferunt. Ini- num [illegible] deſcendentium, per cuius foramen exit vna cum peritoneo inuol- uens [illegible] & arte[illegible] [illegible] neruoſis proceſſibus ſuſpendentibus vterum; interdum etiam car- noſi [illegible] ar[illegible] [illegible] breues, & nullo pacto cum teſticulo iunguntur. attolluntque vterum, ne- que p[illegible] ſitum [illegible] deſcendere: incidunt interdum mulieres in herniam, quod relaxetur, vel abrumpatur p[illegible] riton[illegible] [illegible] deſcendit muſculus ac ligamentum ſuſpendens, quo fit, vt inteſtin[illegible] aut om[illegible] [illegible] deſabatur.

Quod [illegible] formam, vterus figuratus [a] eſt, quemadmodum veſica; ſiquidem [illegible] ſuperiori parte totus [illegible] & [illegible] us, ab [illegible] angustus & teres, maxime vbi ceruicem adiunctã habet, ante & [illegible] depreſſus eſt, & non omni no rotundus. Summus quartam circuli partem, ſeu nouã lunam repræſentat proceſſibus ſeu angulis valde obtuſis, quos vtrinq; exigit quaſi cornua vituli nuper erumpentia. Spe- ctant hæc ſurſum ad ilia, factaq; à natura ſunt, vt per vaſa ſeminaria breuia iungantur cum teſticul[illegible], qui vtrinq; paru[illegible] diſtant, dextrum [illegible] cum dextro, ſiniſtrum cum ſiniſtro: tranſeunt ea vaſa per [illegible] cornu ad ſinum [b] vteri & in glandulam ab vtroq; latere ſitam terminantur, ad quam muliebre ſemen ea teſticu-
B lis ferunt. Sic figuratus vterus magis defenditur ab iniuriis, magis capax eſt, minuſq; occupat aliarũ par- tium ſedem. Externa vteri ſuperficies læuis eſt & quaſi aquoſo humore illita, vt mollius vicinis partib. fuſid[illegible], à laterib. tamen, v[illegible] vaſis illigatur, aſperior & inæqualis apparet, non ſecus atq; aliæ partes, quæ proceſſis exigunt aut recipiunt: interius læuis eſt ſuperficies [illegible] ob rugas quaſdam, adeo tamen par- uas & frequentes, vt [illegible] [illegible] um effugiant; ſed eum mulier concipit, aperiri venarum & arteriarum ca- pitibus eaſ[illegible] [illegible], at[illegible] [illegible] pacto [c] ſemen inhæreſcit & agglutinatur, quod alioquin laberetur: ma- xime autem [illegible] [illegible] eſt, cum menſtrua [d] incipiunt aut deſinunt, quo tempore patefacta ſunt ve- narum & arteriarum ora. [illegible] cauis, vterus ipſe cum [e] receptaculum ſit, vbi fœtus contineri debet, totus cauus eſt, à lateribus glandulæ, ad quas in ipſo ſino terminari ſeminaria vaſa diximus, non ſunt euiden- ter perforatæ, ſed p[illegible] [illegible] earum ſubſtantiam ſemen in vteri ſinum funditur: deſinit etiam vteri ſinus qualis [illegible] glandem obtuſam tranſuerſa linea perforatam, quod foramen vteri os dicitur, nam ex- ternum eſt os [f] ceruicis, & non vteri. Internum igitur os vteri, quod tritum eius tranſuerſum apparet, cum hiat, non eſt amplius oblongum, ſed efficitur rotundum: hiat [illegible] utem, cum eff[illegible] unt menſtrua, cum alliciunt ſemen [illegible] ſed maxime cum infans in lucem editur, reliquo tempore clauſum ſeruatur, præ- ſertim cum mulier grauida eſt, vt ſupra oſtendimus. Verum non ſemper [g] æque magnus eſt vterus; ne- que enim augetur aut auctus manet vna cum aliis partibus, ſed cum exercetur, ampliatur, cum ocioſus eſt, velut iam ſene[illegible] [illegible] bus. & magis adhuc puellis paruus eſt, vt aque excedit latitudinem ſuæ ceruicis; at prægnantibus plurimum extenditur, his, quæ pepererunt minus, amplus eſt: cum mediocris eſt, eius
C fundum [h] non excedit vmbilicum, neq; eo tuua attingunt ilium oſſa; prægnantibus vero tumor vſq; ad [i] præcordia peruenit. [illegible] craſſitudo reſpondet reliquæ magnitudini, prout n. ætate augetur in longitudi- nem & latitudinem, ita etiam craſſior fi[illegible], ſed cum diſtenditur vtero gerentib. minuitur [k] craſſitudo, & quanto magis diſtenditur, tanto magis minuitur; quod n. additur in longitudinem & latitudinem, de- mitur de craſſitudine, ita vt cum maxime diſtenditur, [l] tenuiſſimus fiat: cum mulier concipit, craſſior eſt, [illegible] quo tempore inſtant menſtru[illegible] [illegible] impletur eius ſubſtantia humore, qui vbi exhau- ſtus eſt, vterus aridior redditur & [illegible] us craſſus. Iam vero neq; ſimplex eſt vterus. [m] ſed duplex ac ge- m[illegible], ſicut teſticuli, habe[illegible] [illegible] [n] duos ſinus, alterum dextrum, [illegible] eru ſiniſtrum. In dextro gignuntur mares, [o] in ſiniſtro [illegible] inæ. Habet ergo vterus [p] vnum os, & [illegible] nam cerui[illegible] m, ſed duplicem ſinum. In animalib. quæ m[illegible] [illegible] pariunt, ſinus non ſolũ duo ſunt, ſed multi. [q] Diſtinguitur in vtero mulieris dexter ſinus a ſini[illegible] o linea [illegible] longitudinẽ aſſurgente per totã priorem & poſteriorẽ partem; eſt autem ſimilis illi, qua cernimus in ſcroto dextram partem a ſiniſtra ſeparari. Reſidet vterus in imo ventre in [illegible], [r] qui loc[illegible] s ad venerẽ, ad recipiendũ ſemen, ad incrementum fœtus eſt maxime appoſitus, neq; alium in toto anim[illegible] reperias magis opportunũ, ſiue diſtentionẽ & incrementũ intueatis, ſiue ceruicẽ per quã tranſit, quod vel in vterũ ingreditur, vel ab eodẽ expellitur. Inferior vteri pars, qua perforatur, ibi ſita eſt, vbi recti muſculi abdominis cum oſſib. pubis cõmittuntur: ibi n. deſinit, & cum ceruice necti- tur. Superior pars vna cum laterib. non concluditur ſemper iiſdẽ finibus, ſed varius [illegible] eu magnitudine: [s]
D nam quaten[illegible] s mag[illegible] d[illegible] ſtenditur, eatenus magis occupat ilium ſpacia, & vmbilicum excedit; plerumq; autẽ [t] anterior [illegible] ſuperat oſſa pubis, [illegible] poſterior peruenit ad nexum recti inteſtini cum colo: ante- rior [t] pars ſuper[illegible] [illegible] habet [illegible] [illegible] ne. oſſi ſi quandoi [illegible] ciatur omentum, & vteri os compri- mens non permittat mul[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vt autem a priori parte defenditur veſica interiecta inter ipſum & oſſ[illegible] pubis; ita [illegible] ſteriori recto inteſtino ſubſtrato, quod inter ipſum & os ſacrum collocatum eſt, à quibus partibus [illegible] [illegible] retur [illegible] [illegible] etur [illegible] ſſium contactu, cum extenditur. Merito igitur ſitus [u] eſt intra membranam abdominis [illegible] ter veſicam & rectum inteſtinum, ſic vt recto inteſtino toti fere inſi- dat; ad vmbil[illegible] [illegible] n vero fundum eius magna ex parte veſicam excedat: rectum vero inteſtinum ſacro oſſi & quibuſ[illegible] in lumborum vertebris ſuſtinetur. Ad ſitum ſpectat nexus: ex partib. autem, cum qui- bus iungitur, aliis hæret duntaxat, aliis etiam innaſcitur atque illigatur, vt per venas, neruos, arterias, peritoneum, membranam, ligamenta, muſculos, quæ ante tractauimus; ſed nectitur etiam quibuſdam fibris, recto inteſtino, veſicæ, oſſi ſacro, lumborum vertebris, quæ vincula omnia laxa [x] ſunt, ita vt di- ſtendi & contrahi poſſi[illegible] [illegible] cum teſticulis nectitur per vaſa ſeminaria, quæ diximus.

Ceruix vteri, quam ab his, qui Anatomen profitentur, græce nominari [illegible] diximus, hoc eſt, col- lum, quod quaſi caput collo, vterus cum illa iungatur. vocatur etiam [illegible], non ſecus, quam cæteri canales ad magna receptacula pertinentes: per hanc [z] vterus ſemen allicit cum dilatata in concubitu co- lem admi[illegible] [illegible] per hanc [illegible] que & menſtrua & partum expellit, quib. temporib. dilatatur atq; aperitur,

a Gal. lib. de Anat. vteri ca. 3.
b Gal. 2. de ſem. c. [illegible] & 14. de vſu par. c. [illegible]
c Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 3.
d Galen. de anato. vteri [illegible]
e Galen. de anat. vteri. ca. 4.
f Gal. [illegible] aph. com. 46.
g Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4. & de anat. vteri [illegible]
h Gal. de anat. vteri ca. 2.
i Gal. 6. [illegible] pho. com. 44.
k Gal. de anat. vteri ca. 8.
l Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4. & 14.
m Ariſt. li. 1. de gen. ani. ca. 3.
n Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. an. ca. 1.
o Hippo. [illegible] aph. 48.
p Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4.
q Galen. de anat. vteri ca. 3.
r Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 3.
s Gal. lib. de anato. vteri ca. 4.
t Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 14.
u Ariſt. li. 1. de hiſt. ani. c. 1[illegible] & [illegible] a. lib. de anato. vteri [illegible]
x Gal. lib. de anat. vteri c. 4. & 14. de vſu par. c. 14.
y Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca [illegible] & [illegible] de [illegible] 4.
z Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 3.

Ll 4 cum

cum al[illegible] conniuest: nam ſi ſeruaretur aperta, frigus ad [illegible] aſpi[illegible] partu, & in purgatione menſtrua. debet igitur dilatari & contrahi, ad quod ma[illegible] ſtantia, ex qua conſtituitur, carnoſa ſimul & cartilaginoſa, vt tradidit a Ariſt. quam [illegible] lem eſſe dicebat ſubſtantiæ gutturis: videtur autem media quodammodo inter c[illegible] & [illegible] branam, veluti cutis illa qua tegitur coles, eſt tamen tenera ætate mollior, ſed m[illegible] rum. quæ in corpore noſtro naſcuntur, occalleſcit indies, & durior efficitur ex vſu [illegible] menſtruorum, ex partu, ac deniq; ex ætate. Continetur vteri ceruix venis & arterii[illegible] quæ in vteri ſinu conſpiciuntur: deriuantur hæ ab illis, quæ ex c ſua vena & arteria [illegible] tur ab oſſe ſacro: ex c eodem loco ducuntur inſignes neruorum rami, qui ad ipſam feruntur [illegible] quam qui ad vterum, quod exteriori ſenſu egeat ad percipiendam veneris in concubitu vol[illegible] l[illegible]peratem; vbi vero ceruix cum cute terminatur, ex vtraque efficitur mixta quædam ſubſtantia [illegible] illa eſt, quæ colis glandem tegit, quæ & ornamentum affert, & quaſi operculum non permittit d [illegible] dum aerem ad vterum penetrare, at cutis, quæ vtrinque ab exteriori parte piloſa prominet, adi[illegible] tectam habet duriorem, quæ aniculis flaccida redditur.

Figuræ ceruicis vteri teres eſt, & æqualis latitudinis; oeq; [illegible] angustum terminatur: Superfi[illegible] terna quidem læuis deprehenditur, præterquam vbi cum aliis partib. illigatur. interna ſimili[illegible] cum diſtenditur, ſed cũ concidit inæqualis ob rugas; ſinuata vero eſt ceruix tota, cum non aliud [illegible] canalis, cuius os ad externam cutem ſitum eſt; nam os interius e ad eius finem pertinet ad v[illegible]rum, cum quo nectitur. In hanc f inſeritur veſicæ collum non longe [illegible]b externo ore in ſuperiori eius p[illegible]e, v[illegible] ex vtrinſq. ſubſtantia proceſſus naſcitur, qui vrinã quidem admittit, quam non patitur retrocede[illegible]. In eadẽ ceruice paulo interius reperitur mẽbrana tranſuerſa in virginibus, quam græci vocant ὑμένα, vnde Hymenæi nomen deductum eſt, qui præſidet nuptiis, quod ea ex primo g concubitu laceretur: eſt autem media perforata, ita vt exitum det in virginib. purgationi menſtruæ: videtur hæc contexta ex venulis & tenuibus ligamentis; Noluit tamen Soranus eiuſmodi ſeptum eſſe membranam adnatam internæ ceruici, ſed rugas quaſdam ex grandioribus vaſis ad ipſum pertinentibus, quæ cum primum ex concubitu diſtenditur ceruix. violentia quadam diſtenduntur, adeo vt vaſa violentur, & nonnihil ſangui[illegible] fundant. Ad exterius os ceruicis latet ſub pubis adipe particula quædam marium coli non abſ[illegible]lis, quam Arabes Medici non ignorarunt: oritur hæc ab oſſe pubis duplici initio ſubſtantiam habens e ligamento ſimilem, & refertn ſanguine nigriore, habet etiam adiunctum vtrinque muſculum euidentem, & vaſa, veluti coles, deſinitque in glandem ſimiliter tectam cute, vbi iunguntur inter [illegible] externa latera, & quaſi alæ oris ceruicis à parte ſuperiori. Magnitudo ceruicis non eſt h eadem ſemper; tanta autem eſt longitudo, quantum os eius externum diſtat ab ore vteri, quod ſpacium fere eſt vndecim d[illegible]torum; latitudo maior & minor eſt, cum plus minusve diſtendatur & contrahatur: vtero gerentibus cum ſurſum trahatur, ſimul etiam adſtringitur. Sita i eſt Ceruix vteri tota ſub abdomine, cum eius [illegible] ſpectare deorſum debeat, laterque inter os vteri & ſuum externum, non tamen ſemper recta ſeruatur deorſum ſpectans, ſed modo in dextrum latus, modo in ſiniſtrum inclinat, ſub pubis o[illegible]ibus recto inteſtino ſuperiecta. [illegible]atitudo eius ac longitudo excedit collum veſicæ, nectitur autem [illegible]ateribus vinculis laxioribus, membranis nimirum venarum & arteriarũ ad ipſum pertinentium, alligatur & [illegible] poſter[illegible] parte ad finem cum recto inteſtino per velamentum quaſi commune, alligatur & ab anter[illegible] cum veſica & eius collo.

Sanitas, qua vterus ſic conſtitutus ſuum munus explet, partim per conſenſum eſt, partim per eſſentiam: conſenſus in eo conſiſtit, vt quod commodum eſt, & non quod alienum, ac[illegible]ipiat aliunde. vel ſcilicet à ſuperioribus partib. per venas & arterias ſanguinem k & ſpiritum qualitate & quantitate idoneum, vel à viro per colem in concubitu l ſemen: nam ſi frigidius fuerit, concipit fœminam, & male colorata redditur; quæ vbi aut deſint, aut nõ ſint, quæ eſſe debent, vterus quamuis per eſſentiam ſanus, non poterit ſuum officium facere, diceturq; per conſenſum ægrotare, & idcirco vbi ea ſint vt oportet, frui ſanitate per conſenſum. Sanitas per eſſentiam, quæ ad materiam ſpectat, verſatur in temperatione calidi, frigidi, humidi, & ſicci moderata, non quidem abſolute, ſed vt poſtulat vteri ſubſtantia, quæ [illegible] ex fibris m & neruoſa veluti carne contineatur, paulo frigidior & ſiccior eſt, non tamen multum diſtat à temperatione cutis, quæ omnino media eſt, atq; omnis exceſſus expers: tẽperatur n. frigus & ſicc[illegible] ſubſtantiæ vteri ſanguine ac ſpiritu influente per grandiores n venas atq; arterias, ſine quo frigidior [illegible] ſet; nam & cum eo etiam ſubſtantia illa neruoſa plurimum læditur à frigore & refrigerata male afficit partes ſuperiores; Raro autem accidit, vt vterus à natura iuſto calidior generetur: quod ſi dexter p ſinus c[illegible]m ſiniſtro conferatur, calidior eſt, quoniam vaſa accipit à magnis deriuata, & non ab emungentibus ſiniſtri renis. Formæ vteri ſanitas ad compoſitionis moderationem refertur, vt in figura, quæ ſit, qualem in vtero & eius ceruice deſcripſimus, & nullo pacto deprauata; in ſuperficie interna, quæ magis vergat ad [illegible]ſperitatem, quam ad læuitatem; in cauis tam ad ſinus, quam ad cornua & inferius os pe[illegible]nentibus, vt quando & quantum conuenit, aperiantur, alioquin ſeruentur clauſa: nam de capitibus venarum & arteriarum egimus, qua de ſanguine ad procreandum neceſſario & per menſtruos circuitus purgando; in magnitudine, vt mediocris ſit, nam neque nimis paruus, neque nimis magnus bene appoſitus eſt ad concubitum & procreationem; in numero, vt nihil in eo præter naturam reperiatur in ſitu, vt neque ipſe, neque ceruix extra ſuum locum aſcendat, deſcendat, vel ad latera conne[illegible], in vnitate, quæ communiter pertinet ad materiam & formam.

Differentiæ ſanitatis cuiuſcunq. ſpeciei, ſiue per eſſentiam, ſiue per conſenſum, ad maiorem vel minorem perfectionem ſpectant; eſt autem perfecta, cum nullus euidens exceſſus aut defectus in ea deprehenditur, eo autem imperfectior, quo vterius euidentiorem ſe oſtendit. Cauſæ ſiue ad principia procreationis, ſiue ad ea, quæ adhibentur auxilia artis referuntur, ſiue internæ [illegible] e[illegible]ternæ, quales ſunt, talem efficiunt ſanitatem, perfectiorem vel imperfectiorem. Effecta con[illegible]unt in actionib[illegible] in qua-

a Ariſt. li. 3. de hiſt. an. ca. 1.
b De Herop[illegible] Gal. lib. de anat. vteri c. 7.
c Gal. [illegible]. de vſu par. c. 6.
d Gal. 14. de vſu par. c [illegible]. & de anat. vteri c. 2.
e Gal 5. aph. com. 46.
f Gal 14. de vſu par. c. 3.
g Auic. lib 3. f 21. tract. 1. ca. 1.
h Gal. lib. de anat. vteri. ca 2.
i Gal. 14. de vſu par. ca. 14.
k Ariſt. li 1. de gener. an. c. 2[illegible]. & Gal. 5. aphor. com. 62.
l Galen. 5. aph com. 42
m Gal. 2. de temp. c. 3.
n Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 1[illegible]
o Hip. 5 aphor. com. 62.
p Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 7.
q Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſtor. ani. [illegible]. 3.

F

G

H

A [illegible] qua[illegible], [illegible] expulſis & [illegible], quæ ſiue mulier grauida ſit, ſiue non, magis vel minus perfectæ ſunt, prout & [illegible]nitas, quam ſequuntur. Actiones ſunt illæ quatuor miniſtræ, quibus vtitur vterus, & cum ipſe alitur atque augetur, & cum procreat. Qualitates conſiſtunt potiſſimum in raritate ac denſitate ſubſtantiæ. Expulſa & retenta pertinent ad ſanguinem, qui vel ſingulis menſibus purgari debet, vel retineri ad procreationem fœtus.

Quæ cognoſcenda ſunt præſentia in vtero ſano, ad ſanitatem, cauſas, & effecta propoſita referuntur: Sanitas per conſenſum [illegible] vtero conicitur ex eius ſanitate per eſſentiam; tum ex effectis, hoc eſt, ex fœcunditate, quæ vtero minime ineſſet, ſi non vteretur hac ſanitate per conſenſum: ea vero, quæ ſpectat ad conſenſum ſuperiorum partium mulieris cum vtero, eadem ratione conicitur, ex ſanitate ſcilicet ſuperiorum partium & fœcunditate vteri. Sanitatis vteri per eſſentiam indicia ſumuntur primo à cauſis ipſam efficientibus, quæ quales ſunt, talem vt faciunt, ita etiam demonſtrant: deinde à iuuantibus ſimilibus & lædentibus contrariis; poſtremo [illegible] triplici genere effectorum, quæ non ſolum attenduntur in vtero, ſed etiam in [a] mammis, cum quibus vterus congruit. Quid, quod qualem naturam habet vniuerſum corpus, talem fere ſemper habet vterus? adeo vt hæc colligi poſſit ex effectis, quæ illa demonſtrant, propriè autem temperatio vteri, quæ ad materiæ ſanitatem ſpectat, ſi moderata ſit, colligitur ex ſimilibus cauſis antegreſſis, ex iuuantibus ſimilibus, hoc eſt, moderatis, & contrariis, hoc eſt,

B [illegible]cedentibus cum noxam afferunt: ex effectis denique moderatis, vt ex libidine, fœcunditate, menſtrua purgatione, qualitate vteri, quæ ad raritatem potius accedet, quam ad denſitatem, ita vt ſuffimentorum, quæ ad vterum dantur, odor penetrare per ipſum ad os & nares poſſit; quod non euenit, cum temperatio vteri immoderata eſt; nam frigus & ſiccitas denſiorem reddunt eius ſubſtantiam, ita vt non det aditum odori, [illegible]mus vim exceſſus caloris quidem abſumit, humoris vero diluit, adeo vt nequeat penetrare ad nares. Sed ſpeciatim exceſſus caloris in vtero, qui raro accidit, vt ante oſtenſum eſt, denunciatur [illegible] c[illegible]ſis calidis, vt à principiis procreationis & auxiliis artis; dein ab vtilitate, quam affert vſus æque calidorum, & noxa, quæ ſequitur ex frigidis: poſtremo ab effectis, vt à multa libidine, à fœcunditate, [illegible] [illegible] mariuum, à ſenſu caloris in ipſo & partibus, quæ iuxta ſunt, à pilis frequentibus circa pubem, à menſtruis quæ cocta apparent, In vniuerſo corpore color rubet, præſertim in mammis, vterum ſimiliter calidum ſignificat. Ex contrariis indiciis intelligitur exceſſus frigoris, veluti ex cauſis refrigerantibus, ex vtilitate, quam afferunt æque frigida & noxa, quam calida, ex effectis, ex parua libidine, parua fœcunditate, & procreatione fœminarum, à ſenſu frigoris in vtero & partibus, quæ iuxta ſunt, à paucitate pilorum iuxta pubem, à menſtruis crudis albis, à qualitatibus etiam & mammarum & totius corporis, veluti cum decoloratum eſt: vterus natura humidior deprehenditur ex cauſis antegreſſis ſimilibus, ex iuuantibus item ſimilibus & lædentibus contrariis, ex effectis, vt ex abortu, qui leui qualibet de cauſa ſequatur, ex laxitate loci, ex copia tenuium menſtruorum. Naturalis ſiccitas vteri ſignifi-

C [illegible]atur [illegible] cauſis ſiccis, ab vtilitate, quam afferunt ſicca, & noxa, quam humida, ab effectis, vt [illegible] retentione fœtus, ita vt non edatur acerbus, neque fiat abortus, à menſtruis paucis & craſſis, à denſitate loci. Vbi exceſſus ſit duplicis qualitatis in vteri temperatione, copulare ſimul ſigna oportet, à quibus diximus vnamquamque demonſtrari ſimplicem: nam ex iiſdem ſimul copulatis colligitur duplex; ſunt tamen quædam ſigna demonſtrantia proprie duplicem exceſſum, veluti caloris & ſiccitatis, corpus nigrum atque hirſutum.

Sanitas, quæ ad formam ſpectat vteri, ſenſu ab obſtetrice deprehendi poteſt, neque opus eſt ſignis à quibus indicetur. Cauſæ ſiue præſentes ſint, ſiue iam præterierint, ex effectis, hoc eſt, ex ipſa ſpecie ſanitatis depre[illegible]nduntur: Effecta ſanitatis, veluti fœcunditas, menſtrua purgatio, qualitates ſecundum natur[illegible] ipſi[illegible] vteri ſub ſenſum cadunt; at Conceptio, quæ proprie ad retentionem vteri ſpectat, ſenſui minime ſubiicitur, quamobrem coniectura facta ex cauſis, ex iuuantibus & lædentibus, ex effectis colligi de[illegible]et.

Conceptionem igitur oſtendunt primo cauſæ vt concubitus viri & mulieris bene valentis, firmæ, vel [c] iunioris ætatis: multum autem intereſt ad retinendum, qualeſ[illegible] ſemen, quod à viro emicitur, ſiquidem craſſum & glutinoſum, facile retinetur, quod [illegible] & humidius eſt, elabitur. Multum etiam intereſt, quo pacto ſit affectus vterus, læuiſne, an aſper deprehendatur: [illegible]ſperitas enim [d] facit ad retentionem, cui læuitas plurimum officit; quo nomine quæ [illegible] [illegible]pere nolunt, oleo inungunt vterum atque

D eius ceruicem. Cum menſtrua [e] vel incipiunt, vel deſinunt, apertis vaſorum oſtiis vteri ſinus aſperior eſt, & propterea magis concipit, quam alio tempore. Ex lædentibus con[illegible] Hipp. [f] mulierem conce[illegible] [illegible]dat [illegible] aquam mulſam potum iam dormituræ mulieri, quæ ſi dolorem afferat, indicat conceptionem, quod [illegible] anguſtior redditus ſit locus, ita vt in muliere [illegible] flatus, qui à cruda mulſa excitatur, diſtendend[illegible] dolorem faciat. Inter effecta actiones primum indicant conceptionem, vt quod vir in concubitu [illegible] [illegible]dem ſentent [illegible] vter[illegible] re emungi; quod mulier motum quendam in vtero percipiat, & inter[illegible]um e[illegible] dolorem, quod grauitate [h] capitis, & totius corporis teneatur, [illegible]um vertigine, caligine oculorum, [illegible] pulſu cordis, faſtidio, ita vt varia [i] & aliena appetat, quemadmodum pica a[illegible]s, quæ græce dicitur [illegible], vnde κιττᾶν dicunt mulierem cum vtero gerens eiuſmodi affectu vexatur. Ab his, quæ retinentur, maxime etiam con[illegible] ſignificatur, [illegible] [illegible]mine poſt [k] concubitum retento, à menſtruis [illegible] [illegible]pre[illegible]is ſine horrore, ſine febre [illegible], quæ alioquin bene valent, & bene purgari ſolent, [illegible] tamquam [illegible] nullis primo [m] & ſecundo menſe fluunt, etiam ſi conceperint, minus tamen large, quam ante; lac proceſſu temporis ex mammis effluit. Quod vero quidam dicunt, denunciari conceptionem, vbi id, quod in vrina ſubſidet, videatur quaſi lana [illegible]arpta, tid[illegible]lum eſt, cu[illegible] nubeculæ, quale [illegible] [illegible]s vt naprælſ[illegible] ſeet, tales appare[illegible] [illegible]ſtremo ex affe[illegible]bus conicitur conceptio [illegible] & potiſſimum ex vtero [illegible] contracto. quanquam c[illegible]nd[illegible]tur etiam ob tumorem, [o] qui diſtingu[illegible]tur [illegible] conceptione, quod [illegible] [illegible]em adiun[illegible] habeat: intumeſcunt vbera, inguina, ilia; maxime autem apparet eiuſmodi tumor [illegible] grac[illegible]ibus non tamen inter [illegible]ia, [illegible]d proceſſu temporis. Concep[illegible] igitur in vniuerſum hac ratione conicitur.

a Gal. [illegible] 6. epid com. 18.

b Galen. 5. aphor.

c Ariſt. lib. [illegible] de hiſt. an. ca. 1.

d Ariſt. [illegible] de hiſt. [illegible] ca 3.

e Gal. [illegible]b. de anat. vter[illegible] [illegible]o.

f Hipp. 5. aphor. 41

g Auic. lib. 3 fé. 21. tr. 1. [illegible]

h Ariſt. [illegible] 7. de hiſt. ani. ca 4.

i [illegible] al. 1. de cau[illegible] [illegible]mp. ca

k Gal. 1 de [illegible] c 2

l Hipp. 5. aphor. [illegible] 1.

n Ari[illegible] de [illegible] an.

o [illegible] al. de nat [illegible] [illegible] com. [illegible]

A[illegible]ul[illegible]o

a Ar[illegible] de hiſt. an. c.3.

At m[illegible]ro [illegible]us eſt conijcere, mas ne ſit, an [illegible], quod [illegible] ſuo periculo ac ſumptu diſcunt tam mulieres, quam [illegible], [illegible] ipſis itur non loculis commantibus (vt inquit ille) poſi[illegible] arca. [illegible] tam [illegible] conceptione coniectura aliqua ex iiſdem ſignis, ex q[illegible] abſolute c[illegible]ligi con[illegible] mus, [illegible] aſſimentibus differentiam ſimile[illegible], ſi non ap[illegible] implicite. Diffe[illegible], quod hæc frigidior, [illegible] calidior ſit: quamobrem ſigna con[illegible] propoſita, vbi ca[illegible] tant, vtero geri marem oſtendunt, vbi frigoris, fœminam: id, ſi percurramus vnumq[illegible] genus, euidenter demonſtrabitur.

b Gal. 14. de vſu par. c.
c Gal. de ar[illegible] ge med [illegible]. 45
d Gal. 2.6. epid co. 44.
e Hip. 4. 6. epid. [illegible] & Gale 1 de ſe[illegible] mi[illegible] c.
f Auic lib. 3. [illegible] 21 tr 1.4. 13.
g Hipp. 5. aphor. 48.
h Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. ani. cap. 2.
i Gale [illegible]. 6. epid com. 41. & 5. aphor com. 42.
k Ariſt li. 7. de hiſt ani. cap. 4.
l Hip. 5 aphor. 42.

Cauſæ conceptionis ſunt eædem quæ procreationis, mas & fœmina, ſeu ſemen & ſan[illegible] cum vtero: hæc ſi calida ſint, vt faciunt, ita etiam de[illegible]nuntiant marem, [illegible] frigida, fœm[illegible]nam. [illegible] calida natura & totius corporis, & proprie partium genitalium appoſita eſt ad mares procr[illegible] cut ad fœminas iuniorum & ſeneſcentium ætas, temperatio frigida & totius corpori[illegible], & propr[illegible] rium genitalium, vt teſticulorum & vteri: teſticuli [c] enim, vt calidi vel frigidi ſunt, ita ad mar[illegible] minas gignendas accommodantur. Confert etiam plurimum dextrum latus tam teſtic[illegible]um, q[illegible] vteri ad marium procreationem, ſicut ad fœminarum ſiniſtrum, quod hoc [d] [illegible] va[illegible] ſtris emungentibus deriuata, illud calidius ob eadem à magnis vaſis deducta. Scribit Hippoc. [e] [illegible] generare marem, cui dexter teſticulus intumeſcit prius, quam ſiniſter. Ruſtici, vt v[illegible] mares g[illegible]nâ[illegible] tauro ſiniſtrum teſticulum adſtringunt. Eadem ratio eſt teſticuli dextri fœminæ, & dextri l[illegible]ris vter[illegible] vbi prius increſcat: deprehenditur autem ex dextra [f] mamma ad pub[illegible]rtatem prius [illegible]nte: g[illegible] gnuntur etiam mares in dextro [g] latere vteri, fœminæ in ſiniſtr[illegible]. Cætera, quæ ad victum ſpe[illegible]ant, eatenus ad conceptionem maris & fœminæ conducunt, quatenus reddunt internum calorem maior[illegible] ſicuti ventus aquilo, [h] qui ad marium, vel minorem, ſicuti auſter, qui ad fœminarum proc[illegible] conducit. Ex iuuantibus & lædentibus exigua ducitur coniectura, tantum videntur m[illegible]s prodeſ[illegible] lidiora, vbi mas in vtero continetur, minus calida, vbi fœmina, cum ea, quæ ſecundum naturam ſunt [illegible] milibus conſeruentur. Effecta quoque vbi validiora & perfectiora in prægnant[illegible] appareant, maio[illegible] calorem indicant, & propterea marem: vbi contraria, minorem calorem & fœminam[illegible] [i] [illegible] ipſius fœtus in vtero, qui ſi celerius & magis ſentiatur à muliere, maris conceptionem n[illegible] ſi tard[illegible] & minus, fœminæ; præterea mulier [k] ipſa firmior eſt & validius mouetur, cum marem concep[illegible] qu[illegible]m cum fœminam: concoquit etiam melius, & minus cibi faſtidio tentatur, cumque parturit breuiori a[illegible] vehementiori dolore laborat: excernit item magis cocta, quæ ſuperant, non ſolum reliquias p[illegible], ſed etiam lac ex mammis: melius quoque colorata [l] eſt, & tumorem præfert in latere vteri dextro, in quo fœtus [m] mas maxima ex parte continetur, non in ſiniſtro, in quo fœmina.

m Gal. 14 de [illegible] par. 4. & [illegible] aphor. 48.
n Ariſt. lib [illegible] de hiſt ani. cap. [illegible]
o Ariſt li 7. polit. c. 16.

Futurorum præſagitio reſtat ex his, quæ cognoſcenda ſunt in muliere laua ad vterum per[illegible] Euentum vt in aliis partibus, ita in vtero eum præſagire oportet, quem pollicentur cauſæ per[illegible] enim idem ſtatus, aut mutabitur in meliorem vel deteriorem, prout ipſæ vel eædem manebunt, vel [illegible] liores aut deteriores fient: ſed proprie ab vtero prægnantium expectandus eſt aut maturus partus, aut abortus, ſiquidem aut retinebit fœtum, dum perficiatur, aut ante elabi ſinet, atque expel[illegible]. [illegible] elabi ſemen ſinat ante ſeptimum diem, dicetur lapſio, ſed poſtea abortus, quem Ariſt. [o] non licere ait excitare, cum fœtus iam animal eſt, nos tamen abortus nomine lapſum quoq[illegible] ſi[illegible]nificabimus. Conſiſtit autem in eo abortus, vt vterus non retineat debito tempore quod intus continet [illegible] nam partus editur, cum iam maturus eſt, ita vt intus contineatur, dum perfectus fuerit: vterus [illegible] qui debeat cauſæ demonſtrabunt, quæ ſi retinere poterunt, quantum oportet, partum denunti[illegible]bunt; ſi minus, abortum.

p Gal. 2. lib. de nat fac. c.3.
q Gal de Anat. vteri. c.10.
r Gal. [illegible] aphor c[illegible]m.
s [illegible] Gale [illegible] aphor. com.
t Auic [illegible] 21 [illegible] 2. 9.
[illegible] Hip. [illegible] aphor [illegible]. 43.
x [illegible] ep. [illegible] Galen. aphor [illegible]

Tria autem concurrunt ad retinendum [illegible] facultas, locus, & id, quod continendum eſt: intueamur qualia eſſe debeant hæc primo ad retinendum debitum tempus, deinde ad abortũ. [illegible]acultas Retentr[illegible] eſt vna ex quatuor miniſtris, quas ad procreandum natura vtero dedit [p] fungitur hæc bene ſuo mune[illegible]re, vbi temperatione moderata continsatur; ea enim eſt cauſa [illegible] omnium actionum, ſiquid tamen à moderatione recedat, vtilior eſt frigoris & ſiccitatis modicus exceſſus, quam caloris & humoris: [illegible] enim affecto vtero retentrix facultas valida erit. Locus eſt ipſe vteri ſinus, qui claudi debet & contrah[illegible] circa id, quod continetur, & cum eodem nectitur: claudetur, ſi bene affectus ſit, & quod ad temp[illegible]rati[illegible] nem attinet, & quod ad vnitatem, ita vt non cogatur expellere, quod accepit [illegible] quod ſi aſperior fuer[illegible] melius [q] inhæreſcet illi ſemen, & non poterit e[illegible]luere [illegible] contrahetur id, quod intus eſt, præſertim ſi [illegible]ſtam magnitudinem nactus fuerit, non nimis grandis ac laxus, neque ita paruus & anguſtus, vt cu[illegible] dolore diſtendatur, vbi fœtus augetur. Nectitur fœtus per molem illam carnoſam, vt ante oſten[illegible]um eſt, ad extrema venarum & arteriarum vteri, quæ vt firmius ipſum alligent, referta eſſe bono ſangui[illegible] debent, & non pituita. Tertium, quod continetur, videlicet, eſt primo ſemen, deinde fœtus; vbi [illegible]eme[illegible] craſſum ſit & glutinoſum, facile inhæreſcit ac retinetur, quemadmodum & fœtus, cum non ſolum v[illegible]uit, ſed etiam bene valet ac bene nutritur. tunc enim tanquam res ſecundum naturam & non alien[illegible] reſidet in vtero, neque intempeſtiue expellitur. Tria igitur, quæ propoſita ſunt, vbi talia [illegible]int, qua[illegible] narrauimus, futurum partum denuntiant: eadem ſi contrario modo afficiantur, ſignificant abor[illegible] quem efficiunt [illegible]facultas retentri[illegible] cum debilis eſt, nequit pondus ſuſtinere ipſius fœtus, dum ma[illegible] ſcat eſt autem debilis ob immoderatam temperationem quamlibet: quæuis enim facultas [t] ob [illegible] elementi inſignem exceſſum non [illegible]lum debilitatur, ſed etiam interit adeo vt frigus etiam [illegible] ita vbi nimium ſuperent, retentricem facultatem imbecillam reddant. Solutio continui obeſt ip[illegible] oque r[illegible] tentrici: nam vt in ventriculo [u] vlcerato non poteſt retineri cibus tamdiu, vt concoquatur [illegible] c[illegible]iam in vtero fœtus, dum maturus ſit. Quamobrem dolor in vtero numeratur [illegible] in cauſi[illegible] abortus, [illegible] fertur au[illegible]tem ad [illegible]lutionem continui ſicut ad immoderatam temperationem eryſipelas [illegible], qu[illegible] [illegible] Hipp. ſcribit eſſe cauſam abortus, ſicut & febris quoque validior ſine manifeſta ne[illegible]ione, quam v[illegible]unt

effic

A efficere vel abortum, vel difficilem partum: nam cum verſetur in toto corpore, pertinet etiam ad vterū. Refertur & ad immoderatam temperationem frigus, [a] quod poſt hyemem auſtralem ſuccedente vere aquilonali per laxitatem corporis aſpirans ad vterum, eſt cauſa abortus. Locus, hoc eſt, ſinus vteri ſi læuior ſi laxior fuerit, nequit fœtum complecti ac retinere: præterea venarum & arteriarum ora, cum quibus nectitur fœtus per carnoſam molem, ſi pro ſanguine [b] mucco quodam ac pituita plena ſint, non ſunt firma ligamenta, ſed cum grandior efficitur fœtus, diſrumpuntur, ita vt fiat abortus ſecundo aut tertio menſe; At diſrumpuntur etiam motu ac violentia, ita vt ſimiliter abortus ſequatur, veluti ſi mulier cadat, ſi ſaltet, [c] quemadmodum ancilla deſcripta ab Hippocrate, [d] quæ fecit abortum ſex dierum: huc ſpectat clamor, [e] & vehemens animi perturbatio, ſternutamentum, quod alioquin confert [f] ad partum & ſecundas [g] expellendas. Nimis etiam agitat vterum frequens concubitus, adeo vt, cum grandior eſt fœtus, edatur, priuſquam matureſcat: agitatur idem à teneſmo, [h] quod expultrix facultas in recto inteſtino diſtento magno impetu conetur expellere, quod valde inhæreſcit & moleſtum eſt. huc denique referuntur medicamenta, quæ purgant, tum illa, quæ partum immaturū abigunt atque interimunt; menſtrua vehementer euocantia, quæ in ſequentibus tractabuntur, cum ad facilitatem partus comparandam peruenerimus. Dimouent cathartica inferiorem ventrem, & ſimul vterum, atque idcirco faciunt abortum, præſertim primis & poſtremis menſibus: nam primis tenera B adhuc ſunt ligamenta, & facile diuelluntur: poſtremis pondus magnum eſt, ita vt facile reſoluatur: quod euenit etiam fructibus, qui & cum maturi ſunt, & cum incipiunt, ob leniorem vim decidunt quod non euenit in medio tempore: quamobrem præcipit Hipp. [i] ne purgentur grauidæ mulieres ante quartum, aut poſt ſeptimum menſem. Reſtat, quod continetur, Semen ſi tenue & aquoſum fuerit, facile effluit: fœtus ſi imbecillus aut etiam emortuus, tam eſt alienus & moleſtus vtero, atque idcirco expellitur; ſed imbecillus etiam non bene inhæreſcit, neque bene alitur. Maxima autem ex parte imbecillitas ſi non proficiſcatur à vitio ſeminis, ſequitur inopiam alimenti, quę ad vterum pertinere videtur, à quo proficiſcitur; atque hoc nomine mulier vna cum fœtu interit, ſi in [k] acutum morbum incurrat, quod neceſſaria ſit inedia quam non poteſt infætus ferre: hoc nomine etiam alui [l] profluuiū, ſanguinis [m] miſſio, menſtruorum [n] inſignis fluxus, lac [o] multum è mamma profluens, abortum faciunt ac futurum ſignificant: refertur ad inopiam alimenti corpus gracile [p] mulieris, quæ prius, quā craſſeſcat, abortum facit; Maximę etiam cum [q] extenuantur, monſtrant interiturum fœtum, quod deſit alimenti copia in vaſis communibus mammarum & vteri. Si mulier geminos vtero gerat, & dextra mamma [r] gracilis fiat, ſequitur abortus maris, ſi ſiniſtra, fęminæ: Efficiunt ergo abortum ac futurum demonſtrant tria hæc & ſingula per ſe, & omnia ſimul iuncta, cum fuerint, qualia propoſuimus.

Ex his, à quibus ſumuntur communia præcepta conſeruationis vteri, Actio, quæ eſt procreatio, vna cum attractione, retentione, coctione, expulſione, quatuor miniſtris, propria eſt, neque pertinet ad C conſeruationem totius corporis, vt actio cerebri, cordis, iecinoris, ventriculi: quamobrem non eſt habenda [s] ratio dignitatis illius partis, ſicut harum, neque ita abſtinendum eſt à [t] refrigerantibus & ſine vlla adſtrictione relaxantibus, cum hæc conſeruatur, ſicut cum illæ. Species actionis in concubitu & conceptione conſiſtit: exercetur vterus [u] per concubitum & incaleſcit: exercetur & per conceptionem, quæ vtitur opera quatuor facultatum miniſtrarum: ſit autem validior vterus, ſicut cæteræ partes, eum [x] exercetur: ſed vbi opus eſt quiete, à venere abſtinendum eſt ſine qua non concipit mulier. Senſus in vtero non prohibet, quin ea dentur, quæ alioquin aliena ſunt; neque enim actis eſt, vt in ceruice, in qua tractando cauere ea oportet, quæ dolorem faciunt. In vteri materia temperationem attendebamus, quam diximus moderatam eſſe, aut paulo ſicciorem & frigidiorem: quamobrem cum conſeruari debet, moderata requirit: plurimum autem læditur à frigidis, veluti ab aere frigido, cum in partu aut purgatione menſtrua [a] aperitur: læditur & ab aceto [b] maxime acri, quod & frigidum eſt, & ſua tenuitate penetrat altius neruoſam eius ſubſtantiam. quod propterea ab Hipp. [b] dicitur magis aduerſari mulieribus, quam viris, quo nomine oxy mel etiam [c] vtero inimicum cenſetur: poſtulat etiam vterus ſicciora, vt conſeruetur, neque ſolum ob neruoſam illam ſubſtantiam ſiccam, ſed etiam ob humorem [d] ſuperantem, quem à ſuperioribus partibus accipit. Quod attinet ad caua, vteri os videlicet, monemur, vnde tranſire debeant, quæ ad vterum dantur, aut expelluntur ex ipſo, nimirum per ceruicem & os externum: induntur [e] medicamenta liquida in vterum, per idoneum inſtrumentum: id vero, D quod in vtero redundat, eadem via exinanitur per ea, à quibus euocati menſtrua demonſtrauimus: quæ tamen [f] vitare oportet, ſi vterus inflammetur. Situs indicat, quo debeant auxilia admoueri, quæ vel proprie ad ipſum dantur, vel ad alias partes propter ipſum. Quæ dantur ad ipſum, intus per ceruicem demittuntur, aut per clyſterem in inteſtinum rectum, quod illi ſubſtratū eſt, aut pubi ſuperimponuntur; ſed validiora eſſe debent, vt retineant, quantum ſatis eſt virium, poſtquam per abdominis & veſicæ ſubſtantiam interiectam permearunt: ſed longe validiora eſſe debent, quæ vteri cauſa denorantur. Verum ſitu in inferiori parte indicatur locus, ad quem auertere aut deriuare oportet, quicquid ad ipſum fluit, aut nuper fluxit: vt autem à ventriculo [g] ad vterum auertitur ſanguis; ita ab vtero ad ventriculum auertendum eſt, quod influit. & vtendum vomitu. Vtiliter etiam ſecatur [h] vena interna cubiti: valent & vincula [i] ac frictiones brachiorum; ſed plurimum cucurbitula [k] ſub mammis defixa, propter [l] vaſorum conſortium: deriuatur, quod nuper ad vterum influxit, per vrinam, quam eo nomine euocauit Galenus [m] in vxore Boethi; præterea ad rectum inteſtinum, quod cum vtero [n] maxime congruit atque idcirco dantur, quæ aluum [o] ſoluant: deriuatur & ad crura per frictiones, vincula, & [p] cucurbitulas, quæ defiguntur etiam ad inguina: ſecatur ad deriuandum vena [q] ſub poplite: inciditur cutis ad talos.

Propria præcepta ad ſingulas ſpecies ac differentias ſanitatis referuntur; illa, quæ per conſenſum eſt à viro, ſeruatur ſeruata ſanitate viri; illa, quæ per conſenſum à partibus ſuperioribus, ſeruatur ſeruata ſanitate illarum, de qua in ſuperioribus libris locuti ſumus. At ſanitas vteri per eſſentiam ſi moderatione

[o] Gal. 5 metho c. 3. [p] Gal. 1. ad Glauc. c. 14. & 2. ad Glauc. c. 2. [q] Gal. de cura per ſan. miſ. c. 11. & 18. & lib. 13. meth. c. 11.

[a] Hip. 3. apho. 12. & Gal. in com. [b] Hipp. & Gal. aph. 45 & 15. de vſu par. c. 5. [c] Galen de form. fœtus. [d] Hip. l. de nat. fœtus. [e] Gale. 5. apho com. 45. [f] Hipp. & Gale. 5. aph. 35. [g] Hip. 5. aphor. 49. [h] Hippo. 7. aph. 27. [i] Hip. 4. apho 1. & 5 li. apho. 29. [k] Hip. 5. aphor. 30. [l] Hip. 5. aphor. 34. [m] Hip. 5. aphor. 31. [n] Hippo 5. aphor 60. [o] Hippo 5. aphor. 52. [p] Hip. 5. aphor. 44. [q] Hip. 5. apho 37. & 53. [r] Hippo. 5. aphor 38. [s] Gale. 2. ad Glauc. c. 2. [t] Galen. 7. meth c. 13. & 11. meth. c. 16. [u] Ariſt l. 2. de gen. an. c. 6. [x] Gale 6 de lo. aff. c. 6. [y] Gal. 14 de vſu par. c. 9. [z] Hippo 5. aphor. 22. [a] Gale 14. de vſu par. c. 3. [b] Hip. 3. acut. 39. [c] Galen 1. ad Glauc. 14. [d] Gale 5. meth c. 4. [e] Gal 5. meth. c. 7. & 11. [f] Gale 13. meth ca. 6. & 11. [g] Hip 5. aphor. 32. [h] Gal. lib de cur. per ſan. miſ. c. 11 & 18. [i] Gale 1. ad Glauc. c 14. [k] Hippo & Gale lib 5. apho. 50. [l] Galen. 13. meth. c. 19. [m] Gal lib de præ ag ad Poſthu c. 8. [n] Galen 5. apho. com. 38.

deratio [illegible] continetur, ſimilibus operibus atque [illegible] mentis defen[illegible] ne recedat, poteſt & talis ſeruari per ſimilia, & redigi ad mediocritatem per con[illegible]ia, que [illegible] in alijs partibus.

Sed cum mulier grauida eſt, duo potiſſimum animaduertenda ſunt, vnum, ne abortum f[illegible] rum, vt partus facilis ſit, & [illegible]um purgatione, quam ſequi oportet. Vt autem vitetur abor[illegible] potte ad tria illa, quibus ip[illegible]um prohi[illegible] demonſtrauimus, ad facultatem, locum & id q[illegible] continetur: ſed præſtat eorundem quoque habere rationem, priuſquam mulier c[illegible]ipi[illegible], vt f[illegible] ris retentricis, reducendo temperationem vteri ad mediocritatem, & ſanando, ſi quod [illegible] beſt, vl[illegible] ci, ſi ſuperficies læuior ſit exaſperando per detergentia: ſi extrema vaſorum plena ſint pituita & [illegible] co, extenuando, incidendo, atque euacuando menſtrua: ſi ſemen viri, cum quo concumbere mulier [illegible] bet, tenue ſit & aquoſum, reddendo craſſius ac magis coctum: ſi mulier [a] gracilis ſit, ita vt periculum

a Hippo. 5. aphor. 44.

immineat, ne poſtea deſit fœtui alimentum, reficiendo, priuſquam concipiat; Sed poſtquam concepit, vt retineat, dum maturus ſit partus, quo pacto prouideri poſſit facultati, loco, & fœtui, ne ſequat[illegible] ortus, exponamus. Poſtulat retentrix facultas, vt vitemus quæcunque reddere temperationem immoderatam poſſunt, veluti frigida, præſertim poſt calida & humida relaxantia: docet enim Hippocra. [b]

b Hipp. 3. apho. 12.

vt ante oſtenſum eſt, ver aquilonale poſt hyemem auſtralem, eſſe abortionis cauſam: fugere etiam oportet balneum aquæ dulcis tepidum, quod debilitet retentricem: illis vero cibis & potionibus vtendum eſt, quæ qualitate vel copia non gignant noxios ſuccos, à quibus accendatur febris, aut excitetur tumor in vtero, veluti eryſipelas. Locus autem, hic [illegible]ſt, vterus [illegible] per eiuſmodi victum vna [illegible]m facultate defendetur, neque contrahentur ſucci pituitoſi, qui læuitatem afferant, aut impleant capita vaſorum, quibus nectitur fœtus, Cauendum tamen eſt, ne hic nexus reſoluatur, hoc eſt, ne diuel[illegible]n[illegible]ur ligamenta per violentiam atque agitationem: quid enim ſubita vis non expellit. inquit Hip[illegible] [c] quare non ſatis eſt, ſi firma ſint hæc, niſi ea vitentur, quæ vim habent reſoluendi ac diuellendi [illegible] ca-

c Hippo lib. de fract. tex. 63.

neat igitur mulier, quantum poteſt, ne cadat, ne ſaltet, ne clamet, ne vehementer animo pertur[illegible] ne concumbat, præſertim cum fœtus eſt grandior, ne magno conatu nitatur expellere, quæ in [illegible] rectum inteſtinum diſtendunt, cui relaxantibus ac detergentibus ſuccurrendum eſt: non ſu[illegible] tharctica, niſi [d] quarto menſe vſque ad ſeptimum, quo tempore fœtus eſt validior, non p[illegible]in[illegible]s

d Hippo. 4. apho. tex 1. & 5. aphor. 29.

mis menſibus conceptionis. Quidquod neque etiam à quarto ad ſeptimum menſ[illegible] purgar[illegible] gnantem conuenit, niſi cum humores turgent, & quia mobiles ſunt, facile à catharcti[illegible] educun[illegible] Tertium, cui prouidendum eſt, ne ſit cauſa abortus, eſt ipſe fœtus, qui non ſolum vbi [illegible] eſt, [illegible]d etiam vbi non amplius reſpirat, aut alitur iam, vtero alienus eſt, ita vt expellatur: euenit id, vbi non [illegible] ctitur cum vaſis vteri, à quibus reſoluitur interdum ob impetum ſanguinis ad ipſa irrumpentis [illegible] cum adhibentur quæ vehementer euocant menſtrua. Ergo cum ob inopiam alimen[illegible] minus alitu[illegible] tus, quam oporteat, prouidendum eſt, ne deſtituatur debito alimento: quamobrem bene a[illegible] mulier debet; at non propterea magis, quam ante, licet minus ferre inediam poſſit. Exiſtimat vulg[illegible] eſſe prægnantibus pleniori victu, quod plus alimenti conſumatur propter fœtum, neque intel[illegible] nutriri hunc ex ſanguine illo, qui vt naturaliter redundans ſolebat ſingulis menſibus expelli[illegible] ergo [illegible] deſit alimentum fœtui, non dandum eſt matri plus cibi, ſed imperandum, vt ea v[illegible]tet, quæ alime[illegible]

e Galen. 1. apho. com. 35.

opiam faciunt, vt inediam, vt valida auxilia, [e] veluti ſanguinis miſſionem, purgationem. quamquam purgatione, vt diximus, vti licet, cum humores turgent à quarto menſe vſque ad ſeptimum, & venæ ſectione cum res deſperata eſt, & vna ſalus victis nullam ſperare ſalutem: nonnullæ enim euadunt etiam ſine abortu, ſed plures cum abortu. quamquam hoc ad curationem ſpectat. Reuertamur ad conſeruationem. Ne deſtituatur alimento fœtus, vitare oportet purgationem & venæ ſectionem: ob eandem cauſam, ſi lac aut menſtrua plurimum fluant, ſupprimenda ſunt.

f Gal. 3. 1. epid com. 21.

Facilitas partus magni momenti eſt; nam difficultas inflammat [f] vterum, & graues febres excitat, & interdum interimit aut matrem, aut infantem, aut vtrumque. Vt ergo facilitatem comparemu[s], & difficultati occurramus, inueſtigare cauſas vtriuſque oportet, quæ non aliæ ſunt, quam illa tria, quæ in retentione fœtus & abortus animaduertimus, facultas videlicet, locus, & id, quod intus conti[ne]tur, expelli debet; intueamur, quo pacto affecta ſingula facilitatem aut difficultatem afferant pariendi Ceteræ cauſæ omnes ſub his tribus comprehenduntur. ergo vt partus facilis ſit, hoc eſt, breuis & m[in]us moleſtus, debet primum concurrere facultas valida, tum expultrix [g] ipſius vteri, quæ natur[alis]

g Gal 3. de natu facul. ca. 3.

h Ariſt. lib. de reſpirat. & lib de hiſt an. 9.

i Ariſt ibi. & lib. 4 de gen. an c. 6

k Gal 5 aph com

l Gal lib. 15. de [illegible]

m Ariſt. de gener. an.

n Ariſt lib. [illegible]

o Ariſt [illegible]

eſt, [t]um animalis illa, quæ mouet motu voluntario, pertinens ad muſculos primo abdominis, deinde etiam thoracis. Expultrix facultas, vbi valida ſit, vehementius impellit fœtum, & aperit os vteri, qui & fundo & lateribus contractus infantem comprimit: At comprimitur fœtus etiam retento anhel[itu] & muſculis abdominis vterum vrgentibus: vis enim per ſpiritum [h] adhibetur, vt ad alias expulſiones, [ita] etiam ad partum: opus ergo eſt ſuppreſſo ſpiritu ad facilitatem partus, quæ nequeunt ipſum ſupprimere, veluti ſolent mulieres [i] primo partu, & otioſam vitam degentes, difficilius pariunt; quæ firmiores ſunt quod magis ſpiritum ſupprimant, facilius pariunt. tutum partum efficiunt bona latera & facilitas reſpirandi. Neceſſarium eſt igitur, quod ad facilem partum robur [k] parturientis, vtram animalis, quam naturalis facultas egregi[e] ſuum officium faciat. Secunda cauſa eſt ipſe locus, vterus nimirum [illegible]ua ceruice: vbi enim latior fuerit & humidior ac lubricus, facile editur fœtus, reddi[t]ur [illegible] [hu]midior & lubricus [l] effuſ[o] humore abruptis inuolucris fœtus; vt autem amplitudo confert ad f[acili]tatem partus, ita longitudo vteri [m] incommoda eſt, quod non bene contrahi poſſit & comprimere f[œt]um, ſicut breuis: at nec [i]lle eſt etiam cum vtero atque eius ceruice concurrant proximæ partes velut v[illegible] & inteſtina bene affecta nam ſi contentis diſtenderentur, aut dolerent, p[illegible]s d[illegible] [illegible]. Tertia cauſa eſt id, quod paritur, fœtus videlicet cum inuolucris. Inuolucra [illegible] humorem [o] ſan[illegible]er debeant, [illegible]peſtiue, & cum iam proximus eſt partus, debent eſſe moderate cra[ſſ]a, v[t] [c]um tempus eſt, abrumpantur, tenuiora abrupta celerius, quam opus eſt, humorem fundunt, craſſiora cum

integra

A integra ſeruentur, enim retinent, ita vt infans difficulter exeat. Fætum maturum eſſe oportet; nam vt poma in arboribus ſi cruda ſunt, vi auelluntur, ſi matura, ſponte decidunt: ſic in vtero fœtus; qui ſi etiam validus [a] fuerit, facilius paritur; maiori enim conatu mouetur; ſi firmior ſit, non cedit comprimenti, ſicuti qui nimis mollis. ſed renitens magis cogitur ab victo; quamobrem viuus & validus minori negotio excidit, quam imbecillus aut mortuus. Mas celerius exit, [b] quam fœmina, & breuiorem dolorem affert, ſed grauiorem. Grauitas & magnitudo capitis ad reuolutionem confert, quod enim [c] maius & grauius eſt, paruo impetu deorſum fertur ad os vteri, id quod non facit, quod paruum & leue eſt; non tamen eſſe debet & caput & reliquum corpus adeo magnum, vt vix exire poſſit: maxima autem ex parte impetus ad inferiora & caput ad os vteri ſecuritatem afferunt & facilitatem partus, ita vt dolor priorem & inferiorem partem, non ſuperiorem & poſteriorem vexet, exeatque ex ore vteri primo caput, deinde ſequatur reliquum corpus, manibus ad femora porrectis. Quod ſi non exeat in caput, ſed in pedes, & brachia ſimiliter porrecta ſint ad femura, non ita facilis erit partus; non tamen malus, ſicuti ſi membrum aliquod ante ederetur ſolum. Ex iis colligi poteſt, quæ ſint cauſæ difficultatis: ſunt enim illæ eædem, quæ facilitatis, ſed contrario modo affectæ; ac primum facultas imbecilla tam expellens vteri, quam mouens muſculorū: ad hāc refertur vehemens febris, quam Hipp.[d] abortum efficere ait, calor nimirum acris, frequens concubitus: nam rarus confert [e] dilatando. Iuniores difficilius [f] patiunt; quia imbecilliores ſunt, & aliquando [g] intereunt: ocioſæ, cum non ſint exercitatæ [h] in ſupprimendo ſpiritu, ſimiliter ægrius patiunt, præſertim quod vbi nituntur, vt minus valentes ſinunt ipſum

B erumpere. Illud etiam ſcire licet, quod conatus [i] vehemens & nimis celer debilitat facultatem adeo, vt non poſſit poſtea vehementer partum exprimere. Locus anguſtior, ſiue os vteri, ſiue ceruicē intueamus, ſummam affert difficultatem, ſicut & vteri longitudo: [k] nequit enim ſatis contrahi & exprimere ſuo fundo fœtum. Ad anguſtiam refertur difficultas, quæ in primo partu reperitur; ad eandem pertinet aeris frigus [l] & conſtitutio aquilonalis; præterea ſiccitas [m] vteri, ſiquidem humidus lubricus eſt & laxius: adſtringitur vterus cum ſua ceruice oppletis partibus vicinis, vt veſica & inteſtinis, ita vt aliqua ex parte exitus fœtui intercludatur: poſtremu id, quod expellendum eſt, fœtus videlicet cum inuolucris difficilem partum reddit, cum inuolucra, ſiue tenuia ſint & nimis cito abrumpantur, ac fundāt humorem, ſiue craſſiora, & abrumpi nequeant; nam inuolutus fœtus vix poteſt excidere, cum item fœtus nondum maturus paritur, cum debilis [n] eſt & lente mouetur, cum nimis mollis, ita vt redat comprimenti, cum fœmina, cum nimis paruus & leuis, ita vt caput, quod ſublime erat, non feratur per grauitatem deorſum ad os vteri, & dolor magis ſit in partibus ſuperioribus vteri, cum mortuus eſt, cum non ita paritor vt primo in lucem exeat caput, aut ſaltem vterque pes: vbi aliquid horum adſit, non poteſt partus eſſe facilis; multo tamen difficilior erit, ſi plura concurrant.

Difficultati partus, quantum fieri poteſt, occurrendum eſt, non ſolum vt amoueatur moleſtia i[l] & doloris grauitas, ſed etiam vt euitetur interitus tam infantis, quam matris: qua ratione autem id fiat, operæ precium eſt explicare. Danda igitur opera eſt, vt ternæ illæ cauſæ cum male affectæ ſunt, tales

C reddantur, vt facilem exitum dent fætui, quod officium eſt partim Medici, partim obſtetricis. Facultas ſi imbecilla ſit, aut ſopita, confirmanda atque excitanda eſt; ſed præſtat, cum partus prope maturus eſt, priuſquam inſtet, idoneo alimento vires reficere: id ſi permittatur, aut etiam ſi mulier in pariendo debilitetur, tunc ſtatim reficienda eſt pauco cibo, qui facile coquatur & boni ſucci ſit: dentur oua ſorbilia, panis ex iure pulli decoctus, detur & potui vinum, quale reficere ſpiritus poſſit. neque enim conuenit, vt ſit in animæ defectione, aqua frigida faciem reſpergere, ne [o] impetus naturæ ad inferiores partes ſurſum conuertatur: vtendum etiam, cum parit mulier, aere moderate calido, ſiquidem vt frigidior viam anguſtiorem reddit, ita calidior vires labefactat. Excitatur expultrix facultas omnibus illis auxiliis, à quibus ſupra docuimus menſtrua euocari, ex his medicamenta, quæ incidendo atq; extenuando efficiunt, vt ſanguis plurimus ad vterum, præſertim cum à fætu agitatus iam parere nititur, confluat, & facultatem expultricem irritando fætus nexum reſoluunt; capita enim venarum & arteriarum influente ſanguine diſtenta ſeparantur à mole illa carnoſa, qua fætus illigatur. Id euenit etiam, vbi capita vaſorum huius molis, quæ cum illis vteri committuntur, ob inopiam ſanguinis exſiccantur: ſeparatur enim quod ſiccum eſt, inquit Hipp. [p] tanquam emortuum ab eo, quod viuit & humidum eſt, ita vt tā ob inopiam quam ob nimiam copiam ſanguinis vteri ligamēta reſoluantur. Quamobrem fætus ſi non ſtatim editur, interit, cum non poſſit amplius ali, aut reſpirare, quod euenit, vbi acerbus eſt: nam cum maturus, excitata vi expultrice partim à copia ſanguinis, partim à fætu, qui ſi viuit, exitum quærit, dum

D reſoluuntur eiuſmodi ligamenta; ſi iam mortuus eſt, tanquam alienus ab vtero depellitur, adeo vt medicamenta, quæ menſtrua vehementer euocant, valeant ad partum edendum, vbi maturus ſit, & vbi acerbus, ad interimendum fætum, veluti ſabina, [q] fenugræcum, centaurium, colocynthis, elaterium, ariſtolochia. Rubea, calamentum: quemadmodū & Antidotus [r] Ælii Galli, trociſci de Myrrha, & Diaſcincii. Quod attinet ad mouentem facultatem, imperandum eſt mulieri, vt quantum poteſt, ſpiritum ſupprimat, conetur q. totis virib. fætum edere, cū iam hiat vteri os, & incipit humor effundi ex inuolucris fætus abrupns. non tamen ante, ne vires debilitentur, priuſquam magno conatu opus ſit. Ergo cū iā inſtat partus, plurimū haurire aeris [ſ] debet, & eo retēto eniti, vt excidat fætus. Loco prouidebimus, ſi demus operā, vt relaxetur tā os, quā ceruix vteri per oleū vel ſimplex, vel ex chamæmelo, anetho, leucoio, per adipē, per aquā tepidā in pelui, vbi ſedeat mulier; At non ſolū extra ad pubē, lūbos, inguina, dari debēt relaxātia, ſed ēt demitti in ceruicē & vterū per idoneū inſtrumentū. Cōferūt etiā relaxantia epota, vt ius aliquod pingue, oleū dulce, veluti & quod ex dulcib. amygdalis extrahitur, aqua, in qua bullierit chamæmelum, venus etiam [t] partum antecedens viam reddit laxiorem, frequens tamen debilitat [u] adeo vt vitari debeat: ea enim eſt vis relaxantium, vt ſicut vias patefaciunt, ita robur facultatum labefactent; quamobrem perſeuerandum eſt in eorum vſu, cum partus eſt edendus, veluti etiam cum calculus è renibus eſt educendus. Relaxabitur etiam locus, ſi partes, quæ iuxta ſunt, vt veſica &

[a] Galen. aph. com. 55.
[b] Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſto. anim. c. 4.
[c] Auic. li. 3. f. 21. tra. 2. cap. 21.
[d] Hipp. 5. aph. 5.
[e] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſtor. ani. c. 4.
[f] Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſto. ani. c. 1.
[g] Ariſt. lib. . Polit. ca. 16.
[h] Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſto. ani. ca. 9. & li. 4. de Gene. an. c. 6.
[i] Auic. lib 3. f. 21. tr. 2. c. 21
[k] Ariſt. lib. 1. de Gen. ani. c. 11.
[l] Gal. 2. 1. epid. cō 68.
[m] Auic. lib. 3 f. 21 tra. 2. c. 21.
[n] Auic. lib. 3 f. 21. tra. 2. c. 21.
[o] Auic. li. 3. f. 21. trac. 2. c. 30.
[p] Hipp. lib. de vulu. capsu.
[q] Gal in lib. de ſimplic. cap proprio.
[r] Gal lib. 2. de Antidotis.
[ſ] Auic. li 3. f. 21. trac. 2. cap. 23.
[t] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. an. c. 4.
[u] Gale 1. de ſem c. 16.

inteſtina, vbi pleniores fuerint, exinaniantur. Id vero, quid patiendum eſt, fœtus nimirum cum inuolucris, quaſdam etiam animaduerſiones poſtulat ad facilitatem partus; & primum inuolucra, cum integra ſe oſtendunt, ab obſtetrice [a] vnguibus aut idoneo inſtrumento ſcindenda ſunt, vt exeat humor, qui vias lubricas reddat: fœtus vero cum ob magnitudinem, paruitatem, aut imbecillitatem difficulter excidit, neque augeri, neque minui, neque confirmari poteſt, ſed tamen mobilior reddi per ſternutamentum [b] quo excutiuntur, quæ hærent, ſicut illa, quæ faciunt [c] ſingultum, & ea, quæ [d] vneiſmum excitant. Quod ſi non exeat fœtus in caput conuerſus, diligenter repelli & intus condi ab obſtetrice debet membrum, quod in lucem editur, vt tandem conuertatur in caput & exeat: alia ad Chirurgiã redigitur, dilataturque os vteri idoneo inſtrumento, & fœtus ſi non integer, certe [e] in fruſta conciſus extrahendus eſt. Vt autem abruptis membranis elabitur humor, qui viam [f] madefacit, per quam fœtus proxime editur: ita hoc edito educuntur [g] inuolucra, quibus includebatur, nectebaturque cum vtero; vocantur hæc [h] à latinis Secundæ, quod ſecundo loco, hoc eſt, poſt fœtum exeant, à Græcis [i] ὑστέρα, quaſi poſteriora, quod poſt infantem edantur: nam ὑστέρα nomen, accentum habens in penultima ſyllaba, vterum ſignificat. Exeunte igitur fœtu ſequuntur inuolucra, cum quibus per vmbilicum illigatur, ita vt per hunc attrahantur reſoluanturque capita carnoſæ molis, quæ cum capitibus vaſorum vteri nectebantur. Opus autem eſt tunc ſumma diligentia [k] obſtetricis, quæ alliget vmbilicum, ne reſoluatur; nam fœtus per ipſum vitam cum ſanguine funderet, præcidatque ſupra vinculum, quod iuxta cutem infantis iniecit, quatuor digitos ipſum vmbilicum: ſi videat, dum alligat, exanimari infantem, quod ſanguis ad vmbilicum confluxerit, debet retrorſum hunc repellere, vt reficiatur infans, & quodammodo ad vitam rediiſſe videatur. Beſtiis exciditur vmbilicus vel à matre dentibus ſectus, vel putreſcens nouo aeris appulſu, cumque illæ duriores ſint & minus ſanguine redundent, minor ſequitur fluxus, & facile citra euidentem noxam locus coaleſcit: euenit autẽ ſæpe, vt præciſo vmbilico ſecundæ adhuc in vtero maneant, neque reſoluantur capita illa vaſorum carnoſæ molis; quod vbi accidit, partim ab obſtetrice per eam vmbilici partem, quæ adhuc reſtat, extra vteri ceruicem leuiter attrahendæ ſunt, partim excutiendæ atque euocandæ. Excutiuntur ſternutamento [l] non ſecus, quam ipſe fœtus; euocantur auxiliis cientibus menſtrua, quæ & excitant naturam ad expellendum, & efficiunt, vt reſoluatur ille nexus, exempli gratia, leucoio, [m] aut caſtorio, [n] quod cum calamento & pulegio, ſeu etiam myrrha ac cinnamomo ex mulſa bibatur. E F

Eductis inuolucris fœtus, ſupereſt in vaſis vteri copia ſanguinis contracti tempore grauiditatis, cum non tantũ abſumatur in fœtum, quantum expelli ſingulis menſibus ſolet: huius ergo eductio neceſſaria eſt: vocarunt hanc Græci quod ad partum ſpectat [o] λοχεῖα, & quod ad mulieres [p] γυναικεῖα, ſed quia ſanguis, qui tunc educitur, prauus eſt, hæc non ſimpliciter κένωσις, hoc eſt, vacuatio [q] ſed κάθαρσις, hoc eſt, purgatio appellata eſt: prauitas huius ſanguinis inde proficiſcitur, quod fœtus, dum in vtero eſt, dulciſſimum atque optimum ſanguinem allicit, [r] ita vt ille, qui relinquitur, ſalſus [s] ſit & veluti fæx; Quod ſi comparetur cum ſanguine menſtruo, longe deterior eſt, & propterea vbi retineatur, non ſolum grauiorem noxam affert, ſed etiam interitum, quemadmodum vxori Philini, quam Hippocrates [t] commemorat. Debet igitur hic ſanguis non ante partum, neque diu etiam poſt partum expelli; nam ſic vires [u] labefactaret; ſed poſt editum infantem, atque inuolucra, quandiu conuenit. Scribunt veteres [x] Philoſophi ac Medici, [y] cum mulier fœminam peperit, purgari vſque ad trigeſimum quintum vel quadrageſimum diem: cum marem, vſque ad vigeſimumquintum vel trigeſimum; pleriſque autem ante decimum diem ea purgatio ceſſat, fortaſſe, quia craſſiore ſanguine redundant, qui minus fluit, quam tenuior ille, quem credibile eſt contraxiſſe eorum ſeculorum mulieres, quæ magis exercebantur & parce vitam agebant. [z] Poteſt hæc purgatio vel nimia ſequi, vel pauca: raro accidit, vt nimia ſit, quia ſanguis craſſior eſt & melancholicus, ita vt non facile effluat; quia ora vaſorum vteri exigua ſunt, & quia eadem contrahuntur partim ſubeunte frigore, [a] cum vterus maneat apertus, partim, quod diuulſa ſint à capitibus vaſorum carnoſæ molis, & idcirco adſtringantur perinde, ac ſi præciderentur transuerſa à Medico, quæ Chirurgia commune [b] remedium eſt ſanguinis vehementer erumpentis. Adde quod mammæ eiuſmodi fluxum auertunt, & quia iam ſuguntur ab infante, & quia calefactæ ſunt ob copiam ſanguinis, qui ante partum redundans in vaſis mammarum & vteri inter ſe congruentibus illas opplenit. Ob has igitur cauſas raro euenit, vt nimium ſanguinis effluat ex vtero poſt partum, cui tamen ſi accidat, ſuccurrendum eſt per ea præſidia, à quibus ſupprimi menſtrua demonſtrauimus: auertere enim fluxum ad ſuperiores partes oportet, & dare ad vterum medicamenta, quæ adſtringant. E contrario ſæpe ſuppruntur, aut minus effluit ſanguis à partu, & cum quamuis varius [c] nunquam bonus ſit, ne graue aliquod periculum afferat, euocari debet: euocatur autem his, quæ corpus [d] agitant atque excutiunt, veluti ſternutamento, quemadmodum ſecundæ: & his, quæ menſtrua cient, ſuperius expoſitis, veluti etiam ſuffimento ex odoribus, quo extenuatur & inciditur, cum craſſus & glutinoſus eſt, atque obſtructio tollitur: quod ſi vtero inflammato aut ipſius ceruice deprauata retineretur hic ſanguis, curare huiuſmodi affectum oporteret, quod non pertinet ad opus inſtitutum, ſed ad illud, quod eſt de curatione membratim. G H

De Fœcunditate & Sterilitate. Cap. VII.

Ex cauſis atque inſtrumentis procreationis ſupra enarratis colligi poteſt, vnde fœcunditas & idcirco etiam ſterilitas oriatur, cui, quantum fieri poteſt, occurrendum eſt, cum ob prolis propagationem, tum ob conſolationem ſterilium, quibus tanquam Deo inuiſis à veteribus aditus in templum interdicebatur, vt poſſint, quemadmodum inquit Lucretius, gnatis munire ſenectam. Videntur autem ſterilitatis remedia magis pertinere ad tuendam valetudinem, quam ad morbos curandos, quandoquidem ſteriles tam viri quam mulieres maxima ex parte quotidianis atque vſitatis muneribus perſun-

[a] Auic. l. 3. f. 21. tract. 2. c. 25.
[b] Hippoc. & Gal. 5. aph. 49.
[c] Gal. 6. aph. com. 13.
[d] Hip. lib. de fiſtulis & 7. lib. aphor. 27.
[e] Paulus Ægin. lib. 6. c. 74. & Auic. lib. 3 f. 21 tract. 2. c. 14.
[f] Gal. 15 de vſu par. c. 5.
[g] Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 10.
[h] Celſ. lib. 7. c. 29.
[i] Gal. 5. aph. com. 49.
[k] Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 10.
[l] Hipp. 5. aphor. 49.
[m] G. 7 ſimplicium.
[n] Gal. 11. ſimplic.
[o] Gal. 2. pro rrhet. cõ. 48.
[p] Gal. 5. aph. com. 28.
[q] Gal. de Atrabile. c. 8.
[r] Gal. 2. de nat. fac. c. 3.
[s] Ariſt. li. 4. de genera. anim. c. 8.
[t] Hip. 3. 1. epid. 21 & Gal. in com.
[u] Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 10.
[x] Ariſt. lib. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 3.
[y] Auic. l. 3. f. 21. tr. 2. c. 33.
[z] Gal. 3. 1. epid. com. 21.
[a] Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 3.
[b] Gal. 2. de anat. adm. c. 6.
[c] Gal. 3. 1. epid. com. 21. & 3. 3. epid. com. 3.
[d] Hippoc. 5. aphor. 35. & 49. & Auic. lib 3 f. 21. tr. 2. c. 35.

A perfunguntur, ita vt in numero ſterilium habendi eſſe videantur; præſertim quod interdum magis [a] ob coniugium minus idoneum, quam ob morbum aliquem habiles minime ſint ad procreandū. Quare poſtulat hic locus, vt qua ratione comparari fœcunditas poſſit, perſequamur; quod cum contingat, vbi ſterilitatis cauſæ auferuntur, intelligere has prius oportet ex cauſis fœcunditatis, ad quas aggrediemur, vbi prius expoſuerimus in quo conſiſtat tam fœcunditas, quam ſterilitas.

[a] Gale. 5. apho com 62. & 5. aphor. com. 59.

Conſiſtit fœcunditas primum in gignendo; quicunque enim gignunt, videntur potius fœcundi, quam ſteriles nominandi: tum in perficiendis genitis, dein procreandis potius maribus, quam fœminis, validis, quam infirmis, frequentius, quam rarius; ſumma vero fæcunditas eſt, ſimul procreare plures. Sterilitas in contrariis verſatur: maxime ſteriles ſunt, qui gignendi munere penitus priuantur, dein qui non perficiunt genitos, qui imbecillos aut fœminas procreant, qui raro, qui non plures ſimul: quamquam hi magis referendi ſunt inter fœcundos, quam inter ſteriles: Nos tamen vt quouis modo acceptæ fœcunditati opponamus ſterilitatem, eos omnes, qui minus fœcundi ſunt, in ſterilibus ponemus, & tanquam ſteriles tractabimus. Sed pergamus ad cauſas primo fœcunditatis, dein ſterilitatis, vt inſtituimus.

Fœcunditatis cauſæ eædem ſunt, quæ procreationis, nimirum mas & fœmina per ſemen & ſanguinem ac partes genitales. hæc quo magis ſecundum naturam ſe habent, magis procreant, & propterea maiorem dant fœcunditatem: quo magis à naturali ſtatu recedunt, eo minus procreant, & propter B ea ſterilitatem aliquo pacto efficiunt. Qualis autem debeat eſſe vnaquæque dictarum cauſarum ſecundum naturam, ſuperius vbertime explicauimus, & nunc paucis repetemus. Semen conuenit copia & qualitate moderatum; eſt enim certus [b] terminus, vt eorum, quæ ad perfectam magnitudinem augentur, ita etiam ſeminis, ex quo gignuntur: hoc vbi nimium [c] ſit, niſi diuidatur ad procreationem plurium ſimul, nimis ſanguinem exſiccat; vbi paucum, non ſatis concoquit: at neque etiam exceſſu aliquo ſiue primæ, ſiue ſecundæ qualitatis ſuperare debet mediocritatem: quod magis moderatum eſt, magis fæcundum eſt, excedens calor [d] magis vrit, quam concoquat, frigus inimicum eſt coctionis, humor obruit vim caloris, ſiccitas non patitur ſemen diſtendi, vt neceſſe eſt; quamuis paulo craſſius eſſe oporteat ſemen, non tamen valde tale; neque enim poſſet ſanguis attractus per ipſum penetrare. Verum ſi comparetur craſſum cum tenui, magis fæcundum eſt, quod [e] craſſum; ſiquidem magis coctum eſt: magis etiam diſtendi poteſt continuum [f] permanens; neque enim diſrumpitur ſicut id, quod tenue eſt. Semen igitur, quod magis quantitate & qualitate moderatum erit, maiorem afferet fæcunditatē: præſtabit enim quatuor facultatibus miniſtris, per quas gignit. Eadē prope ratio eſt ſanguinis, qui ob eaſdē cauſas, ſi qualitate ſit immoderatus, minus ad procreandum eſt habilis, & ideo minus fæcundus; ſicuti quo magis moderatus eſt, eo magis ad fæcunditatem confert: copia vero eius tanta eſſe debet, vt poſſit conſtitui, ali, & augeri fœtus, cui magis periculum eſt, ne deſit, quam ne ſuperet, cum ipſe ſemet ſibi alliciat, vbi valet, quantum ſatis eſt. Genitales partes viri aliæ ad ſemen, aliæ ad venerem ſpectant: quæ ad ſemen, vbi & per conſenſum & per eſſentiam ſanæ fuerint, ipſum quale & quantum conuenit, C ſuppeditant: quæ ad venerem, poſtulant ſimiliter & per conſenſum & per eſſentiam talem conſtitutionem, per quam poſſit coles tenſus recta in concubitu ſemē eiicere. Ex genitalibus muliebribus aliæ ad ſemen referuntur, quæ reſpondent virilibus: aliæ ad ſanguinē, ex quibus ſuppetere hic debet qualitate & copia idoneus: aliæ ad concubitum & efficiendum fætum, vt vterus, qui cum ſua ceruice ſanitatem poſtulat & per eſſentiam & per conſenſum, quam antea indicauimus; quo autem magis ſecūdum naturam affectæ ſunt genitales partes tam viri, quam mulieris, eo maiorem afferunt fæcunditatem. At quia procreat homo interdum plures ſimul, huius quoque ſummæ fæcunditatis aſſignanda cauſa eſt. Inde autem ordiemur, quod cum ex his, quæ animal pariunt, alia vno partu plura edunt, alia vnum dūtaxat, mulier [g] plerumque ex his eſt, interdum tamen ex illis, ita vt plures pariat infantes, interdum geminos, interdum tres, quatuor, aut etiam quinque. Recenſet Ariſt. [h] mulierem quandam per quatuor partus viginti infantes edidiſſe: & in Ægypto mulieres ſæpe geminos parere ob fertilitatem loci, raro alibi. Vbi edantur gemini, ſi ambo vel mares, vel fæminæ fuerint, ſolent ſeruari & ſuperſtites eſſe cum eodem tempore perficiantur; ſed ſi mas & fæmina ſimul pariatur, plerumque interit, quod fœtus vtriuſque non matureſcat eodem tempore: quamquam in belluis viuit, etiam ſi mas & fœmina ſimul pariatur, quod cum duriores ſint, minus offendantur etiam cum minus perfectæ oriuntur: plures autem plerunque vno & eodem fatu propter copiam [i] ſeminis naſcuntur, quod vel adeo exſiccat, vt gignere fætum nequeat, vel plura gignit, quod diuidatur in plures partes; neque enim vnum manens D procreat vnum magnum, ſiquidem præfinita eſt tam animalium, quam ſtirpium magnitudo Diuiditur ergo ſemen, vt in canibus, vel quod iteretur emiſſio & non tota ſit ſimul, itereturque tractus ab vtero, veluti cum à gula cibus in bolos partitus deuoratur; vel quod intus à flatu ſeu ſpiritu ſemen ſeparetur, ita vt non ſolum fiat duplex fœtus, ſed inuolucra etiam ipſa duplicia ſint ac diſtincta: quamuis interdum gemini eodem inuolucro includantur, quod & rariſſimum eſt, & difficilimum partū efficit; poteſt tamen ex iterato concubitu ſatuque gigni multiplex fœtus, (ſuperfætare dicunt,) quod maxime [k] lepori accidit. Fæminæ illorum animalium, quæ non ſuperfætant, prægnantes non admittunt marem: mulier licet raro, aliquando [l] tamen ſuperfœtat, velut illa, quam fictis fabulis memoriæ proditum eſt, Herculem & Iphiclum ex ſatu diuerſo peperiſſe: verum non omnia, quæ ſuperfœtant, alere ac perficere poſſunt quod vtero gerunt, ſed quædam faciunt abortum; tunc vero potiſſimum perficitur vterque fœtus, [m] cum conceptio poſterioris non multo poſt conceptionem prioris ſequuta eſt. Illud tamen vertitur in dubium, quo pacto poteſt vterus ob priorem conceptionem omnino [n] clauſus nouū ſemen admittere. Cui reſpondendum videtur, vterum tunc vel imbecilliorem [o] eſſe & laxiorem, ita vt facile nouo concubitu aperiatur, vel adeo libidine inflammari, vt magis rationem quodammodo habeat concipiendi nouum fœtum, quam tuendi prius conceptum, ita vt non mirum videri debeat, ſi definitur à Platone [p] animal appetens prolem. Sterilitatis cauſæ nunc ſequuntur, quæ eædem

[b] Ariſt. li. 4. de gen an. c. 4.
[c] Ariſt. li. 1. de genera. ani c. 20.
[d] Galen 5. aph com 62.
[e] Ariſt. lib. 2. de Gene. an c. 5.
[f] Galen. 1. de ſemin. c. 4.
[g] Ariſt. lib. 4. de Gene. an c. 4.
[h] Ariſt. li 7. de hiſt. ani. cap. 4.
[i] Ariſt. libr. 1 de Gene. ani. c. 20.
[k] Ariſt lib. 4 de Gene. anim c 5.
[l] Ariſt. libr. 7. de hiſtor. anim c. 4.
[m] Ariſt lib. 4. de Gene. anim. c. 5.
[n] Hipp. & Gale 5 apho. 51
[o] Auic li 3. f. 21. tract. 1. c 17.
[p] Gale. 6. de loc. aff. c. 5.

ſunt,ſed contrario modo affectæ & ideo præter naturam ſi non materiæ,ſaltem formæ:quo autem & E
plures & magis à naturali ſtatu recedunt, eo maiorem afferunt ſterilitatem; maxima eſt,nihil prorſus
gignere, & ideo à cauſis proficiſcitur peſſime affectis, veluti à ſemine, quod à mediocritate ita recedit,
vt miniſtræ facultates, quæ in eo ſunt,ſummopere offendantur: vel quod paucum ſit, quod accidit,vbi
eius materia in habitum corporis cõſumitur, ᵃ quemadmodum obeſis; quæ enim graciliora & minora
ſunt,magis ſemine redundant,ſicut ex ſtirpibus ſegetes ᵇ quam arbores;vel quod qualitate valde ᶜ immoderatum,
vt calidum,frigidum,humidum,ſiccũ,vt etiam valde ᵈ tenue,ſic vt nequeat continuũ manens
diſtendi in vtero,quemadmodũ res poſtulat: Sanguis ſi deſit,vt mulieribus illis,quę quaſi ᵉ viri
nõ tantum eius contrahuor, vt expellere ſingulis menſibus ipſum cogantur,aut ſuperantẽ conuertunt
in adipem, nequit fœtũ alere, & idcirco eſt cauſa ſterilitatis, non ſecus atq; ille, qui prima aliqua aut ſecunda
qualitate nimis excedit: neq; enim idoneus tunc eſt,qui fingatur mutetur q; in partes noſtri corporis.
Genitales partes viri interdũ à natura ſtatim imperfectæ ᶠ ſunt, proprie autem illæ, quæ ſemini ſeruiunt,
vbi vel per eſſentiã vel per conſenſum non bene ſe habeãt, nequeunt ipſum, quale & quantũ ad
procreandũ requiritur ſuppeditare. Coles vero vbi vel non tendatur,vel nõ eijciat recta ſemen,nõ bene
poteſt ſuum officium facere,quod vel per conſenſum vel per eſſentiam ſit præter naturã affectus,&
nõ ſolũ quod ad materiæ temperationẽ pertinet,ſed etiã q; ad formam idoneam,veluti ſi figura deprauata
ſit,quẽadmodum illis,quos Gal. ᵍ nominat ὑποσπαδίας,quibus extrema glans detinetur a ſubiecto
ligamento: quæ diſtorſio non permittit ſemen emitti è regione oris vteri, adeo vt quãuis alioquin F
fœcũdum ſit,inutile reddatur;veluti etiã cum coles longior eſt,refrigeratur enim ʰ ob itineris longitudinem
ſemen & minus idoneum ad procreandũ redditur. At mulierũ genitales partes ipſæ quoq; ſiue à
primo ortu, ſiue poſtea ex aliquo caſu male ſint affectæ, ſterilitatem afferre poſſunt:vt illæ,quæ ſemini
aut ſanguini ſeruiunt, quod non ſuppedĩent hunc aut illud, vt oportet. Propterea vero vterus cum ſua
ceruice quamuis colatur nõ ſemper fœcundus eſt, vt agri non omnes frugiferi ſunt, qui coluntur:poſtulat
tam vterus,q̃ ceruix moderationẽ tum materiæ,tum formæ, quam in ſuperioribus narrauimus:
ſi vel vtraq; vel alterutra deſit, ſterilis eſt. Quod attinet ad temperationẽ materiæ,ſi calidior ſit,nequit
ⁱ fœtum concipere aut procreare, ſicuti neque terra æſtiuo tempore ex ſemine ſtirpem profert: ſi frigidior,
non confert ad concoquendum & nimis claudit ora vaſorum: ſi ſiccior ſimilis eſt arenę,quæ fatti
nihil producit: ſi humidior, ſimilis paludi. Præterea ſi vteri os vel ob tumorem aliquem durum k
vel ob nimiam adipem ab omento ˡ claudatur,nullo modo concipere ſemẽ poteſt. Affectus præternaturam
cuiuſuis propoſitarum cauſarũ vbi maximus ſit,ſummam ſterilitatem affert, in qua nihil penitus
gignitur;vbi mediocris,mediocrẽ: plures enim poſuimus eius ſpecies: nam & ſterilitatem dicimus abortum,
procreationem tum imbecillium & fœminarũ,tum minus frequẽtẽ. Intueamur quibus præterea affectis
cauſis,hæc vel illa ſpecies efficiatur: fac primum nõ perfici quod concipitur,ſed immaturũ edi;
eſt abortus, quem ſupra oſtẽdimus ſequi debilitatem retentricis, affectum aliquem præter naturã ſiui
aut fœtus: retentrix & locus ad vterum pertinent male affectum, fœtus minus valet ob vitium ſeminis G
vel ſanguinis. Prætereo cauſas externas abortus, quæ vitari poſſunt ſine opera Medicinæ vt neque abortum,
neque ſterilitatem afferant: cauſæ igitur, quamobrem non perficitur fœtus conceptus, eædem
ſunt, quæ abortionis. Procreantur imbecilli, cũ cauſæ imbecillæ ſunt,veluti parentes iuniores ᵐ, vel ſeniores:
ſpectat imbecillitas ad ſemen & partes genitales, tam in viro, quã in muliere,ſed in hac proprie
ad vterum & ſanguinem,de quorum affectu pręternaturam ante locuti ſumus:conſtat autem ſemen,
neq; ſanguinẽ cum primum ⁿ incipit redundare,fœcundũ eſſe; adeo vt vel non gignat,vel gignat
imbecillos: Fœmina gignitur, cum cauſæ procreationis habent in ſe vim fœmininæ,ſicuti mas cum vim
maris; refertur hæc ad copiam caloris, ſicut illa ad inopiam: nam ſemen, ſanguis, vterus, vbi calida
fuerit, procreãtur mares;vbi minus calida,fœminæ. Sunt tam ex viris, quam ex mulieribus à quibus ſoli
mares, & à quibus ſolæ fœminæ procreentur: eſt in fabulis, ᵒ Herculem inter ſeptuaginta duos liberos
vnam tantum fœminam genuiſſe. Ad caloris copiam vel inopiam referuntur externę cauſæ omnes
vtriuſuis ſexus, veluti ventus aquilo ad procreandos mares: obſeruarunt enim paſtores flante ᵖ aquilone
aut grege ad ipſum ſpectante gigni mares, contra fœminas, ſi flet auſter, quod ab hoc calor partim
euocetur ad exteriora & debilior reddatur, partim extinguatur copia humoris tunc redundantis,
qui ex contrario in vnum ab illo cogitur & efficitur validior. Potus ᑫ aquæ frigidæ crudæque aut
ad ſterilitatem omnino facit, aut ad fœminarum procreationem. Ad calorem pertinet etiam ætas, in
qua vbi firma ſit, ille viget, adeo vt gignantur mares; vbi tenera eſt, nondum perfectus eſt,& vbi iam H
inclinat,minuitur adeo,vt ſit cauſa procreationis fœminarum. Reſtat procreatio minus frequẽs, quæ
inde proficiſcitur, quod cauſæ raro bene affectæ ſunt, ſed plerunque priuantur vi procreandi ob aliquẽ
ex affectibus præternaturam ſuperius enarratis. In homine,ad quem ſterilitas vel fęcunditas ſpectat,vtraque
agnoſcitur à vulgo cum ſenſui ſubijciatur;tantum conijcere oportet ex præſentibus cauſis,de ex
futuris euentum. Quid attinet ad cauſas, adſcribemus ſigna denunciatia ſeorſum vnamquamque idoneam
ad fœcunditatẽ vel ſterilitatẽ: exordiemur à ſemine, quod ſi moderate calidum ſentiatur, ſ. c. aſſum
& ʳ glutinoſum appareat,ita vt grandinẽ repræſentet, ſi deſcendat in aqua,iudicari debet cauſa fœcunditatis:
contra ſterilitatis,ſi frigidum,ſi tenue,ſi aquoſum ſit,ſi in aqua diffundatur. Pręterea multitudo
ſeminis vim procreandi, paucitas vim ſterilitatis demõſtrat:id quod euenit etiam ſanguini multo
& pauco, in quo ſimiliter qualitas moderata ſiue ex primis ſit, ſiue ex ſecundis, facultatem gignendi
ſignificat:ſicuti eius priuationem immoderata. Ex partibus genitalibus quæ ſemen aut ſanguinem ſuppeditant,
tunc idoneæ ad procreandum apparent, cum eiuſmodi hæc proferunt, vt ad procreandum
ſint habilia: minus idoneæ cenſentur, cum ſemen & ſanguinem minus appoſitum ad procreationem
ſuppeditant;quamque conijci poſſunt tũ ex cauſis tum ex iuuantibus & lædentibus,à quibus indicatur
earũ conſtitutio naturaliter vel præternaturã affecta. At ˢ coles ſub ſenſum cadit,vbi & tendatur & recta
eijcere ſemen poſſit, ad fœcunditatem valere ſe oſtendit; vbi vel vtrunque vel alterutrum deſit ad
ſteril-

ᵃ Ariſt. lib. 4. de cauſ. plant. c. ...
ᵇ ...
ᶜ Gal. ... aph. com. 62.
ᵈ Gal. 1 de ſemin. c. 4
ᵉ Ariſt. lib. 2 de Gene. anim. c. 5.
ᶠ Ariſt. ibid.
ᵍ Gal. lib. 15. de vſu par. c. 3.
ʰ Ariſt. l. 1. de gen. ani. c. 6.
ⁱ Galen. 5. aphor. comm. 62.
k Galen. 5. aph. 51. comment.
ˡ Hippoc. & Gal. 5 aph. 46.
ᵐ Ariſt. l. 7. politic. c. 16.
ⁿ Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. ani. 1.
ᵒ Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 6
ᵖ Ariſt. l. 4. de gen. ani. c. 2.
ᑫ Ariſt. ibid.
ʳ Ariſt. l. 2. de gen. ani. c. 5 & lib. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 1
ˢ Gal. 6. de loc. aff. c. 6

A ſterilitatem; vteri ceruix & os ab obſtetrice tactu iudicatur, pateat ne ita, vt viri ſemen admittat, atque ideo fœcunditatem demonſtret; an interclusum ſit ſic, vt non præbeat aditum ſemini emittendo à cole, & attrahendo ab vtero, & ea de cauſa ſterilitatem denunciet. Ipſe vero vterus temperationem moderatam nactus ne ſit, an immoderatam, & ob id aut fœcunditatis aut ſterilitatis indicium ſit, intelligitur partim ex propriis ſignis vniuſcuiuſque qualitatis excedentis, quæ ante recenſuimus, cum vterum tractaremus: partim ex communibus omnium. Docet [a] Ariſt. ſi color, quo mulieres tingunt oculos, ſaliuam inficiat, indicare vterum idoneum eſſe ad gignendum, quod canales, per quos accipere ſpiritum & ſanguinem debent, laxiores ſint, & nullo pacto aditum impediant; addit idem, ſi ſuffimentorum, quæ ad vterum adhibentur, odor permeet ad aerem, qui per inſpirationem redditur, indicare ſimiliter vterum ad procreationem valere: contra ſi non penetret eiuſmodi calor atque odor, ſignificare vterum minus habilem ad gignendum. Verum quod de ſuffimentorum odore ſcribit, traditum fuit ante ab Hippocrate: [b] pertinet enim ad moderatam temperationem tranſitus odoris; nam vbi immoderata ſit, permeare minime poteſt, nimius calor vteri ipſũ abſumit, frigus atque humor eundem extinguit, ſiccitas non modo conſumit, ſed denſam quoque reddit vteri ſubſtantiam adeo, vt nequeat odor per ipſam penetrare ad os & nares; Sunt, [c] qui allium in vteri ceruicem demittant, cuius odor ſi ad anhelitum penetret, exiſtimant vterum idoneum ad gignendum; ſi non penetret, ſterilitatis cauſam eſſe: ſed cum vterus ſequatur maxima ex parte totius corporis temperationem, hæc in quibuſ-
B dam mulieribus ita euidenter ſe oſtendit, vt non opus ſit ſuffimenta adhibere, quemadmodum in illis, quæ graciles, [d] nigræ, & hirſutæ ſunt; ſatis enim præſeferunt exceſſum caloris, ſicut albæ, pingues, glabræ, frigoris. Ex futuris intelligere oportet futurum euentum, hoc eſt, manſura ne ſit mulier fœcunda vel ſterilis, vel tranſitura in contrarium ſtatum; nam vtrunque euenire poteſt; ſed virum expectandum ſit demonſtrant Cauſæ quæ prout vel eædem manſuræ videntur, vel mutandæ, ita indicant fœcunditatem & ſterilitatem vel eandem futuram, vel in contrarium mutandam: mutationem futuram monſtrat mutatio ætatis ac victus, præterea coniugis, quibus mutatis [e] Ariſt. ſteriles ad fœcunditatem, fœcundos ad ſterilitatem perduci poſſe ait; ſterilitas tamen vbi innata ſit quemadmodum valde calidis mulieribus, in quibus ſanguis non redundat, aut valde frigidis viris, qui paucum, frigidum, tenuem, & aquoſum ſemen contrahunt, nequit ad fœcunditatem conuerti: magnus [f] & exceſſus qualitatis tam in partibus genitalibus, quam in ſemine & ſanguine perpetuus eſt, & propterea perpetuam ſterilitatem affert. Hac ratione igitur futurum euentum prædicemus. Remedia ſuperſunt ſterilitatis, ad quæ (vt initio diximus) debet Medici cõſilium dirigi. Reddentur fœcundi, qui ſteriles ſunt, ſi mutentur cauſæ procreationis, & ad iuſtam mediocritatem perducantur: quibus auxiliis moderata efficeretur ſeminis & ſanguinis tum qualitas, tum quantitas, in ſuperioribus dictum eſt, cum de vtroque egimus; dictum eſt & de cole, qua de venere. Immoderata vteri temperatio aut interclusio oris & ceruicis ipſius pertinet ad curationem magis, quam ad conſeruationẽ. Quid ſi adhuc ſanæ appareant mulieres in con-
C ſeruando, per contraria remittemus exceſſum tam primarum, quam ſecundarum qualitatum; extenuabimus, exempli gratia, valde obeſas, quæ (teſte Hip. [g]) prius quam extenuentur, concipere non poſſunt: in illis, quę nequeunt fœtum perficere occurremus cauſis abortionis, quemadmodũ ſupra docuimus: poſtremo exceſſum moderatum tam in viro quam in muliere coniugis mutatione remittemus; ſic enim ſterilitas poterit ad fœcunditatem perduci, quod præclare Lucretius [h] his verſibus expreſſit:

Nam multum Armoniæ Veneris differre videntur,
Atque alias alii complent magis, ex aliiſque.
Suſcipiunt alia pondus, magis inque graueſcunt:
Et multa ſteriles hymenæis ante fuerunt
Pluribus, & nactæ poſſunt tamen inde puellos
Suſcipere, & partu poſſunt diteſcere dulci.
Et quibus ante domi fœcundæ ſæpe nequiſſent
Vxores parere inuenta eſt illis quoque compar
Natura, vt poſſint gnatis munire ſenectam.
Vſque adeo magni refert vt ſemina poſſint
Seminibus commiſceri genitaliter apta:
Craſſaque conueniant liquidis, & liquida craſſis.

Neceſſaria eſt quædam proportio [i] inter virum & mulierem, quæ cum non eſt inter eos qui iam coniugati ſunt, ſteriles manent, ſed mutantes coniugem reddi poſſunt fœcundi. Obſtetricum ſeu pro-
D nubarum, quas appellant, munus maximi momenti auctore [k] Plat. eſt, viros & mulieres tales inter ſe iungere, vt procreare poſſint: moderati cum moderatis coniugati fœcundi ſunt: immoderati [l] etiam, ſi coniungantur cum immoderatis contrariis, ſed ſi cum ſimilibus ſteriles permanent. Non deſunt, qui [m] credant ad procreandum oportere tam à viro quam à muliere emitti ſemen eodem tempore, vt ſtatim vnum cum altero commiſceatur; Quod non videtur poſſe contingere, vbi immoderati cum cõtrariis iunguntur, vt frigidiores cum calidioribus: ab his enim celerius, ab illis tardius funderetur ſemen, niſi qui calidiores ſunt impetum veneris coerceant, & aliquandiu ſe contineant. Hæc de ſterilitate & fœcunditate ſatis dicta eſſe videntur.

De mammis & lacte. Cap. VIII.

Qvoniam vero in his, quæ natura, non ſecus quam in his, quæ induſtria comparantur: non minor eſt virtus quam quærere parta tueri, vt ait ille, opus fuit ſtatim in lucem editum ac ſuſceptum infantem alimento ſuſtinere, quod non debuit eſſe ſolidum aut craſſum ad corpus admodum molle, ſed ſimillimum illi, quo prius in vtero nutriebatur: quare machinata eſt natura mammas [n] quæ conficerẽt lac, quod alimentum valde [o] coctum eſt, valdeque ſimile ſanguinis, quo infans in vtero alebatur,

a Ariſt. li. 2. de gen. ani. c. 5.
b Hip. 5. aphor. 59.
c Auic. lib. 3. f. 21. tr. 1. c. 9.
d Gale. 5. aphor. com. 62.
e Ariſt. li. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 6. & li. 4. de gen. ani. c. 2.
f Gale. 5. aph. com. 62.
g Hippo. 5. aphor. 46.
h Lucretius lib. 4.
i Ariſt. li. 4. de gen. an. c. 2.
k Plato in Theæt. & Gale. 5. aph. co. 59. & lib. 1. de natu. hum. com. 11.
l Gal. aph. com 62.
m Auic. li. 3. f. 21. tr. 1. c. 5.
n Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 4.
o Gale. de vſu p. c. 12.

cum [illegible] gnatur ex eodem parum mutato. Mammæ igitur cum præparent alimentum iam nato, ad propagationem ſpectant, non ſecus atq; vterus, cum quo congruunt per communia vaſa, atq; idcirco genitalibus partibus ſubiiciendæ ſunt, quarum conſeruationem proxime tractauimus; non illis, quæ inſeruiunt [illegible] ultati, ad quam non proprie pertinent: Datæ autem ſunt illis [illegible] tantum, quæ animal pariunt, [illegible] ibus, non auibus, quæ oua edunt: continent enim oua lacteum alimentū, quo aluntur [illegible] procreantur, quanquam [c] aues, quia ſicciores ſunt, præterquam q; non egent lacte, nō redundant [illegible] ſanguine, quem in ipſum conuertant: ſummus tamen earum amor eſt in educandis cuſtodiē [illegible] quæ [illegible] creant, vſq; ad eum finem, dum poſſint ſeipſa defendere. Mammarum igitur munus in [illegible] quibus datæ ſunt, eſt procreare lac ad infantem ſuſtinendum: id quod monſtrat vel ſubſtantia ipſa, quæ continetur, ad conficiendū lac maxime apposita: quod quidem valere videtur in fœminis non tamen in [illegible] s maribus, qui mammas habent; neq; enim omnes habet, ſed in illis, [d] quorū fœminæ mammas ſitas habent ad thoracem, non alijs, quibus ad ventrem, niſi in his mares matris ſimilitudinem referant. Mammæ igitur marium non ſunt [e] procreatæ propter lac, cuius materia minime illis ſuppetit, cum à calore conſumatur, neque redundet, quemadmodum in fœminis, quæ frigidiores ſunt. Scribit tamē Ariſt. [f] caprū in Lemno inſula lac protuliſſe, ſubditq; raro euenire, vt in mammis marium, ſiue hominum, ſiue aliorum animalium reperiatur lac. Parum etiā attolluntur virorum mammæ: & vbi aliquid lactis continent, id valde parum & inutile eſt. Quamobrem reprehenditur à Galen. [g] Athenæus, qui voluit datos eſſe teſticulos fœminis, vt ſeruaretur ſimilitudo quædam, reſponderentq; partes virorum muliebribus, quemadmodum mammas maribus, vt in his eædem partes reperirentur, quæ in fœminis. Sed in teſticulis fœminarū reperiuntur & ſemen, & ſubſtantia apta ad ipſum gignendum, ita vt ſint affixi, vt hoc contrahant, non vt ſeruetur proportio partium: at in mammis virorū neq; continetur lac, cuius habenda ratio ſit, neq; reperiuntur glandulæ ad ipſum gignendū appoſitæ. Non eſt igitur, quod dicamus datas eſſe partes animalibus, vt ſeruetur proportio & ſimilitudo quædam; [illegible] exiſtimauit etiam Plato [h] hominibus affixos eſſe vngues ſiue anqua [illegible] ate, ſed dicendū eſt, mares propterea habuiſſe mammas, vt thoracem ad [i] tegendum cor magis [illegible] redderent, quod multo magis efficiunt in mulieribus cum craſſiores [k] ſint, ita vt iuſtar veſtium thoraci affixæ cor muniant. Ad vtrunque munus, primum ad lac conficiendū, deinde etiam [illegible] appoſita eſt glandularum [l] ſubſtantia, qua mammæ continentur; nam cum alba ſit, [illegible] ſanguinem ſibi [illegible] reddens album efficit: eſt etiam laxior & [m] plena totam [illegible] quibus continere & conficere lac poſſit: laxior autem eſt [n] incipit, cum primum [illegible] & fœminis multo magis, quam viris; ſed cum lac continent mammæ, [illegible] vt ſi mulier bibens forte pilum hauſerit [o], doleant, neq; prius quieſcunt [illegible] q; vbi poſt partum [illegible] lacte redundant, non tantū [illegible] ex earum capitulis, quæ papillas vocant, ſed vndiq; per totā ſubſtantiam vſq; ad alas; [illegible] infunditur lac ex papilla, in qua [illegible] mamma; laxior enim eſt & rara admodum, veluti ſubſtantia colis, & eodem modo tenditur ac diſtinguitur fibris, quæ ducūtur à vaſis ad mammam pertinentibus: ſed & cutis ad papillam tenuior eſt, adeo vt facile lacti exitum præbeat: confert hæc eadem ſubſtantia glandularum ad tegendum [q] cor quaſi veſtimentum craſſius. Glandularum, ex quibus vtraque mamma conſtat, hæc ratio eſt: ad centrum collocata eſt glandula vna magna cui multæ aliæ paruæ inſident adipe & carnoſa membrana inter ſe nexæ; ſuperiecta eſt glandularum propoſita ſubſtantia carnoſæ membranæ à parte interna. nam ab externa tegitur cute craſſiore. Ex canalibus, qui ad mammas pertinent, nerui deriuantur ab illis ramis, qui diſtribuuntur muſculis thoracis; ſed papillæ impertitur ramulus ex neruo quinti interualli coſtarum: venæ & arteriæ non feruntur ad mammillas ea loco proximo deriuatæ, vt ad pleraſque alias partes, quæ breuiſſima vaſa ex proximo loco, quantum fieri poteſt, accipiunt, vt tutiora ſint: habent enim in mammis rationem naturæ coctionis ſanguinis, qui in vaſorum aut anfractibus [r], aut longitudine diutius manens magis concoquitur. Vaſa, quæ ad mammas feruntur, pro anfractibus, qui in teſticulorum vaſis reperiuntur, longitudinem habuerunt, neque enim è regione deriuantur à vena & arteria magna, [illegible] à iugulo deſcendunt deorſum ad ipſas: per thoracem enim prius tranſeunt eiuſmodi vaſa ad iugulum aſcendentia & ruſus ab eodem deſcendentia ad mammas, adeo vt ſanguis partim longitudine itineris, partim motu thoracis extenuetur, & perfecte conficiatur, præſertim cum in tranſitu à corde calefiat. Sed iuxta iugulum non omnia ea eodem loco ducuntur vaſa, quæ inferuntur in mammas: nam venæ interdum aliqua ex parte oriuntur à vena iugulari externa, ſed perpetuo [illegible] originem ducunt: aliæ enim oriuntur [illegible] billa vena, quæ vbi ex thorace egreſſa eſt, ad alam procedens cuti, muſculis thoracis & mammis ramos impertit: aliæ oriuntur à venis, quæ ad ſummum [illegible] tendunt; vnde rami deriuantur tam ad cutem, quam ad mammarum ſubſtantiam pertinentes. aliæ quæ non ad externam cutem, ſed tantum ad internam ſubſtantiam feruntur, deriuantur à venis, quæ [illegible] iugulo ſub os [illegible] pectoris procedunt, à quibus ducuntur rami, qui per cartilaginum interualla diſtribuuntur muſculis thoraci inſidentibus, atque inde etiam mammis. [illegible] autem venæ proxime dictæ ad illas [illegible] arterijs ea [illegible] ibus, quæ [illegible] pectoris deorſum procedunt [illegible] has [u] mammis maximum conſortium eſt cum vtero, congruunt enim inter ſe per vaſorum [illegible] in hunc modum: venæ atq; arteriæ, quæ [illegible] iugulo ſub oſſe pectoris feruntur, ex thorace per [illegible] ſomen tendunt ſub rectos eius muſculos quibus illigantur; ad mediam vero ipſam longitudinē in plures ramos diuiduntur, qui coeunt, atq; intexuntur cū ramis aliarū [illegible] venarum atq; arteriarum, quæ ſub iiſdem muſculis innatæ ſurſum procedunt: deriuantur autē à grandioribus ramis venæ cauæ & arteriæ magnæ, quæ per inguina deſcendunt ad crura, ſupra quarum initium prope oriuntur venæ illæ & arteriæ, quæ ad vterum pertinent, ita vt per ipſas maximum conſortium habeant cum vtero. tanta eſt vicinia originis vtrarumq; quare non mirum eſt, ſanguis ea vtero ad mammas, ea his ad vterū transferatur, cū rami aſcendentiū & deſcendētiū vaſorum inter ſe implicentur. Huiuſmodi igitur eſt mammarū materia. Ex his, [illegible] formæ ſubducuntur, figura

A figura mammarum ſphæram dimidiatam repræſentat, in medio capitulum exigens, quod papillā nominari diximus; exteriori enim parte rotunda eſt, ſicque minus iniuriæ patet: interiori plana, vt melius reſideat ſuper thoracem, qui quatenus gibbus eſt, eatenus mãmæ baſis ſinuatur. Superficies, niſi ob alimenti inopiam veluti aniculis mãmæ rugas contraxerint, læuis admodum eſt, vt ad propagationem iā à lactentibus, quam à viris in venereo cōplexu iucundius tractentur. Caua in mammis nulla ſunt præter foramina [a] illa, quibus laxior earū ſubſtantia, & præſertim ad papillas diſtinguitur. Magnitudo mãmarum varia eſt tum pro alia, atque alia ætate, tum prout exercentur, vel otioſæ degunt: teneræ ætate paruæ ſunt, creſcunt [b] autem ſimul cum vtero, vbi menſtrua erumpere incipiunt & duos digitos [c] attolluntur. in viris longe [d] minus intumeſcunt, vtpote quibus neque tantum vtilis alimenti redundet ob caloris copiam, quantum mulieribus, neque opus ſit magnitudine inſigni ad procreandum lac. Mulieribus igitur turgent mammæ à pubertate ad ſenectutem, aniculis [e] minus tument ob inopiam alimenti, ſed longiores & laxiores fiunt; additur enim in longitudinem, quod detrahitur de craſſitudine; in illis tamen, quæ iam ætate confectæ ſunt, tanta eſt ſiccitas, vt contrahantur & breuiores fiant, id quod interdū ex morbo accidit: quibus vero non ita exſiccatæ ſunt, vt refici non poſſint, ex contractis ac breuibus ſi madefiant, longiores rurſus & laxiores euadunt. Quod attinet ad exercitationem atque ocium, idem vſu venit mammis, [f] quod aliis partibus quæ cum exercentur, plenæ ſunt ac tumēt, cum ocioſæ degunt, exhauriuntur ac tabent: exercentur mãmæ, cum plus ſanguinis accipientes quam pro alimento egeant, conficiunt lac, quod interdum euenit, vbi præter naturam menſtrua [g] retinētur;
B ſed ſecundum naturam octauo & nono menſe grauiditatis, cum fœtus minus conſumit, quā ante, ſed multo magis poſt partum: quamobrem vigente ætate non ſemper æque tument mãmæ, ſed prout magis vel minus [h] implentur lacte; diſtenduntur quidem ex copia lactis & in omnem dimenſionem augentur, ſicuti cum hoc deficit, in omnem ſimiliter dimenſionem minuuntur; ſed ex alimenti copia vel inopia tantum craſſiores & tenuiores fiunt, plenæ referunt ſpongiam madefactam, exhauſtæ expreſſam: vocantur autem cum plenæ ſunt lactis, græce οὔθατα, latine vbera, alioqui μαζοὶ, hoc eſt, mammæ. Porro mulieribus duæ datæ ſunt mammæ, partim vt ſeruetur æquilibritas vtriuſque lateris, partim vt ſi vna ægrotet, altera, quæ ſana eſt, officium faciat commune ambarum, partim vt nutrici poſſint gemini: æquatur autem numerus [i] mammarum numero ſinuum vteri, & quemadmodum mulier duplicē ſinum habet, ita duplicem mãmam: multitudo [k] mãmarum data eſt fœminis illorum animaliū, quæ multiplicē fœtum procreant; aliæ quæ non pariunt multos, duas tantū habuerunt. Collocatæ ſunt mãmæ [l] in thorace mulieribus vbi varium ſpacium occupāt, prout maiores vel minores ſunt: propriè autē ſuperiectæ ſunt inferiori parti muſculi adducentis brachium ad pectus, qui locus maxime idoneus fuit, quod non deberet occupari ab aliis partibus, quodque inde poſſet commode cor tegi ac muniri; quod denique ſanguinem ab ipſo elaboratum accipere facile poſſit ad lac procreandum. Verum non omnium animalium fœminis affixæ ſunt mammæ thoraci, ſed illis duntaxat, in quibus copia vtilis alimenti non debuit abſumi in iubas, cornua, dentes: aliis animalibus natura ex thorace eas ad ventrem
C deducit, quæ non egent hoc tegmento cordis, cum non ſtent erecta, ſed prona terram ſpectent: ibi etiam tantum ſuppetit alimenti, quantum neceſſe eſt ad conficiendum lac. Sanitas mammarum per conſenſum ad ſanguinem ſpectat, quem accipere debent per venas & arterias deſcriptas: per eſſentiam vero ſi ad materiam reſpicias, in temperatione; ſi ad formam in compoſitionis moderatione. Temperatio iuſta mammarum non eſt omnino media, ſed frigidior & humidior: eſt enim earum ſubſtantia alba [m] & exanguis, & idcirco [n] frigida, non tamen multum, vt pituita, ſed vt lac, quod medium eſt inter pituitam [o] & ſanguinem. Recedit etiam à medio mammarum temperatio, quod humidior ſit, quo mollior eſt cute; non tamen eſt adeo mollis [p] vt adeps, & propterea neque adeo humida. Moderatio formæ ad figuram pertinet, quam diximus dimidiatæ ſphæræ cum capitulo idoneo ex quo lac ſugatur, ad ſuperficiem læuem, ad caua, hoc eſt, ad foramina & raritatem illam ſubſtantiæ & in reliqua mamma, & potiſſimum in capitulo, ad magnitudinem idoneam, ita vt nec nimis turgeant & diſtendantur, nec nimis paruæ & laxæ ſint, ſed ſubſtantiam habeant mediocriter [q] ſolidam, quæ cum magnitudine moderata coniungi ſolet, ad numerum, ita vt in illis nihil deſideretur, veluti in quibuſdam capitulum, quod adeo exiguum eſt, vt vix ſe oſtendat, ad ſitum idoneum, & tandem ad vnitatem. Reperiuntur in quauis ſpecie ſanitatis mammarum variæ differentiæ prout magis vel minus perfecta eſt: Sequuntur autem vnaquæque ſpecies ac differentia ſimiles cauſas. Effecta ſanitatis mammarum perfectiora vel imperfectiora ſunt, prout & hæc perfectior vel imperfectior eſt;
D ſunt autem effecta ſanitatis primo actiones quatuor naturales miniſtræ; per quas non ſolum aluntur atque augentur mammæ, ſed etiam lac ſuppeditant: præterea qualitates & affectus, veluti diſtentio, laxitas, mollities, durities, quæ ab [r] Hippoc. animaduertuntur in muliere grauida: poſtremo expulſa & retenta; in expulſis poteſt numerari lac, quod vbi aliæ ſunt tanquam ſuperans [s] expellitur, emungitur, aut ſugitur ab infante, quamuis dicendum potius ſit opus mammarum, quemadmodum ſanguis iecinoris, ſemen teſticulorum: a facultate enim [t] proficiſcitur actio, ab actione opus. Propriè autem lac eſt opus coctionis, non ſecus, quam ſanguis; neque enim corrumpitur ſanguis, cum conuertitur in lac, vt voluit Empedocles, [u] ſed concoquitur, vt docuit Ariſt. à calore mammarum, quamuis frigidior euadat, ſicut & ſpiritus vitalis, cum à cerebro in animalem conuertitur; neque enim omnia, quæ coquuntur, calidiora euadunt, ſiquidem ſanguis qui albas & frigidas partes alit, cum coquitur ab earum calore frigidior redditur; verum ſanguis perpetuo gignitur, dum viuimus, lac non quauis ætate gigni poteſt, nec quouis modo affecta fœmina ſecundum naturam. Præſtat igitur exponere, quibus naturaliter fieri hoc opus debeat & qua ætate. Lac igitur cum ex eadem [x] materia fiat, ex quibus menſtrua nimirum ex ſanguine redundante; ea tantum ætate gigni poteſt, qua hic ſuperat: quamobrem non tenera, non iam ingraueſcente, ſed a decimoquarto [y] anno ad quadrageſimumquintum, aut quinquageſimum, quo tempore menſtrua quoque fluunt, & vterus idoneus eſt ad

[a] Ariſt. lib. 1. de hiſt. anim. cap. 12
[b] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 4.
[c] Ariſt. de hiſt. anim. c. 1.
[d] Gal. 14. de vſu par. c. 11.
[e] Gal. 3. 6. epid. com. 29.
[f] Gal. de loc. aff. c. 6.
[g] Gal. aph. com. 39. & com. 52.
[h] Gal. de alim. facul. cap. 6.
[i] Gal. 14. de vſu p. c. 4.
[k] Ariſt. l. 4. de Partib. anim. c. 10.
[l] Gal. de vſu p. c. 11.
[m] Gal. 5. aph. com. 39.
[n] Gal. 2. de temp. c. 3.
[o] Galen. ſimpl. c. 1.
[p] Auic. lib. 1. f. 1 doct. 3. cap. 2
[q] Gal. 5. aph. com. 52.
[r] Hip. 5. aph. 52. & 53.
[s] Gal. aph. com. 3.
[t] Gal. 1. de natu. facul. c. 4.
[u] Ariſt. l. 4. de Gene. anim.
[x] Ariſt. lib. 4 de Gene. ani. & Gal. lib. de tuen. vale. cap.
[y] Ariſt. lib. de hiſtor. ani. c. 1.

procreandum: nam ad eundem ſpectant [a] vſum mammæ, ad quem vterus, ad p[illegible]gationem [illegible] cet: quare natura, quæ nihil fruſtra molitur, ita comparatum eſt, vt eo tempore gigni lac poſſit, q[illegible] pote vtile eſſe poſſit ad alendum partum: vt autem non quauis ætate gignitur lac, ſed tantum v[illegible] qua mulier habilis eſt ad procreandum, ita ob eandem cauſam non ſemper gignitur vigente æ[illegible] cundum naturam, ſed cum vtile eſt, hoc eſt, cum fœtus in vtero abſolutus eſt, perſeueratque quam di[illegible] ſugitur ab infante, qui cum ſolidioribus cibis iam nutritur, illud deſinit. Incipit ergo procreari lac, [illegible] partus maturеſcit, quod tempus non eſt vnum atque [b] idem homini, vt aliis animalibus quibus præfinitum eſt pariendi tempus: quare mulier cum parit ſeptimo menſe, tunc quoque lac gignit idoneum ad infantem alendum: alioquin nono [c] menſe, aut in fine octaui, quod plerunq. accidit, cum plerunque partus nouem menſium edatur. Cauſa, cur hoc tempore lac incipiat præter finem, qui eſt ad alendum infantem, ea eſt, quod fœtus, cum abſolutus eſt, [d] minus alimẽti conſumit, quo fit, vt plus ſuperet ſanguinis, quam ante, qui per vaſa illa communia mammarum & vteri compreſſus intumeſcente ventre ſurſum propellitur [e] ad mãmas, vbi lacteſcit, cum ſimilis reddatur ſubſtantię mammarũ: ſed magis fertur ſurſum ſanguis & maior copia lactis contrahitur, cum infans in lucẽ eſt editus: eodem autem die & hic mãmam appetit ac ſugit, & lactis materia ad ipſas adducitur, cũ non attrahatur amplius ad fœ[illegible] in vtero alendũ, adeo vt redundans [f] petat mamas; neq. confluit ad vterum, quamuis aliquo pacto inflãmatum ac dolentẽ ex vi partus, quod repellatur ſubeunte frigore, dum in pariẽdo os [g] apertum manet, quamobrem impetus ſurſum conuertitur ad mãmas, quę cum iam oppletæ ſunt, ſimul ẽt calefactę F ſunt, quod minus calor exhalauerit, & propterea non tantũ accipiunt, ſed etiã attrahunt aliquid ea ſanguine redundante: ſed poſt purgationẽ partus cum multo plus ſanguinis accipiant, longe vberius lac gignunt, adeo vt non tantũ ex papillis fundatur, ſed ea tota mãmarum ſubſtãtia, & ea [h] aliis etiam. proceſſu tamen tẽporis minuitur materia & mãmæ minus lactis contrahunt, quod abſumpta ſit, quæ [illegible] lecta erat poſtremis menſibus grauiditatis. Perſeuerat lactis procreatio, [i] dũ infans eo eget pro alimento, neq; interim ceſſat, niſi mulier rurſus [k] conceptat, modo ſugatur; nam ſi non ſugeretur, non euocaretur nouus ſanguis ad mãmas, ſed magis ſuo pondere deorſum ferretur ad vterum. & mẽſtrua purgatio reuerteretur. Siquis autem quærat, cur cum cõcepit mulier, deſinat lac? Reſpõderi poteſt ſanguinẽ, ex quo gigni ſolebat, attrahi à concepto fœtu deorſum, & ita non poſſe lacteſcere in mãmis: cauſa vero, cur infante iam educato, etiam ſi adhibeatur alter lactens, qui ſugat; tamen paulatim minuitur, ac [illegible] ceſſat lac & nõ amplius gignitur, ea reddi poteſt, quod mammæ vt opplетę caleſiunt, & idcirco mate[illegible]ã alliciunt ac concoquunt, ita exhauſtæ refrigerantur, neq; multum ſanguinis aut attrahere, aut ſibi ſimile reddere queunt, & in lac conuertere, quod cũ accidit, neceſſe eſt ceſſare lac, & non amplius ſuppeditari à mãmillis. Animalibus [l] quæ neque vtero gerunt, neq; geſſerunt. mãmæ non conficiunt lac, quod tamen plerunque verum eſt, ſiquidẽ nõnunq̃, ſed raro ea quodã pabulo efficiunt lac; illa etiã, quæ neque grauidæ ſunt, neq; fuerunt, & quibuſdam mulieribus iam ſeneſcentibus mãmæ, quod frequen[illegible]s ſugerentur, tantum lactis fuderunt, vt potuerint alere infantem. Paſtores etiam, inquit Ariſt. [m] Oe[illegible]æ G montis caprarũ, quæ marem nun admiſerunt, vbera vehementer perfricant vrtica, vt dolorem moueant, ex quibus primũ eliciunt cruentum humorẽ, mox veluti pus, poſtremo lac non ſecus, quam ſi concepiſſent; Verũ mulieribus raro admodũ contingit, vt niſi prius grauidæ fuerint, lac gignant; aliquãdo tamen contingit, idque ob menſtrua ſuppreſſa, id quod nos Hipp. [n] docuit, cum ait [illegible] mulier, quæ neq; grauida eſt, neque peperit, lac habet, huic menſtrua defecerunt. Non eſt autem quod miremur, ſi vbi menſtrua non reſpondent, mãmæ lac gignant, cum ſanguis, qui ferebatur ad vterum, ad illas erumpat per cũes fontes, hoc eſt. per communia vaſa; ea omnibus enim quæ ſunt ſupra ſeptum tranſuerſum, ſola [o] coniunguntur cum his, quæ infra, illa quæ pertinent ad mãmas: quamobrem eadem [p] materia eſt lactis ac menſtruorum, ſanguis videlicet, qui in ipſis verſatur, eademque medicamenta, quæ menſtrua euocant aut extinguunt, lac ſimiliter euocare aut extinguere poſſunt: quamobrem merito dictum eſt ab Hippoc. [q] lac menſtruis germanũ eſſe, & ab Ariſt. [r] lactantibus menſtrua non reſpõdere, niſi raro. quod nequeat idem humor ferri in contrarias partes; idcirco etiam cum mulier concepit, vt iam diximus, deſinit lac, niſi fœtus admodum imbecillus ſit & parum nutriatur, quod monuit Hipp. [s] cum di ait [grauidæ mulieri ſi mammæ multũ lactis fundant, imbecillum fœtum ſignificant, contra validum. ſi ſolidæ fuerint] hoc eſt non nimium diſtentæ a copia humoris, cuius iuſta para a fœtu allicitur, non nimis graciles ob inopiam, mammarum enim gracilitas [t] abortionem denunciat, quod ſanguinis inopiam ſequatur, ob quã vt non bene alitur fœtus, ita etiã non opplentur mammæ per communia va[illegible], H ſed redduntur graciles: eo tamen differt ſanguis mammarũ a ſanguine vteri, quod magis elaboratus eſt, & perfecte coctus [x] non ſecus, atque ille, ex quo ſemen conficitur ob agitationem thoracis, per quem tranſit, & calorem cordis. Ex materia autem & effectrice vi lactis, hoc eſt, ex ſanguine & mammis facile intelligi poteſt, cuiuſmodi eſſe oporteat eius tum ſubſtantiam, tum qualitatem.

Subſtantia quamuis vna & ſimilis appareat; conſtat [y] tamen ex diſſimilibus partibus quemadmodũ & ſubſtantia ſanguinis: apparent diſſimiles partes in lacte, vbi per concretionem ſeparentur te[illegible]ues crаſſis, hoc eſt, ſerum à caſeo; [z] ea his enim potiſſimum conſtat, quæ non ſolum inter ſe differunt [illegible] craſſitudine & tenuitate, ſed etiam facultate, quod ſerum ſoluat aluum, quam caſeus adſtringit. At præter has duas partes tertia quoque deprehenditur in lacte, vbi concreſcit, nempe quoddam pingue, [a] oleo ſimile, quod quia in bubulo lacte plurimum eſt, Græci βούτυρον appellant, [b] adhibetur id [illegible] multis pro oleo, excitatque perinde atque oleum flammam, vbi carboni ſuperimponatur. Co[illegible]tur er do ſubſtantia lactis caſeo, qui craſſus eſt, ſero, quod tenue, butyro, quod pingue; quæ omnes tres partes quamuis in omni lacte reperiantur, non tamen æquabiliter, ſiquidem bubulum plurimum habet buty[illegible]ri, quod [illegible] bobus nomen traxit, vt proxime diximus; plurimum etiam caſei. nam ſi conferatur cum caprino, quod in hoc ſuppeditat viginti partes caſei, in illo reddit triginta: nec. mirum, cum bubul[illegible]

val[illegible]e

a Gal. 14 de vſu par. c. 3.
b Ariſt. [illegible] 4 de gen. ani. c. [illegible]
c [illegible] aph. com. 9.
d Ari[illegible] 4. de gen. ani. c. 8.
e Gal. 14 de vſu par. c. 8.
f Gal. lib. 14. de vſu par. c. 3.
g Gal. 14 de vſu par. c. 3.
h Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 11.
i Gal. 6 de loc. aff. c. 6.
k Ariſt. [illegible] 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 11.
l Gal. de ve. ſect. con. Eraſiſt. Ariſt. lib. [illegible] de hiſt. an[illegible] 3.
m Ariſt. [illegible] 3. de hiſt. ani. c. 2[illegible].
n Hipp. [illegible] aphor. 39.
o Gal. 14 de vſu par. c. 8.
p Ariſt. l. 4. de gen. an. c. 8. & Galen. 5. ſimpl. med. facul. c. 22.
q Hippoc. [illegible] epid. [illegible] 3.
& Gal. 14 de vſu par. c. 3.
[r] Hip. l. 7 de hiſt. an. c. 11.
[s] Hippoc. [illegible] aph. tex. 52.
[t] Hip. l. [illegible] aph. 3[illegible] & 38.
x Gal. l. 7 de vſ par. c. 22.
x G. l. 16 de vſu p. c. 10.
y Gal. 2. de [illegible] c. 2.
z Ariſt. l. 3 de hiſt. an. c. 20. & Gal. li. 5. ſimpl. c. 14.
a Ari. l. 3 de hi[illegible] an. [illegible]
b [illegible]al. [illegible] de ali. fac. c. 15.
c Ari. l. [illegible] de hiſt. an. c. [illegible]

A valde craſſum ſit; nam caprinum [a] medium eſt inter craſſum & tenue, ſicut aſininum tenue, in quo lõge plus ſeri continetur, ſed plurimum in equino, & camelino, [b] quod tenuiſſimum eſt: celerius autem concreſcit, quod craſſius eſt, quale ferunt animalia, quæ non ſunt vtrinq; dentata, ea enim quæ vtrinque dentes habent, lac tenue gignunt, quod neque facile concreſcere, neque conficere caſeum poteſt; huiuſmodi fere eſt lac muliebre, [c] quod homini vt familiariſſimum & cognatum optimum eſt, vbi non accipiatur muliebre, maxime idoneum eſt aſininum, [d] quod tenue eſt & facile coquitur ac penetrat, neque concreſcit in ventriculo, vt id quod craſſum eſt, veluti in primis bubulum, deinde ouillum.

Ex ſubſtantia lactis enarrata intelligi qualitas poteſt; nam ſi ſigillatim extimētur partes ipſius, frigidum iudicabitur, [e] cũ butyrum moderate calidũ ſit, ſerum frigidũ, caſeus à mediocritate caloris verſus frigus recedat; non tamen valde frigidum eſt lac, ſicuti pituita, ſed medium [f] inter hanc & ſanguinem, potiuſque ad ſanguinis calorem vergit, quam ad frigus pituitæ: tanto autem eſt frigidius ſanguine quãto mammæ, à quibus conficitur, frigidiores ſunt ſubſtantia iecinoris, quæ ſanguinem gignit: patet etiam lac frigidum eſſe & plurimum habere aquoſi humoris, quod concreſcat vi ignis & non frigoris: eſt etiam humidum & actu cum liquidum ſit, & facultate cum madefaciat, neque vllam præſeferat exiccantem vini, veluti acetum, muria, & eiuſmodi liquores exiccantes. Quod ſpectat ad ſecundas qualitates, lac cum ex tenuibus & craſſis partibus componatur, neq; omnino craſſum, neque omnino tenue eſt, ſed medium, [g] præſertim muliebre, cum vitio caret; quod liquidum eſt, nimium ſeri continet

B & minus nutrit, quam [h] oporteat, quamuis minus nocere poſſit: cõtra quod craſſum plus caſei habet, & cum minus penetret, maiorem afferre noxam poteſt, quã optimum eſt, ſimplex [i] maxime videtur, priuſquam concreſcat, & maxime continuum. Colorem lactis neceſſario album eſſe debere monſtrant mammarum glandulæ albæ à quibus conficitur, quamobrem intuenti quod optimum eſt, candidũ [k] ſe oſtendit, & propterea [l] ſplendens. Quod vero ab Ariſt. [m] traditur de muliebri lacte liuidiore magis ſalubri, quam ſit album, mihi non fit veriſimile; ſicut neque illud, quod addit nigriores nutrices albis præſtare, cum longe deterior ſit atrabilis, qua illæ redundant, quam pituita, qua hæ: nullus præterea odor inſuauis [n] ab optimo lacte exhalat, ſed odoratui gratum eſt; guſtatum [o] vero dulcedine perfundit: huiuſmodi eſt qualitas optimi lactis, quod eligendum eſt, tanquam ſaluberrimum alimentum; nam quod contrarium eſt, [p] morboſum eſt. Vt autem vitio careat lac, nutrix [q] boni habitus eſſe debet, tum vigentis ætatis, quæ oportune exerceatur, quæve cibis boni ſucci veſcatur, quos concoquat, id quod obſeruatur etiam in belluis, [r] cum eorum lac accipitur; ſed proprie in muliere lac, quod [ſ] ante ſeptimum menſem gignitur, falſum eſt & inutile: at neque id quod primis diebus à partu præbetur, æque bonum eſt, atque illud quod ſequentibus menſibus, cum gignatur ex ſanguine minus puro, proceſſu tamen temporis poſt viginti menſes aut duos annos, non ſolum craſſum & paucum, ſed etiam frigidius ſuppeditatur à mammis, quæ iam exhauſtę & refrigeratæ ſunt: quamobrem pręſtat id lac lamere, quod neque ſtatim à partu, neque multo poſt gignitur. Verum quia in aere perinde ac ſemen extra ſua vaſa celerrime mutatur & corrumpitur, vel ſugendum [t] a mammis, vt veteres vo-

C luerunt, quemadmodum Herodotus, Euriſon, & Prodicus, vel emulctum [u] ſtatim ſumendum, priuſquam vitietur. Sed ſatis multa de lacte, quod eſt effectum atque opus mammarũ: reuertamur aliquando ad ipſas, quæ nobis propoſitæ erant, oſtendamuſque quo pacto recognoſci poſſint in muliere ſanitatem præſentia, quam futura. Ex præſentibus ſanitas per conſenſum, cum mammæ accipiunt ſanguinẽ, quem oportet, conijcitur primo ex cauſis, hoc eſt, ex alijs partibus continentibus ſanguinem idoneum, qui ad mammas feratur, ex vaſis illi aditum præbentibus, deinde ex effectis, quod ſcilicet mammæ bene affectæ appareant, & lac quale & quantum conuenit, tempeſtiue ſuppeditent; id non fieret, ſi non frueretur ſanitate per conſenſum; ſed fruatur ne illa etiam, quæ per eſſentiam eſt, hoc pacto deprehendes: quæ ſpectat ad materiam, hoc eſt, temperatio iuſta, tactu percipitur, qui calorem ſentit in illis aut moderatum, aut paulo validiorem vel imbecilliorem, quive mulitiem indicat vel mediocrem, vel paulo minorem aut maiorem, & ex ea etiam colligit humorem ſimiliter ſe habere. Moderatio formæ cadit ſub aſpectum, & tactum, quibus accipitur naturalis figura, ſuperficies vna cum cauis, magnitudo, numerus, ſitus, vnitas. Eadem via agnoſcuntur differentiæ ſanitatis perfectioris vel minus perfectæ. nam vel ſenſu deprehenduntur, qui vt ſanitatem, ita eius differentias iudicat; vel colliguntur ex ſignis ſanitatem denunciantibus, quæ prout perfectiora vel imperfectiora apparent, ita maioris vel minoris perfectionis differentiam oſtendunt. Cauſas ſanitatis denunciant eius ſpecies ac differentiæ actu vel potentia ſimiles. Effecta, ſi ſunt actiones, colliguntur

D partim ex cauſis, vt ex ſpecie ac differentia ſanitatis, quam ſequuntur; partim ex effectis, vt ex qualitatibus, quæ in mammis ſe oſtendunt, veluti ex colore, mollitie, ſoliditate, & ex his, quæ retinentur atque expelluntur, ſicut ex lacte, quod vbi optimum ſit, quale antea propoſuimus, validas actiones mammarum denunciat; quo magis ab optimo recedit, eo minus validas, id quod faciunt etiam qualitates mammarum, quæ quo magis ſecundum naturam ſunt, eo magis valere actionem demonſtrant. Ex futuris euentus, hoc eſt, futurus mammarum ſtatus & propterea etiam lactis, qualis expectari debeat, idem ne an melior, vel deterior, indicant cauſæ, veluti natura & ratio victus, à quibus proficiſcetur ſimilis. In conſeruatione mammarum ex his, à quibus ſumuntur communia præcepta, actionis dignitas nihil poſtulat, cum non pertineat ad vitam hominis, ſed ad propagationem. Species, quæ eſt gignere lac, quod ſugatur, monſtrat, vbi exerceri debeant, lactandum eſſe infantem, vbi quieſcere, abſtinendum ab hoc munere. Senſus in mammis non adeo exquiſitus eſt, vt haberi debeat eius ratio. Materiæ temperatio, quam diximus à media recedere, quod ſit frigidior & humidior, vt conſeruetur, eget ſimilibus, hoc eſt, his, quæ media temperatione paulo frigidiora & humidiora ſint, non tamen multo: nam ſi nimis madefiat earum ſubſtantia, quæ naturaliter laxa eſt, multo laxior redderetur, neque poterit ſuum robur tueri, aut facere officium ſuum, quod eueniet etiam, vbi nimis refrigeretur: nam præterquam quod denſior fiet, quam vt poſſit conficere & ſuppeditare

lac,

[a] Gal. 5 metho. c. 5.
[b] Arist. l. 3 de hiſt. an. c. 20.
[c] Gal. 5 metho. c. 12.
[d] Gal. metho. c. 4.
[e] Galen. 4. ſimpl. c. 17.
[f] Galen. 5. ſimpl. c. 21.
[g] Gal. lib. 1 de tuen. val. c. 9.
[h] Ariſt. l. 3. de hiſt. ani. c. 21.
[i] Gal. 7. metho. c. 6.
[k] Gal. lib. 1. de tuen. val. c. 9.
[l] Gal. 7 metho. c.
[m] Ariſt. l. 3. de hiſt. ani. c.
[n] Gal. 1 de tu. val. c. 9.
[o] Gal. 7. metho. c. 6.
[p] Gal. 3. de alim. facult. c. 15
[q] Gal. 1 de tu. val. c. 7. & 9
[r] Gal. 7. metho. 6.
[ſ] Ariſt. l. 7. de hiſt. ani. c. 5.
[t] Gal. 5. metho. c. 12 & lib. 7 metho. c. 6.
[u] Gal. lib. de cibis boni ſucci c. 4.

lac, deſtituetur innato colore, quare ſimilibus opus eſt, non tantum genere, ſed etiam gradu, vt conſer- E
uentur. ſed in primis cauenda [a] ſunt, quæ valde refrigerant, aut valde madefaciunt; multo enim magis offendunt mammas, quam quæ paulo calidiora aut ſicciora ſunt. Ex his, quæ pertinent ad moderationem formæ, vt figura & magnitudo, ſecundum naturam ſeruentur, neceſſe eſt mammas moderatam quantitatẽ ſanguinis accipere, ita vt monſtrent ea fugienda eſſe, quæ alimenti aut inopiam, aut nimiam copiam ad illas afferunt, ſuperficies lenis ſeruabitur, ſi prohibeantur exaſperantia, veluti acres ſucci; Cauamaxime ſpectant ad laxitatem & propriè papillarum, vnde exhauriri debent: numerus nihil egregium indicat, tamẽ prouidere oportet, ne lac in mammis concretum retineatur. Situs mammarum indicat ſitum remediorum, neque horum duntaxat, quæ illis ſuperimponi debent, ſed aliorum etiam, quæ ad alias partes adhibentur, vt ab ipſis vel auertamus quod influit, vel deriuemus quod influxit. Vt autem Hip. [b] ad mammas auertit, quod ad vterum influit; ita licet nobis ad vterum trahere, quod ad mammas; quãquam auertere conuenit etiam ad crura per frictiones, per cucurbitulas, per miſſionem ſanguinis ex poplite, aut ſub talis, nec non etiam ad anum cathartico potui dato, aut per clyſterem iniecto: vbi quid nuper ad mammas influxit, deriuandum eſt, trahi debet ad brachia per frictiones, per vincula, per ſectionem cubiti, ad vtrunque ſi ab vtraque mamma deriuandum eſt; ab altero & propriè ab illo, quod è regione eſt, ſi altera. Sed tunc auerſio ſimul cum deriuatione coniungitur, non ſecus atque vbi in dolore lateris mittitur ſanguis ex vena cubiti è regione; valet etiam ad deriuandum à mãmis vomitus. Præcepta propria conſeruandæ ſanitatis mammarum referuntur ad proprias ſpecies ac diffe- F
rentias ſanitatis, quæ vbi perfectæ ſunt ſimilibus operibus atque inſtrumentis defenduntur, vbi minus perfectæ, perfici etiam poſſunt per contraria. Ad imperfectam ſanitatẽ aliquo pacto pertinere videtur affectus ille, qui in pleriſq; naturaliter ſequitur partum, cum mãmæ nimis plenæ ſanguinis inflãmãtur aut concreſcente lacte dolores fiunt, quãuis referri etiam poſſit ad morbũ. Ergo vbi ex concurſu ſanguinis inflãmentur, adhibitis præſidiis auertentibus ac deriuantibus, ſuperdari primo debent, quæ modice refrigerẽt ac dolorẽ leniant, vt quod influxit aliquo pacto repellatur, nihilq; attrahatur noui; deinde vtendum leuiter exſiccantibus ac digerentibus inflãmationis reliquias. Ad repellendũ ac leniendũ maxime appoſitum eſt ouũ [c] crudum ex oleo condito roſa, myrto, aut malis cotoneis, quod oleũ per ſe ẽt valet illitũ ſi prius in plumbeo [d] mortario plumbeo piſtillo diutius fuerit agitatũ: Eodem ſpectat terra [e] ſamia quæ prius in tenuiſſimũ puluerem redacta tẽperetur ex aqua, cui tantum olei roſacei addatur, quantũ non ſinat ipſam ſiccеſcere. Ad digerendum vero atq; exiccandum maxime accõmodatur cataplaſma [f] ex faba cocta & mixta cum adipe ſuilla: nam ſimul et à dolorem leniũt, ũ lapis oſtracites: [g] maxime vero valet ſordes [h] eorum, qui cũ ſudore exercentur. Duritiẽs q̃ in mammis efficit lac concretum mediocriter mollientibus ac digerentibus tollitur, veluti cataplaſmate ex cicere aut ex yſſopo, [i] althea, & fænugræco; tum emplaſtro Rhodiaco [k] Aſclepiadis, Emplaſtro nigro [l] Iceſij, Emplaſtro Andromaci. [m]
Effecta mammarum conſeruantur conſeruata actione, q̃ ſequuntur. lac tamen quod præcipuum eſt mammarũ opus, proprias quaſdam animaduerſiones deſiderat, cum à partu interdũ nõ ſatis gignatur G
ad alendũ infantem, interdum adeo redundet, vt quemadmodum teſtatur Ariſ. [n] fundatur nõ tantum ex papillis, ſed etiam ex totis vberibus atque ex alis, & cum retinetur, concreſcens veluti tubercula excitat in mãmis. Quare danda opera eſt, vt hoc extinguatur, illud, quod non ſufficit, augeatur: aſſequimur vtrunque eadem ratione qua ſemen & menſtruam purgationem augeri ac minui ſupra monſtrauimus, quod cum communis ſit omnium horum materia, [o] ſanguis videlicet redundans eadẽ auxiliorũ genera poſſint ea omnia extinguere vel augere. Vt autẽ ad augendũ ſemen & menſtruã purgationem ſpectare diximus, quæ ſanguinẽ tum augẽt, tũ euocant ad genitales partes, ad extinguendum vero ea, quæ eundem partim abſumunt, partim non ſinunt ad genitales partes influere: ita ad augendũ lac vtendum eſt partim gignẽtibus ſanguinem, partim eundem euocantibus ad mãmas; ad extinguendum vero illis, quæ eundem vel abſumunt, vel non patiuntur ad mãmas peruenire. Euocatur ſanguis ad mammas, vbi incaleſcant, per fricentur, ſed potiſſimum vbi ſugantur ab infante; conſtat enim paucis diebus ceſſare lac, vbi non amplius ſuguntur: quæ vero copiam ſanguinis contrahunt, aut tantũ medicamenta ſunt, aut etiam cibi; ſi ſanguis paucus ſit, calido & humido victu copioſior redditur: ſi bilioſus aut melancholicus, primum purgare corpus oportet, dein eundem calidum atque humidum victum imperare: ſi pituitoſus, conuertere pituitam illam in ſanguinem oportet, id quod euenit, vbi calefiat his, quæ primo aut ſecundo ordine calefaciunt, non tamen ſiccant: valent calefacientia, communiter ad augẽdum lac, menſtruum ſanguinem, & vrinam: ſed quæ propriè ad vrinam pertinent, calidiora & ſicciora ſunt; quæ ad ſanguinem menſtruum, [p] ſimiliter calidiora, ſed carent ſiccitate, ſicuti & quæ ad lac, quæ H
tamen minus adhuc calefacere debent, neque vltra primum aut ſecundum gradum, vt diximus: ex his quædam ſunt cibi & medicamenta ſimul, veluti eruca, fæniculum, anetum, ſmirnium, apium, ſium, polium, cum virent; nam vbi ſiccеſcunt efficiuntur medicamenta duntaxat, ſicut & circeę ſemen & alimũ. Hæc igitur quatenus pituitam calefaciunt atque incidunt, cauſa ſunt, cur vertatur in ſanguinem, qui vbi multus ſit & non craſſus ſed fluat, valet ad lactis copiam contrahendam: quam vbi extinguere oportet, prohibemus, ne ſanguis confluat ad mãmas, quod fiet, vbi auertatur ad vterum & crura, quod qua ratione fiat, ante oſtendimus, cum ageremus de auertendo à mãmis; & vbi paucus verſetur in corpore, id quod efficiunt refrigerantia & ſiccantia, quæ hoc [q] nomine lac extinguunt. Ad hoc ſpectat victus non ſolum tenuis, ſed etiam refrigerans atque exiccans; ad idem conferunt refrigerantia & ſiccantia medicamenta, à quibus extingui ſemen docuimus: quod ſi etiam mammis ſuperdentur, quæ modice refrigerant ac ſiccant, veluti ſordes eorum, qui cum ſudore exercentur, aut cataplaſma ex faba cocta, & adipe ſuilla, non ſinent à mammis multum ſanguinem accipi, aut multum lactis generari. Quæ dicenda erant de Tuenda Valetudine membrorum, habeant hunc finem.

Finis XIIII. Libri, & totius operis de Tuen. Val. Membr. ac primi Tomi Artis Medicinalis.

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[a] Gal. 7. lib. ſimp. c. de faba.
[b] Hip. 5. aphor. 50.
[c] Gal. l. 11. ſimplic. c. de ouo.
[d] Gal. 9. lib. ſimpl. c. de Plumbo.
[e] Gal. lib. 9. ſimplicium.
[f] Gal. lib. 7. ſimplic. c. de faba.
[g] Gal. lib. 9. ſimplicium.
[h] Gal. ibid.
[i] Gal. lib. 6. ſimplic.
[k] Gal. 1. catagen. c. 17.
[l] Gal. lib. 5. catagen. c. 6.
[m] Gal. lib. 6. catagen.
[n] Ariſ. lib. de hiſt. ani. c. 11.
[o] Gal. l. 10. ſimplicium.
[p] Galen. 5. ſimplic. c. 25. & 22.
[q] Galen. 5. ſimpl. c. 22.
[r] Galen. 5. ſimp. c. 21. 22.
[s] Gal. lib. 8. ſimpli. c. de ſorde.

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Anni quatuor temporibus quænam ætatis partes reſpondeant. 37.e
Antiperiſtaſis apud Ariſtotelem quid. 87.e
Anus quid, & cur à natura fuerit effictus 318.f
Ani muſculi tres eorumque hiſtoria. ib.
Ad ani ſanitatem conſeruandam communia præcepta, 319.a & propria. ibid.b
Ἀπόφυσις. i. proceſſus, ea pars oſſis nominatur quæ reliquarum ſuperficiem excedit. 97.e
Ἀπεψία quæ. 131.g.
Appetitus triplex nobis inditus. 204.e
Appetitus a bono quo pacto moueatur. 203.b
Appetitus cibi potuſque quo pacto excitetur, & quæ ipſum antecedant. 307.b
Aqua reſpondet pituita. 35.e
Arabum lingua quando literis ſit cœpta mandari Medicina. 2.e
Ἀραχνοειδὴς tunica oculi quæ. 158.e
Archimedis & Poſſidonii ſphæra. 117.c
Ariſtoteles rationalem medicinam amplexus videtur, & quare. 4.f
Ariſtoteles quidnam ſibi voluerit, hominem a Sole & homine procreari aſſerendo. 42.
Ariſtoteles ſtultum dixit, ex ſolis ſcriptis imperare. 4.g
Ariſtotelis de animæ facultatibus opinio. 49.d
A R S quid. 9.a
Ars ibi incipit, vbi vulgi peritia terminatur. 76.f.
Ars qualibet qua methodo conſtituatur. 14.g
Arteriarum hiſtoria. 104.e
Arteria & vena quomodo ſecundum medicos recentiores differant. ibid.
Arteria cur a natura inſtituta. ib.
Arteriarum ſubſtantia qualis. ibid. f duplici tunica continentur. ibid.
Arteriarum ſanitatis cauſæ, effecta, ſigna, ac prognoſtica. ibid.g
Arteria venalis oſtium, eiuſque venæ duæ. 229.a
Arteria magna oſtium, eiuſque membranæ tres. ib.b
Arteria aſpera, vide Aſpera arteria.
Artifices probi quotuplici nomine de ſuis operibus laudentur. 119.a
Artium diuiſio, & ſub qua ſpecie comprehendatur medicina. 9.b
Articulis cur addita cartilago. 99.d
Ad articulum conſtituendum quæ partes concurrant. 212.e
Ad articulos adſtringendos, atque confirmandos medicamenta quæ idonea. 214.b. & ſeq.
Articulorum compoſitio in quibus conſiſtat, & ad ſanitatis ſuæ conſeruationem quid requirant. 212.e
Articuli commiſſurarum ſecundum naturam habentium, vel à ſanitate deficientium cauſa, ſigna, prognoſtica; conſeruatio ac curatio qualis inſtituenda. ibid.g
Ἄρθρον quid. 213.a
Arthritis, nomen commune omnium articulorum tumores denotans: hæc proprio nomine in pede, Podagra; in manu, Chiragra; in coxa, ἰσχιάς; in genu γονάγρα dicitur: & quo pacto propulsetur. ibid.
Arthritis quandoque hæreditaria. ib.c
Ἄρθρου proceſſus quid 97.f
Ἀρυτενοειδὴς quid.
Ἀρυθμος pulſus quis.
Aſclepiades Medicus, fortuita eſſe quæ fiunt omnia aſſerebat. 18.g
Aſpera arteria quæ dicatur, eiuſque vſus, ac compoſitio. 276.a
Aſperæ arteriæ materia ac forma qualis. ib.b & ſeq.
Aſperiæ arteriæ ſanitas, eiuſque conſeruandæ ratio in quibus conſiſtat. 277.b
Aſperitas & leuitas in corpore ſano quid, & qualis eſſe debeat. 61.e
Atomis elementorum compoſitionem, qualitatum ac formarum varietatem Democritus cum Leucippo tribuebant. 28.b.
Atomorum miniſterio ſenſus excitari tenuere Empedocles & Democritus. 154.e
Atra bilis terræ reſpondet. 35.e
Atrabilis redundantiam arguentia. 74.f
Atra bilis redundans cancrum, Flaua bilis eryſipelas, Pituita œdema, Sanguis inflammationem progenerat. 79.d
Attractricis facultatis munia, eaque quam neceſſaria. 287.d
Attractio quo pacto fiat. 288.e
Attractrix facultas quomodo adminiſtretur 55.d
Αὔανσις ſtirpium, γῆρας animalium ſenectus dicta. 24.b
Auctor quæ commoda habuerit ad Medicinalem artem vniuerſam conſcribendam. -.d
Auctor quidnam in conſcribenda arte medicinali polliceatur. ib.b
Auctor in tradenda arte medicinali quam ſibi diſpoſitionem elegerit. 22.e
Auctoris excuſatio, cur poſt tot alios de medicina ſcribat. 1.e. & 7.a
Auctoris inſtitutum, Medicinam vniuerſam literis mandare 1.e.
Auctoris de Cornelio Celſo iudicium. 6.g
Auctricis facultatis munera quæ. 53.d
Audacia calorem cordis maiorem, timor minorem arguit. 232.e
Augens facultas quæ ſit. 295.d
Augeri, quid ſit. 54.e
quod Augetur, quale eſſe debeat. 297.e
quo quod Augetur, quale eſſe debeat. 298.e
à quo ſit Accretio, quale ſit ibid.b
Auriculis cartilago cur indita. 99.d
Aurium hiſtoria. 172.f
Aurium neruus. ibi b
Aurium Cartilago. 173.c.
Aurium membrana. ibid.
Aurium ſinus quatuor. 174.f
Aurium ſanitas in quibus conſiſtat, & quo pacto conſeruetur. 176.b
Auſtro flante ſenſus redditur hebes, aquilone vero acris, & cur. 154.b
Autumno conſiſtentium ætas comparata. 37.e
Auicenna quam ſcribendi methodum in medicina ſeruarit. 6.g
Auicenna diuidens medicinam in Theoricen, & Practicen, duplicis erroris arguitur. 15.e

B

Balbi ex nimio cerebri humore. 142.b
Bilis flaua calida eſt & ſicca, humor melancholicus, frigidus & ſiccus pituita frigida & humida, ſanguis calidus & humidus. 45.a
Bilis flaua qualitas itemque quantitas moderata ac immoderata

[illegible] ataque, & [illegible] nde oriatur 46.f
B[illegible] ana cur dicta amara. ib.
Bonum [illegible] omnia appetunt. 202.e
Bonum [illegible] in rebus verum & falſum in mente dũ-
taxat con[illegible] unt 203.b
B[illegible] quid. ibid.c
Brachium [illegible] partes diuiditur, in humerum, cubitum,
ac manum. [illegible]9.d
Pru[illegible] chetis viri prudenti[illegible] imi ſcurram ſimulantis hiſtoria.
141.f

C

CÆcitas maxime deploranda. 156.e
Cæcum inteſtinum quartum. 376.f
Calor omnium qualitatum maxime actiuus. 33.e
Calor in corpore humano, quibusnam fungatur muneri-
bus. 24.b
Calor inſtrumentum animæ. 290.f
Calor alius innatus, alius aduentitius. 2[illegible]5.d
Calor innatus duplex, inſitus, ac influens, & quod ſit cuiuſ-
que [illegible]uum 129.e
Calor extinguitur, cum vel a frigore ſuperatur, vel pabulo
deſtituitur. 51.a
Calor qua ratione humorem varie attrahat. 288.f
Calorem trahere indicio eſt linamentum ardens, atque cu-
curbitula. 52.b
Calore & humore vitam contineri an verum. 36.d
Calidum in corpore noſtro aliud innatum, aliud aduenti-
tium. ibid.e
Calidum innatum aliud inſitum aliud influens ib.
Ca[illegible] innatum quibus ab aduentitio differentiis diſtin-
guatur 215.d
Calidum innatum vnde in nobis oriatur; & quæ in eo ſe-
cundum, quæ præter naturam attendenda ſint. ibid.
Calidum morbum imminere, quæ arguant. 78.g. quæ frigi-
dum. ib.b
Calidi innati quæ vis. 36.c
Calidi innati conſeruatio quibus procuretur. 219.a
Calidi innati mutatio multiplex. 217.b
Calculus quomodo gignatur. 79.d
Caluaria græce [illegible], quaſi cerebri propugnaculum, cur
ex oſſibus fuerit conſtituta. 12[illegible].b
Caluitium quibuſdam cur celerius, aliis vero cur tardius
perueniat. 114.f
Caluitium in qua capitis parte, & qua de cauſa superue-
niat. ibid.e
Cancrum atra bilis redundans, Eryſipelas flaua, inflam-
mationem ſanguis, Oedema pituita progenerat. 79.c.d
Cancri oculos natura affixit a lateribus & cur. 160.g
Canities vnde. 115.d. ſolis hominibus ac equis ſub ſenectu-
tem accidit. ibid.
Capilli ſeneſcentibus cur decidant. 114.e
Capillorum color varius quam cerebri temperationem ar-
guat. 138.b
Caput maxime [illegible] fuit propter oculos, deinde propter
cerebrum. 121.a
Caput paruum, magnumve quam cerebri temperationem
[illegible]at. 138.b
Caput acutum, vtraque prominentia cum anteriori, tum
etiam poſteriori carens vt maxime ridiculum eſt, ita
homine[illegible] præditi[illegible] eſſe ſtulti[illegible]imi. 139.d
Caput bene conſtitutum qua forma præditum eſſe debeat.
[illegible].g
Capitis grauantia vnde generentur 149.a
Capitis diuiſio in Caluariam, & faciem, eiuſque hiſtoria.
121.b.
[illegible]pitis cutis durior [illegible] hi
cum ad te[illegible]endum [illegible] ad [illegible] tant.
ibid.
Capitis figura [illegible]harica cur. 11[illegible]
Capitis ſuper[illegible] in cane, ma[illegible] numerus [illegible] 1[illegible]a.
Capitis ſanitas in quibus con[illegible] cauſa eius [illegible]ecta &
quo pacto conſeruetur. ibid.
In Capite motus triplex. [illegible].a
Capite dolentibus ex veni[illegible] Galenus [illegible] perfudit
caput aqua calida. 151.g
Caro nerui [illegible] [illegible]bducta præter ſtabilimentum ipſi quoque a-
ctionem motus præ[illegible] 16[illegible]
Carnis vocabulum late patens & quid varie ſignificet.
ibid.
[illegible] inexpugnabi[illegible] dormiendi neceſſitas. [illegible].f
Cartilago græce [illegible] ad duritiem [illegible] maxime accedit.
99.c. quem vſum præbeat. ib.
Cartilago alitur craſſo & glutino[illegible] humore 1[illegible].e
Cartilaginis ſanitas eiuſque conſeruatio in quibus con-
ſtat. ibid. [illegible] eius cauſa. ibid.
Κυναλιον Græcis quid. 22.b
Κυνόδοντες Græcis quid. ibid.
Caua omnia vel receptaculi, vel tranſitus [illegible] canalis vſum
præbent. 40.g
Caua præter naturam quæ vel aperiant, vel claudant. 79.b
Cauſa futurum hominis ſtatum prænunciantes quotupli-
ces. 77.a
Cauſæ morbi effectrices aliæ euidentes, aliæ abditæ. 18.e
Cauſæ externæ quædem morbum prænuntient. 76.[illegible]
Cauſa morborum vbi cognita ſint, quomodo tollenda. 11.a
Cauſæ ſanitatis ad naturam ſpectantes quæ. 42.[illegible]
Cauſa ſanitatis alia externa, alia interna, & quo pacto ſe-
cundum naturam conſeruanda. 81.a
Cauſæ ſanitatis initia effectrices, mas & fœmina. 42.f
Cauſæ ſanitatis efficientes aliæ conſtituunt, aliæ conſeruant,
aliæ reſtituunt. 87.a
Cauſæ ſanitatis præſentes quotuplices, & quæ. 72.c
Cauſa differentiarum tam naturalium rerum quam præ-
ter naturam quomodo cognoſcantur. 16.g
Cauſarum ſanitatis nomine quæ veniant apud medicos.
42.e
Κεφαλὴ & [illegible] ille proceſſus oſſis nominatur, quo qua-
ſi caput alterius [illegible] ſinus immittitur; hic ſi parum de-
preſſus ſit, [illegible] dicitur [illegible] [illegible]7.f
Κεφαλὴ dictum illud totum, quod ſuper ceruicem [illegible] 12.a
Cerebrum eſſe domicilium facultatum omnium anima-
lium nec ſolum intelligentiæ, rationis, & memo[illegible]ia, ve-
rum etiam ſenſus ac motus cum Platone ac G[illegible]eno fir-
miſſimis rationibus aſtruitur [illegible].b
Cerebrum in homine proportione corporis maius quam in
aliis animalibus. 1[illegible] b
Cerebrum factum e[illegible]e tantum ad refrigerandum [illegible] an
verum cum Galeno negatur. 1[illegible]
Cerebrum gignitur, non ex [illegible] venarum [illegible],
neque ex ſanguine arteriarum, [illegible] cor, ſed ex [illegible]
tum. 12[illegible].c
Cerebri ſubſtantiam Plato caluaria medu[illegible]am a[illegible]ebat.
ibid b
Cerebri corpus cameratum, ſubſtantia, pineam nucem re-
ferens, teſtes, peluis, infundibulum [illegible]dula, ac proceſ-
ſus, quem ſitum, figuram, [illegible] 126.g
Cerebri compoſitio ex materia & forma quo pacto perfi-
ciatur. [illegible].b
Cerebri [illegible] proprius quis. [illegible]b
Cerebri cum [illegible] maximum. [illegible]4.[illegible]
Cerebri temperatio e[illegible] ſenſu & motu [illegible]
137.d

 Cere-

Cerebri actiones quæ, in Principales, ſenſum ac motum diſtributæ quidque in ſingulis ſecundum naturam requiratur & quam cerebri temperationem denuncient. 136.a
Cerebri actionum principalium aliæ quæ [illegible], ibid. aliæ [illegible] alteræ [illegible]. 137.a. & quidquaque ſecundum naturam requirat. ibid.
Cerebri temperatio quæ [illegible] ratione colliguntur ex cauſis, iuuantibus, ac lædentibus, & propenſione in hunc vel illum morbum. 1[illegible].c
Cerebri temperationem quo pacto denuncient qualitates variæ, ſub varios ſenſus cadentes. 138.a
Cerebri temperationem quo pacto denuncient retenta, & expulſa. ibid.
Cerebri temperatio immoderata compoſita quibus conſeruetur, quibus item ad moderationem redigatur. 147.e
Cerebri temperationē duplici qualitate à moderatione recedentem quæ denuncient. 141.a
Cerebri temperationem moderatam quæ arguant. 140.a
quæ caloris exceſſum. ibid.g
quæ frigoris. ibid.
quæ humoris. ibid.h
quæ ſiccitatis. ibid.
Cerebri temperatio moderata quibus conſeruetur. 145.a
Cerebri temperatio calidior, quibus corrigatur. ibid.f.
Cerebri nimio frigoris exceſſu quæ ſubueniant. ibid.b
Cerebrum humidius exſiccantia. 14[illegible].a
Cerebrum ſicciùs temperantia. ib.b
Cerebri figura, ſuperficies, ventriculi complures. 125.c
Cerebri magnitudo, numerus, ſitus. 127.c
Cerebri retenta, & expulſa. 141.b
Cerebri ſanitas quomodo eſt in figura, ſuperficie, cauis, magnitudine, numero, ſitu, vnitate colligatur. 131.c
Cerebri ſanitas, cauſa & effecta in quibus conſiſtant. 127.d & ſeq.
Cerebri ſanitatis cauſa & effecta quotuplicia. 142.e
ad Cerebri ſanitatem conſeruandam communia præcepta 143.a
Cerebro ſecundum naturam inſtituto qualitates primæ, ac ſecundæ quatenus conueniant. ib.c.
Cerebro qualis temperatio conueniat. 127.d
Cerebro quæ offeruntur, vt cibi, potiones, medicamenta quibus conueniant. 144.f
Cerebro, aer, odores, veſtes quales, & quando conueniant 145.a
ad Cerebrum ſanum ſpectantia futura quo pacto præſagienda. 142.g
Ceruix vteri, vide. Vteri ceruix.
[illegible] tunica oculi quæ. 158.b
Chiragra quæ dicatur, & ad eius propulſationem præcepta. [illegible]
Chirurgia quare inducta, & vtrum cenſeri debeat tertium medici [illegible] inſtrumentum. 2.d
Chordæ muſculorum quales variæ ab illis procedant. [illegible]9.a
Chorion membranoſ[illegible] tum inuoluens deſcribitur. 3[illegible]5.d
Chorion membrana tenuis cerebrum inuoluēs, quem vſum præbeat. 1[illegible].d
[illegible] tunica oculi quæ. 158.f
Cibi perfecti [illegible] ſanitatem conſeruantis qualitas, quantitas, tempus, [illegible] qui eſſe debeat. 88.g
Cicatrix cute frigidior, ſiccior, ac durior eſt, ideoque pilos producere nequit. [illegible]5.b
Clunis cur ma[illegible] libidinoſi. 342.b
Coctionis de[illegible] eiuſque explicatio; & quo pacto perficiatur. 289.d
Coctio [illegible] & quomodo vnaquæque admini[illegible]. 6[illegible].b
Coctio per ſomnum quo pacta perficiatur. [illegible]
Coctionis ſpecies tres. 29[illegible]
Coctionis materia qualis eſſe debeat. 292.d
ad Coctionem perficiendam qualis, quantuſque calor conueniat. 29[illegible] g. eiuſque copiam quæ ratione augeat medicus, vel remittat 291.a
Coctionem quo pacto ſomnus adiuuet, & quies. ib.a
ad Coctionem quo pacto frigus concurrat. 290.g
Coctionem propriè calor, frigus cruditatem efficit. ibidem.
Coctionem adiuuantia medicamenta, qualia conueniant. 291.b
Coctione læſa propter errores varie in ciborum quantitate, qualitate, tempore, ac ordine admi[illegible], an dicendum, lædi facultatem concoquentem, & ventriculum ægrotare. [illegible]8.b
Coctionum numerus quis 292.e. & in vnaquaque quid calor efficiat. ibid. g. & quia ſimiliter in vnaquaque ſuperet. [illegible]3.b
Cognitio abſoluta rerum ſecundum naturam quæ conſeruari debent, in quibus conſiſtat. 16.g
Cognitio rerum in quibus conſiſtat. 10.b
Cognitio, vnum ex primis medicinæ membris, quotuplex requiratur. 16.e
Colus in quem vſum factus à natura, eiuſque hiſtoria. 366.g
Colus quo pacto tendatur ac laxetur. ibid.
Colus & vteri ceruix acriori ſenſu prædita ad pruriginem in concubitu percipiendam. ibid.b
Coli ſanitatem & ab ea receſſum quæ qualem arguant, & quo pacto ſecundum naturam conſeruetur. 36[illegible].d
ad Coli ſanitatem conſeruandam communia præcepta. 368.e.
Coli vitia circa procreationem vnde proficiſcantur ibidem.f.
Colum conſtituentes partes quæ, eiuſque compoſitio. 366.b.
ad Colum pertinentes vena atque arteria. 36[illegible].a
Colum quod dicatur, eiuſque compoſitio. 275.e
Colon inteſtinum quintum. 316.f
Color eſt extremum perſpicui terminati. 161.d
Colorum ſpecies, ac differentia quæ 162.f
Color quis cui temperationi conueniat. [illegible]9.d
Colorne ad ſplendorem, an ſplendor ad colorem referatur 16[illegible].b
[illegible] quid. [illegible].g
Compoſitio partium corporis noſtri duplex, alia partium inſtrumentorum, alia ſimplicium, & quæcunque [illegible] ſubiiciantur. 1[illegible].b
[illegible] ſubſtantia quædam cerebri in cauo, ſiue nuci pineæ ſimilitudine ſic appellata. 126.a
[illegible] glandula ita dicta, quod pineæ nuci ſimilitudinem referat. 322.g
Conceptio quid ſit, & vnde dicta. 3[illegible].b
Conceptionis cauſa quæ. 382.e
Conceptionis ſigna. 381.e
ad Conceptionem idoneum maximè tempus, quo incipiunt, ac deſinunt menſtrua, cur. 377.a
quod Conceptum eſt, mas ne ſit an fœmina diſ[illegible] cultèr cognoſcitur. [illegible]2.a
poſt Conceptionem cur deſinat lac in mulieri[illegible]. [illegible]1.e
Concoctrix facultas cur indita corporibus no[illegible] & quomodo adminiſtretur. [illegible]7.d
Concoctricis facultatis munus propriè quod. 28[illegible].e
[illegible] proceſſus quis. [illegible].f

Conſer-

Conſeruatio ſanitatis quot, [illegible] quibus capitibus c[illegible]ntineatur. 25.b
Conſeruatio & curatio tum generatim tum membratim co[illegible]er[illegible]. 22.b
Conſeruat[illegible] [illegible] homine ſano. 81.a
Conſerua[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] oper[illegible] [illegible] adi[illegible], & detractio[illegible]. [illegible]
C[illegible] [illegible] cur[illegible] quibus [illegible]. 1[illegible].g
In [illegible] ad c[illegible] ſi[illegible] p[illegible] partium [illegible]tatem. 85.g
C[illegible], [illegible] medicamentorum genere ſe[illegible] [illegible] quale. 4.e
C[illegible]. 41.e
Cer[illegible] de [illegible]. 21.c
C[illegible] p[illegible] corporis longe calidi[illegible]ſsimum. 230.e
C[illegible] em fabricatum a natura fuerit. 221.c
Cor primum in fœtu [illegible]gnitur. 337.a
Cor caloris innati, vitæ, vitaliſque facultatis domicilium. 222.e
Cor quibus neruis ad motum ſit inſtructum. 227.b
Ad Cor pertinentia quo pacto in homine ſano recognoſcuntur preſ[illegible]ntia, & preſagiantur futura. 231.a & ſeqq.
Cor ſitum quonam pa[illegible] lo c[illegible] [illegible]ctur. 233.d
Cor [illegible] [illegible] que. 215.e
Cor [illegible] cerebro co[illegible]ſortium maximum. 212.b
Cordis calor maior [illegible], [illegible] timorem [illegible]. 231.e
Cordis calorem excedentem qua arguant quaſi ſigna; [illegible] [illegible]. 235.a
Cordi [illegible] cauſis [illegible] eius pulſus. 231.c
Cor[illegible] ſubſtantia a m[illegible] diuerſa. 216.e
C[illegible]dis figura ac [illegible]perficies [illegible]. 218.f
C[illegible] aurien[illegible] quem v[illegible]um præbeant; & de earum [illegible]. 226.b
Cordis fibra [illegible] [illegible]rentia: recta, quibus dilatatur: tr[illegible] [illegible] contrahitur: obliqua, quibus in [illegible] [illegible]. 212.f & 226.f
Cor[illegible] [illegible] in animalibus pulmone præditis, dexter & ſini[illegible] [illegible] autem pulmone carentibus ſiniſter [illegible] reperitur. 228.g
Co[illegible] dexter ventriculus vtrum ſequatur motum ſini[illegible]. 222.g
C[illegible] [illegible] triculi duo quibus inter ſe differant. 228.g
Cordis vener [illegible] vaſa duo: dextri ſcilicet vena caua, & v[illegible] arterialis, ſiniſtri arteria magna, & arteria venalis; & quem vſum ſingula cordi præbeant, ac de eorum [illegible] ac membranis. ibid.h. & ſeq.
In Cordis ſiniſtro ventriculo gignitur ſpiritus partim ex aere, partim ex ipſa ſan[illegible] exhalatione. 222.e
ad Cordis baſim cartilago in [illegible] animalibus, in grandioribus os [illegible] ſubſtantia quædam media inter os & cartilaginem reperitur, & in quem vſum. 228.e
C[illegible] vena & arteria. 22[illegible].d
Cordis motus quo pacto fiat, & quæ eius motum conſequantur. 222.e
C[illegible] motum tripl[illegible] obſeruabat Ariſtoteles, reſpirationem, pulſ[illegible], [illegible] tationem. 23[illegible].c
Cordis pulſum [illegible] vitalis. ib.b
Cordis temperatio [illegible] varie coll[illegible]gatur. 231.b
Cordis [illegible]mperationem variam quo pacto p[illegible] arguant. 232.g
Cordis moderatam temperat[illegible] [illegible] denuntient. ib.b
Cordis [illegible], numer[illegible], ſitus 29.d
Cordis magnitudinem quod ſequatur [illegible] quando [illegible]. [illegible]4.g
C[illegible] [illegible] in quibus conſiſtat; tum cauſa [illegible] & [illegible] ſta. 230.f
Co[illegible] f[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] con[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
Co[illegible]. [illegible].e
de C[illegible] [illegible]. 6.e
[illegible]. 97.e
C[illegible] [illegible] ant. 10.g
C[illegible] [illegible] medicina. ib.
C[illegible] inſtrumentum. ib.b
C[illegible] quantoque cum artificio natura [illegible]. 117.b & 1[illegible].d
in Corpori[illegible] [illegible] natura propoſuit, [illegible] viuat; vt commodius, vt perpetuo. 119.b
Corporis humani imbecillitas conſideratur. 24.f
Corporis n[illegible] partes aliæ ſimplices, aliæ multiformes, & [illegible]. 27.a
Corporis [illegible] partes ſuperfluas multas, alias inutiles [illegible] Philoſophi affirmarint. 118.b
Corporis noſtri partium compoſitio duplex, alia partium multiformium, alia ſimplicium, & quæ cuique [illegible] ſubiiciantur 1[illegible].b
Corpori noſtri partium ſocietas mirabilis. 114.e
Corpori noſtro quæ extrinſecus adueniunt res, quotuplices ſint, & quænam. 25.a
in Corpore humano calor quibuſnam fungatur muneribus 24.b
in Corpore noſtro ſuperantia quaſi atque inutilia, quomodo ad varios vſus natura conuertat. [illegible].d
Illuſtriſſimi COSMI MEDICEI Magni Hetruriæ Ducis, & Franciſci I. Galliarum regis in authorem liberalitas.
κοσμητικὴ ea medicinæ pars, quæ naturalem pulchritudinem tuetur, κομμωτικὴ quæ fucatam atque adulterinam. 64.f
inter Coſtas muſculi quot, eorumque ſubſtantia ac [illegible] qualis. 265.a
Coſtarum ſubſtantia qualis, ac qualiter in cartilaginem degenerent. 261.b
κοτυληδόνες & ἰξ[illegible] ſinus qui. 97.f
Cotyledones dicuntur meatus illi quibus fœtus alligatur 356.e
κρίματα quid. 111.b
Crurium fabrica & partes. 21[illegible].b
Cubitus pars brachii qua. 209.d. *eius oſſa duo, inferius [illegible] nomine totius, & ſuperius, quod radius appellatur* ib. & ſeq.
Cubiti poſterioris proceſſui cartilago adnata, cur. 9[illegible].c
Cucurbitulæ quo pacto attrahant. 57.a
Curatio & conſeruatio generatim & membratim conſideranda. 2[illegible].b
Curandi vel conſeruandi ratio in quibus conſiſtat. 25.g
Cutis græce δέρμα, [illegible]. 105.a
Cutis media inter neruos & carnem. ibid.
C[illegible] quem finem inſtituta, & quam temperationem obtineat. ibid. b
Cutis temperatio, ſuper[illegible], magnitudo, ſitus, qualis ſe[illegible] naturam, [illegible] quomodo conſeruanda. ibid. & c.
Cutis capitis color varius quam cerebri temperationem arguat. 158.e
Cutis in pilorum procreatione quo pacto cum [illegible] perſ[illegible]tur. 13.c
κυβοειδὲς diſtinctum ex a cubi ſimilitudine. 97.e

D

D[illegible] na fugiendæ. 1[illegible].c
Deformitas in quo conſiſtat. 65.c
Democritus & Leucippus elementorum compoſitionem, qualitatum etiam ac formarum varietatem atomis tribuebant. 28.b
Democritus, Leucippus, & Epicurus, fortuita eſſe quæ fiunt omnia aſſerebant. 118.f
Dentium hiſtoria. 193.b
Dentes ab oſſibus multum differunt ibi.
Dentium eſſi[illegible] quod. ibid.c
Dentibus ſuperioribus carentia animalia, ac cornibus prædita ruminant ibid.
Dentes plures habentia animalia diutius viuunt. ibi.
Dentes in homine præter cætera guſtandi, cibumque conficiendi munia ad loquendum quoque accommodantur. ibid.
Dentes infantibus ſeptimo menſe, & quo ordine ſuperueniant. 194.e
Dentium priores inciſorii, tum canini, ac maxillares, & quot ſinguli radicibus prædita, eorumque figura. ibid.f
Dentes numero triginta duo. ibid.g
Dentium ſanitatis conſeruatio in quibus conſiſtat. ibi.h
Dentibus inimica acida valde, atque auſtera. 195.a
Dentibus labantibus adſtringentia quænam conueniant. ibi.b
Deſtillatio vbi ex cerebro feratur ad pulmonem, phthiſim denuntiat. 142.h
Detractio & adiectio quibus inſtrumentis perficiantur. 87.a
Diabetes affectio qualis ſit. 334.f
Διάφυσις oſſium quid. 98.f
Δίαιτα græcis, idem quod victus ratio. 21.c
Differentiæ vel faciunt aliud, vel mutationem aliquam inducunt. 18.g
Differentia rerum naturalium & præter naturã itemque cauſæ a quibus illæ oriuntur, quomodo cognoſcantur. ibid.
Differẽtia rerum ſi ſenſum effugiant, vnde colligenda. 20.e
Differentia ſanitatis in conſeruatione quo referantur, & quid poſtulent. 83.a
Differentia medicinæ quæ, & quodnam ſit genus eiuſdem. 9.c
Digitorum fabrica qualis. 210.f
Diogenis aer ſolus elementum. 29.b
Dionyſius Syracuſanus nouaculam metuens candentibus nucum putaminibus barbam ſibi & capillos adurere iuſſit. 116.e
Docilem eſſe aliquem, vel indocilem, vnde proueniat. 136.f
Dormientibus caput velandum cur. 545.b

E

E[illegible] ac luxurioſi quibus malis exponantur. 80.b
E[illegible] quo pacto fiat. 176.g
[illegible] pulſus quis. 239.a
E[illegible] ſanitatis quid, [illegible] quæ ſint. 78.b
E[illegible] ſanitatis vnde oriantur & quotuplicia 49.f
E[illegible] ſanitatis quæ quibus ſenſibus ſubiiciantur 59.c
E[illegible] ſecundum naturam, variè affecta quid præmoneant. 78.e
E[illegible] ſecundum naturam quomodo conſeruentur in homine ſano 81.a
E[illegible] quæ a morbo proficiſcuntur, & contra naturam ſunt, [illegible] appellantur; quæ a ſanitate, [illegible]. 148.b
E[illegible] cerebrum. 121.a
Egeſtatio ſenſus in ore ventriculi. [illegible]
Elementum vnum tantum qui, & quod [illegible] 29.b
Elementi definitio, eiuſque explicatio. [illegible]
Elementum a Galeno definitur eſſe minima pars eius [illegible] eſt elementum. ibid.
Elementum quodque duplici qualitate præditum [illegible] nam. 3[illegible].b
Elemento cuique quænam in corpore noſtro [illegible] reſpondeant. 31.c
Elementa quonam pacto inuicem permiſceantur. 31.e
Elementa quatenus a medico conſiderentur. [illegible]
Elementa quaque vim ſuam vnde ſortiantur. 32.c
Elementorum compoſitionem, qualitatum ac formarum varietatem atomis tribuebat Democritus & Leucippus. 28.[illegible]
Elementorum forma an eſſe poſſint qualitates primæ. 31.a
Elementorum numerus quis, & vnde conſtituatur. 30.f
Elementorum ex varia permiſtione quæ temperatio reſultet. 33.d
Embryonis nomen quando fœtus ſortiatur. 31[illegible]
Empedocles & Anaxagoræ de corporis noſtri principiis opinio. 118.g
Empedoclis de Elementis opinio. 30.e
Empirici ab experientia dicti, eorumque placita. [illegible]
Empirici a Methodicis quomodo diſtinguantur. [illegible]
Empiricæ ſectæ auctores qui fuerint. 1.d
Empiricam ſectam quare Galenus damnauerit; vbi inciſi modi huius [illegible] breuiter enarrantur. 2.b
Ἐνάθροισις quid. 98.f
Ἔνδειξις quid ſecundum empiricos. 4.e
Epicurus, Democritus, ac Leucippus, fortuita eſſe, quæ fiunt omnia, aſſerebant. 118.f
Epicuri de magnete ferrum attrahente opinio. 56[illegible]
Ἐπιδερμίς vltima cutis ſuperficies. 105.b
E[illegible] appendix venarum & arteriarum [illegible] ſummo teſticulo. 363.d
Epiglottidis officium. 2[illegible]
Eraſiſtrato iecur Parenchyma, quaſi affuſum, & non a natura inſtitutum, quod ex concreto ſanguine genitum fuerit. 321.c
Eryſipelas flaua bilis redundans, Cancrum atra, Inflammationem ſanguis, Oedema pituita progenerat. 79.d
Ἐν[illegible] pulſus quis. 239.a
Εὔρυθμος pulſus quis. 239.[illegible]
Exercitatio moderata præſentiſſimum tuendæ valetudinis remedium. 90.[illegible]
Exercitatio & motus qua[illegible] & quando adhibendus [illegible]
Experimentorum genus triplex ſecundum Empiricos, Incidens, Conſultum, Mimiticum. 3.g
Expiratio prior inſpiratione. 2[illegible]
Expulſionem prohibentes cauſæ quibus inſtrumentis a[illegible] mantur. [illegible]7
Expultrix facultas cur neceſſaria, & quomodo adminiſtretur. [illegible]
Expultrix facultas quibus & cur data 293.a. quibus inſtrumentis & quomodo munere ſuo defungatur. ib.[illegible]
Expultricis facultatis munus quonam ſpectet. [illegible]
Expultricis eſſentia in calore innato conſiſtit. 2[illegible]
Expultrici facultati inſeruientia inſtrumenta quomodo variè machinata ſit natura. ibid.g & quomodo [illegible] cum moleſtia ſenſu ad expellendum quod ſuperat, [illegible] tur. [illegible]

F

FAcultas quid. 4[illegible]
Facultas attractrix, retentrix, concoctrix, ſingulis [illegible]

partibus inſita. 43.b
Facultatis animalis domicilium, cerebrum; & qua ſubita comprehendantur. 50.f
Facultatis naturalis officia qua. 51.d
Facultatem naturalem Plato beluæ multorum capitum comparabat. ibid.c.
Facultates naturales aliæ principales, ibid. aliæ miniſtra. 55.b
Facultates naturales miniſtra qua. ib.& 287 b
Facultates corporis humani omnes, referuntur ad animales, vitales, & naturales, & quid ſub ſingulis comprehẽdatur. 110.g
Facultates in homine multiplices vnde colligantur, & de earum numero, ſpecie, domicilio, varia Philoſophorum ſententia. 49.b
Facultates omnes noſtri corporis reſidere in corde ſecundum Ariſtotelem quibus rationibus probare videatur. quibus item confutari. 124.b
Facultates animales quo pacto in cerebro reſideant. 123.b
Facultates animalium omnes cordi tribuebat Ariſtoteles, contra cum Hippocrate & Platone Galenus tria facultatum principia locis diſiuncta aſſignauit: Animales videlicet cerebrum, Vitalis cor, & Naturalis iecur, & quid in hac Controuerſia tenendum. 223. d. & ſeq.
Facultatum animalium omnium, nec ſolum intelligentiæ, rationis, ac memoriæ, verumetiam ſenſus ac motus domicilium proprium eſſe Cerebrum, cum Platone ac Galeno firmiſſimis rationibus firmatur. 123.b
Facultatum mentis diſtinctio Galeni in [illegible] & [illegible] ibid.c
Facultatum ſpecies enumerata, & ab vnaquaque actiones & opera quaenam proficiſcantur. 59.a
Fames eſt appetitio ſubſtantiæ calida & ſicca, ſitis frigida & humida. 307.b
Fauces quid dicantur, earumque munus ac compoſitio quæ ſit. 281.d.
Faucium glandulæ. 282.e
Faucium ſanitas in quibus conſiſtat, quibuſq; conſeruetur. ibid.b
Febris quaenam, qua anni parte potiſſimum timenda. 79.a
Febricitantes & phrenitici cur falſis rerum imaginibus decipiantur. 155.a
Fellis ſubſtantia ac generatio. 328.e
Fellis veſica, eiuſque hiſtoria. ibid f
Fellis veſicam cur natura molita fuerit. ibid.g
Fellis veſica quæ animalia careant. ibid f
Fellis veſicæ compoſitio ex materia ac forma qualis. 328.b
Fellis veſicæ membrana ac fibra. 329. a
Fellis veſicæ canales eorumque munus. ibid.b
Fellis veſicæ ſitus. ibid.d
Fellis veſicæ ſanitas eiuſque conſeruatio in quibus conſiſtat ac perficiatur. ibid & ſeq.
Fibra quid, earumq; officium & natura. 101.d
Figura quæ quibus partibus conueniat. 40.g
Figuram quæ cauſæ deprauent. 79.b
Filii imaginem parentum cur referant. 346.e. 354.e. & podagrici cur podagricos procreent. 346.e
Flaua bilis reſpondet igni. 35.c
Flauæ bilis redundantiam arguentia. 74.f
Flaua bilis redundans eryſipelas Sanguis inflammationem, Pituita œdema, Atra bilis Cancrum progenerat. 79.c.
Fœcunditas qua ratione comparetur. 386.b
Fœmina primum in rerum natura monſtrum. 39.a. & 340 b
Fœmina materia vim obtinet; mas autem efficientis. 9.a.
Fœmina frigidior & humidior mas calidior ac ſiccior. ibid.c
Fœminæ ac maris diſcrimen in quo conſiſtat. 34 . b
Fœminæ genitale cur intus deſidat, maris autem [illegible]. 39.e
Fœminæ ad procreationem vterum ſemen ſuppeditent. 351.a
Fœtus in vtero ſitus qualis. 36 g
Fœtus perfectionem quo ordine natura moliatur. 3 .c
ad Fœtus formationem requirit natura inuolucra tria Primum. 355.d. Secundum 35 .b. Tertium ibid.d. tum vero ligamenta, canales, receptacula, ſingulorumq; hiſtoria. . d
Fœtus ſpiritum ac alimentum vnde attrahat, quo detrudat quæ ſuperant, & qualem vitam degat. 359.b
Fœtus octauo menſe editi minime vitales, & cur. 378.e
Fœtus quo quiſque menſe editus vitalis ſit. ibid.
Fœtus formatio quot temporibus perficiatur. 355.b
de Fœtus extimo inuolucro recentiorum opinio. 356.f. auctoris cenſura. ibid.g
Fœtum obuoluentes membrana quæ. 3 . d
in Fœtu effingendo natura ſolertia & progreſſus. 35 g
à Fœtu iamiam naſcituro quo pacto vterus afficiatur. 377.c
Forma idonea in quibus conſiſtat. 6 .d
Forma hominis fabricam admirabilem reddens quæ. ibidem c.
Forma corporis quæ cui ætati ac ſtatui conueniat. 62.f
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Frigidum morbum imminere quæ arguant. 78.b. quæ abditum. ibid.g
Frigus in reſiſtendo calore efficacius. 33.a
Frigus & ſiccitas magis aduerſantur corpori noſtro, quam calor & humor. 37.b
Frigus ſomnum efficit longum & grauem. 134.f
Fortitudo Medicum quatenus deceat. 12.f
Fortuna bona quaenam in Medico requirantur. ibid.g
Fortuita eſſe quæ fiunt omnia qui voluerint Philoſophi antiqui. 118.f
Futura quomodo praenoſcenda. .d
Futura in homine ſano vnde praecognoſcantur. 7 .a
Futura, praeterita, ac praeſentia quaenam in homine ſano conſideranda. 66.f

G

GAlenus quæ commoda habuerit ad medicinam, alias que ſcientias addiſcenda. 4.b
Galenus Herophilum & Eraſiſtratum, Agathinum item, Archigenem & Athenæum in quibus notauerit ibidem g.
Galeni in pulſuum tractatione prolixitas notatur 235.a
Galeni de Hippocrate iudicium. 2.f
Galeni de Rationalibus Medicis iudicium. 4.g
Gale[illegible] rores a quibus recentioribus notati. 5.a
in Galeni ſcriptis quæ incommoda. 4.b
pro Galeno excuſatio. 3.d
poſt Galenum qui de Medicina ſcripſere quid praeſtiterint. & in quibus defecerint. 6.e
de Galeno re[illegible] enticorum iudicium. 4.b
Gemini vt vitales ſint, quales eſſe oporteat. 387.c
Gemini quo pacto procreentur ibid.
Geminos quo pacto parentes internoſcant 351 b

 Genitale

Genitale maris cur extra protendatur, fœmineo pudenda intus deſidente. 39.a
Genitales partes quando ad procreandum ineptæ cenſeantur. 3[illegible] 8.a. quando idoneæ. [illegible]d.b
Genitalium partium tam virorum quam mulierum, cur dextrum latus ſiniſtro calidius exiſtat. 342.e
Genitalibus partibus vim ſentiendi acerrimam natura indidit. ibid.g
Γῆρας, dicta ſenectus in animalibus quæ αὔανσις in ſtirpibus. 24.b
Γ[illegible], χόνδρα & χεῖρες, quid. 131.g
Gibberum ſpiritus male olens, & cur. 183.d
Γίγγλυμος iunctura quæ. 98.g
Gignendi facultas in quo conſiſtat, & quid in ea ſpectetur. 299.d
Gingiuarum vſus ac compoſitio. 195.c. earum ſanitati quæ proſint, quæ item obſint. ibid.
Glandularum temperatio, forma, caua, magnitudo, ſitus, qualis ſit ſecundum naturam, & quo pacto ſanitas earum conſeruetur. 106.e
Glandularum procreatio, & vſus quis. 105.d
Glandula alia ſimplex, alia compoſita. ibid.
Γλαύκωμα vitium oculis ſuperueniens, cum cryſtallinus humor denſior ac ſiccior redditur. 157.d
Γλήνη ſinus quis. 97.f
Gnidii ab Hippocrate reprehenſi, quod imperfecta quædam de Medicina perſcripſerint. 1.d
Gnidii quæ de Medicina ſcripſerunt, exigua & imperfecta, temporum iniuria ſunt extincta. 2.f
a Gnidiis Medicina primum literis mandata. 1.d
Γόμφωσις quid. 98.f
Γάγγραινα quæ dicatur, & ad eius propulſationem præcepta. 283.a
Graciles libidinoſi cur. 342.b
Græci primum ac Arabes, deinde Latini Medicinam excoluere. 1.c
Græci cur dicti Aſclepiadæ. ibid.d
Grauida cum eſt mulier, duo aduertenda ſunt, ſcilicet ne abortum faciat, & vt facilis ſit partus, cum purgatione, & quo pacto vtrumque aſſequere. 384.e
Gula quid, & ipſius hiſtoria. 303.c
Gulæ munus. ibid.d
Gula actio duplex, vna qua attrahit, altera qua exprimit. ibid.
Gulæ actia quibus fibris ac qualiter perficiatur. ibid. & ſeq.
Gulæ actione læſa, fame hominem interire neceſſum eſt. 304.f
Gulæ compoſitio ex materia & forma qualis. ibid.
Gulæ tunica humida ac [illegible], & eam madefacientes glandulæ. ibid.g
Gulæ amplitudo & ſitus; tum ſanitas eius in quibus conſiſtat. ibid. & h
Gula quibus animalibus obuenerit. 303.d
[illegible]ſtus quis in homine ſano. 60.e
Guttur quod dicatur. 278.b
G[illegible]tur [illegible] ac vſus varius. 279.a
Gutturis [illegible] qui. ibid.
G[illegible] cartilagine cur natura effinxerit, & quæ inde re[illegible] commoditas. ibid.b
Guttur[illegible] communes ac proprii qui. ibid.d
[illegible] quos internos [illegible] vnde accipiant. 2[illegible]f
Gutturis ſanitas, eiuſque cauſa [illegible] effecta in quibus conſiſtant. 281.a
ad gutturis ſanitatem conſeruandam præcepta communia. ibid.b ac propria. ibid.c
G[illegible] 25.b
[illegible] naſtico vnde dicta, & in quo conſiſtat. 21.c

H

HAbituum mentis diuiſio in contemplantem, agentem & facientem. 8.b
Hectica dicta quæ iam contraxit habitum, [illegible] ea quæ nondum contraxit. 18.b
Heraclitus & Hippaſus ignem ſolum elementum aſſerebant. 9.b
Hepar. vide Iecur.
Herophili neuter ſtatus in quanam ſanitatis differentia conſtituatur. 26.b
Hippocrates Medicinæ parens, omnium ſemina quædam reliquit, quæ niſi ab aliis excolantur imperfecta minus diſtincta fore Galenus cenſuit. 2.f
Hippocrates primus auctor ſectæ Rationalis. 4.f
Hippocrates an & quid de Medicina conſcripſerit 2.f
Hippocratem ſecundum Medicum ſummum ac Philoſophum fuiſſe opera eius extantia arguunt. 1.d
Homo & Corpus humanum quid differant, & quomodo vel a Medico, vel & a Philoſophis conſiderentur [illegible]g
in Homine qui tractatur, quænam & quomodo cognoſcenda. 19.b
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Iecur in homine magnum proportione corporis ad alia animalia. 324.g
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Iecoris ſinus ob quem a natura fuit inſtitutum. ibid.
Iecur domicilium eſſe ac fontem naturalis, ſeu altricis, ſeu concupiſcentis facultatis argumentum duo firmiſſima. ibid.d
Iecinoris ſubſtantia qualis, eiuſque generatio. 323.d
Iecinoris forma qualis, & quæ in ea attendantur. 324.e
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Lac niſi ſugatur cur deſinat. 3[illegible]2.f

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ſecundum Natur[illegible] rerum quæ conſ[illegible]nari [illegible] lutaco[illegible]. [illegible] g

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Naturalis facultatis opera tria, aleni, augen[illegible], [illegible]nens. 284.b

Naturalium rerum & præternaturam differentiæ [illegible]emque cauſa a quibus [illegible]lla oriūtur, q[illegible]omodo cognoſcantur. 18.

N[illegible]ritici propriè qui dicantur. 335.d

[illegible]rus quid & cur a natura effecti. 102.e

[illegible]erui qui ſingulis partibus impertiantur, & de eorum conſeruatione 198.e

Neruos a membrana cerebri oriri aſſerebant Eraſiſtratæi. [illegible].d

Neruorum ſubſtantia qualis. 151.d

N[illegible]ruorum ſubſtantia, & ortus qualis. 102.e

Nerui quibus conſeruentur, quibus item lædantur. ib.b

Neruorum, qui à cerebro ad oculos videndi facultatem transferunt, hiſtoria. 156.f

Neru[illegible]rum temperatio figura, magnitudo, numerus, ſitus, effecta &c. quæ ſint. 102 f. & ſeq.

Nexus partium humani corporis in quibus conſiſtat. 4[illegible].b

N[illegible] [illegible] dicti nerui 102.e

N[illegible] ligamenta cartilaginoſa. 100.b

Nemer ſtatus inter ſanitatem ac morbum, quis 68.f

Noctu quam interdiu, cur cuncta tranquilliora. 152.b

Numerum præter naturam, quæ augeant, & quæ minuant. 79.d

Nutriens facultas in quo conſiſtat. 52.d

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OBſtructioni quo pacto occurratur. 87.b

Oculorum natura ac hiſtoria. 155.d

Oculi cur cariſſimi. ibid.

Oculi humores tres: Cryſtallinus, aquoſus, vitreus, & quomodo ad viſionem ſinguli concurrant. 157.a

Oculi forma qualis. 160.e

Oculi tunica, earumque hiſtoria. 158.e

Oculi ſani in homine, quid denuncient, & de futuris præſagiendis. 168.g

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Oculorum anguli, glandula, cartilagines, circulus verſicolor, &c. 159.d

Oculum nigrum copia humoris, cæſium eiuſdem inopia reddit. 168.e

Oculorum iniuria duplex, externa, & interna, & quæ ſint. 169.d

Oculorum fluxum [illegible] Græci dicunt [illegible] quæ cauſent. 168.f

Oculorum ſanitas in quibus conſiſtat, & quo pacto conſeruetur. 166.b & 169.e

Odor propriè quid ſit; & quæ eius ſpecies ac differentiæ. 181.c

Odorandi facultas quam propriè ſedem obtineat. 180.e

Odorandi facultas maxime hebes in homine, ſi cum cæteris animalibus comparetur. 179.c

O[illegible]oratui ſubiectas qualitates in corpore ſano, quales eſſe conueniat. 60.e

Oedema pituita redundans, Cancerum atra bilis, Eryſipelas flaua, inflammationem ſanguis progenerat. 79.d

[illegible] O[illegible]cium [illegible]ſedes pertinet, tuto, cito, & iucunde ſanitatem procurare. 11.a

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Omentum duplici membrana conſtat. adipe, venis, ac arteriis reſe[illegible]ta. ib.a & ſeq.

Omentum inte[illegible] hæreat. ib.b

On[illegible] [illegible]erantur facilius. 3[illegible].b

[illegible] Operemotu[illegible]endo aliter [illegible] quali ac operis. q[illegible] [illegible], numerus, tempus, locus, modus, ordo, [illegible]c. 8[illegible].g & ſe[illegible].

O[illegible]era di[illegible]er[illegible] ſiue contraria vbi requirantur, quid potiſſimum [illegible] dum 2[illegible].b

Opera [illegible]unt a ſanitate per facultates, a facultatibus per a[illegible] 48.g

Opera quænam a quibus a[illegible], ac facultati[illegible] pr[illegible]ficiſcantur 59.a

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[illegible] quid. [illegible]3.e

[illegible] quid. ibid.

Organorum Muſicorum ſtructura qualis, & ad ea inſtrumentorum ſenſuum externorum comparatio. 152.e

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Oſſi ſacro extremo cartilago addita, & cur. 99.d

Oſſa ſuccos a venis, ſpiritus accipiunt ab arteriis vicinis. 98.b.

Oſſa parua nullas, grandiora exiles venas habent, neruis verò & arteriis carent. ibid.

Oſſium facultas naturalis in quibus conſiſtat. ibid.

Oſſium harmonia quid. ibid.a

Oſſium ſubſtantia & officium quale. 96.b minuta quædam [illegible] dicta, quod ſeſami grana referant. ibid.b

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Superficies. ibid.

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Magnitudo. ibid.

Numerus. ibid.

Appendices. ibid.

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Oſſium conſeruatio in quibus conſiſtat. 99.b

[illegible] O[illegible]ſibus qualitates excedentes vnde colligantur. ib.

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[illegible] [illegible], & [illegible] quas cerebri partes, vocarit Herophil[illegible]. 125.e

[illegible] quia Eraſiſtrato. 1[illegible].d.

Pariendi tempus non eſt idem omnibus animalibus 3[illegible].d

Pariunt mulieres pleraque nono menſe, aliquæ etiam [illegible]pt[illegible]mo. ibid.

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Par-

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Partes multiformes qua ratione inueſtigari commode poſſint. 12.g
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Partium poſitioni, in ſede ac nexu conſiſtenti, quæ accidant loci differentia. 40.b
Partium corporis noſtri mirabilis ſocietas. 118.e
Partium corporis noſtri compoſitio duplex, alia partium multiformium, alia ſimplicium, & quæ cuique ſpecies ſubiiciantur. 16.g.& ſeq.
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Peritonei ſubſtantia, forma, ſitus. ibid.g.& ſeq.
Permixtio quid, & de ea varia variorum opiniones. 31.c
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Perſpiratus cur neceſſarius. 43.b
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Pilos nigros quæ efficiant. 1[illegible]6.g
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Pituita frigida eſt & humida. ſanguis cali[illegible]dus [illegible] humidus. flaua bilis calida & ſicca, humor me[illegible] frigidus & ſiccus. [illegible].a
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Pulſus differentia à qualitate motus ſunt, pulſus ce[illegible] tardus. [illegible]8.e
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Qualitates quænam potiſſimum corpori noſtro aduerſentur. 37.b
Qualitatum omnium combinationes, ex primis quatuor qualitatibus confic. & quomodo. 34.b
Quantitatis eſt propriè augeri & imminui, qualitatis intendi ac remitti. 295.d
Quantitates quæ ſubiiciantur, & quæ inde differentiæ exurgant. 18.b
Quid ſit res, de qua quæritur, primo conſtituendum Socrates iubet apud Platonem. 25.c
Quies effectum ſanitatis in quo conſiſtat. 61.b

R

Ῥαγοειδὴς, tunica oculi quæ. 158.f
Ῥαθὴν conuulſionem illam Græci dicunt, quæ futuram ſimulatur. 98.f
Rationis ſedes in medio cerebri, ſenſus communis atque intelligentiæ in anteriori eius parte, memoria in poſteriori. 123.d
Rationalis ſecta cur ita dicta, & cur dogmatica. 4.e
Rationalis ſecta omnium præſtantiſſima, cui Auctor inſiſtit. 4.f
Rationalis ſecta quæ, & illius auctores vſque ad Galeni tempora. ibid.
Rationalis ſecta à methodica quomodo diſcrepet. 4.e
Rationalis ſectæ principes qui. 1.d
de Rationalibus medicis Galeni iudicium. 4.g
Recentiorum iudicium de Galeno. ibid.
Rectum inteſtinum ſextum. 326.f
Renum hiſtoria. 333.b
Renum officium. 334.e
Renum compoſitio ex materia ac forma qualis. ibid.f
Renum ſitus. 335.c
Renum ſanitas, eiuſque conſeruatio in quibus conſiſtat ac perficiatur. ibid.d
Res ſecundum naturam in corpore humano ad compoſitionem, cauſas, & effecta referuntur. 16.g
Rerum ſecundum naturam, quæ conſeruari debent abſoluta cognitio in quibus conſiſtat. ibid.
Res non naturales cur ita dictæ, & quotuplices. 81.c
Reſpiratio quid; quibus partibus contineatur. 255.b
Reſpiratio duabus ex actionibus conſtat, dilatatione videlicet, ac contractione quibus interiecta eſt media quies duplex. ibid.c
Reſpirationis differentiæ quæ, & quibus ex locis deſumantur. 256.a
Reſpirationis finis inter veteres Phyſicos controuerſus. 257.a. *verus eſt, ipſa ſalus, & caloris ac vitæ conſeruatio.* ibid.b
Reſpirationis cauſa efficiens eiuſdem controuerſa inter veteres. 258.f
Reſpirationis cauſa inſtrumentalis quæ. 260.g
Reſpirationis cauſæ continentes. 256.b
Reſpirationis cauſæ non continentes generatim ac ſpeciatim quæ, & quas eius differentias producant. 260.b
Reſpirationem eſſe motum voluntarium, 255.d. *latè reſolutis contrariis,* 260.e. *probatur,* 259.a.b
in Reſpiratione aer ducitur dilatatione, redditur contractione.
Reſpirationis partes quæ, & quibus muſculis adminiſtrentur. 26
Retentrix facultas quæ ſit, eiuſque officium. 288.b
Retentrix facultas toto corpore fuſa, eiuſque robur in quibus conſiſtat. 289.a
Retentrix facultas cur neceſſaria. 47.c
Retentrix facultas duobus perficitur, debito tempore, ac complexu. 306.e
Retentricis facultatis munus quonam ſpectet. 4.g
Retentionem quæ duo perficiant. 306.e
Retenta aut expulſa ſecundum naturam quæ, & vbi perficiantur. 48.b
Retenta & expulſa toto genere præter naturam quæ, & quo modo occurrendum. 9.g

S

Sanguis calidus eſt, & humidus pituita frigida & humida, flaua bilis calida & ſicca, humor melancholicus frigidus & ſiccus. 45.e
Sanguis redundans inflammationem, flaua bilis eryſipelas, pituita œdema, atrabilis cancrum progenerat. 79.d
Sanguis reſpondet aeri. 35.e
Sanguis menſtruus, & ſemen quid. 53.c
Sanguis menſtruus ſecundum naturam qualis. 71.a

Sanguinis ſubſtantia qualis. 3.a
Sanguinis boni in quantitate exceſſus, vel defectus vnde oriatur 45.e
Sanguinis copiam indicantia. 4.f
Sanguinis qualitas, itemque quantitas moderata ac immoderata qua, & vnde oriatur. 45.e
Sanguinem ex reliquis tribus ſuccis componi cur quidam cenſuerint, & eorum reiectio. 35.d
Sanguine duplici, eoque quali partes noſtræ fruantur. 28.e
in Sanguine & ſemine quæ elementa præponderent. 36.b
Sanatio quibus contineatur. 11.a
Sanatio ita fieri debet, vt tuto, cito, & iucunde comparetur. ibid.
Sanitas humani corporis eſt finis Medicinæ. 10.f
Sanitas in recta munerum functione, atque in actionibus conſiſtit. 25.c
Sanitas quibus expanatur iniuriis, & ab iis quomodo tuta reddatur. 81.b
Sanitas ad temperationem ſpectans alia ſimplex, alia compoſita. 16.f
Sanitas ſpectanda primum in partibus ſimplicibus deinde in multiformibus. 22.f
Sanitas perfecta in moderata temperatione conſiſtit. 37.b
Sanitas vna cum ſuis differentiis in vniuerſum quomodo recognoſcatur. 67.e
Sanitatis cauſa quotuplices. ibid.d
Differentia. ibid.
Effecta. 68.e
Sanitas perfectiſſima, ſiue bonus habitus conſiſtit generatim quidem in optima partium compoſitione, ſeceatim autem in temperatione moderata partium ſimplicium, & idonea ſtructura multiformium. 87.d *& ſeq.*
Sanitas præſens quomodo conſeruanda. 66.g
Sanitas perfecta quonam pacto talis conſeruetur. 92.f
Sanitas perfectiſſima, tum perfecta, ac imperfecta quomodo futura præcognoſcatur. 7.d
Sanitas perfectiſſima vt conſeruetur, quomodo ſex res non naturales pro vario ipſarum vſu efficiant. 88.f
Sanitas perfectiſſima quibus operibus ac inſtrumentis conſeruetur. 87.d
Sanitas imperfecta ſenum, conualeſcentium, & in morbum incidentium, quid requirat. 93.e
Sanitatis definitio. 25.e
Sanitatis partium ſimplicium ac multiformium propria ſpecies, & quam conſeruandi, aut corrigendi rationem deſiderent. 86.e
Sanitatis conſeruandæ præcepta quibus potiſſimum ſcribantur. 80.g
Sanitatis conſeruandæ opera duo; adiectio & detractio. 81.d
Sanitatis conſeruandæ neceſſitas quanta. 24.f
Sanitatis conſeruatio quot & quibus capitibus contineatur. 25.c
Sanitatis cauſ. vide Cauſa ſanitatis.
Sanitatis conſeruatrices cauſa externa quæ. 47.b
Sanitatis cauſæ præſentes quotuplices, & quæ. 43.a
Sanitatis differentia, ac ſpecies. 26.g
Sanitatis differentia in conſeruatione quæ referantur & quid poſtulent. 83.a
Sanitatis effectio in duobus conſiſtit: in conſeruatione ſcilicet & curatione. 15.d
Sanitatis effecta quid, [illegible] 58.b
Sanitatis effecta quæ [illegible] 59.d
Sanitatis effecta vnde [illegible] *& quotuplicia.* 4[illegible].f
Sanitatis effectorum ſigna quænam, [illegible] *vnde* [illegible] *ſumantur.* [illegible].b
ad Sanitatem quæ conducunt, quotuplicia, & quomodo ſingula conſiderentur. 6.e
Sanus propriè quis cenſendus. 2.b
Sapientiam nemo demens ſimulare diu poteſt. [illegible]
Saporis definitio, ſpecies eius ſeptem, ac differentia varia. 188.e
Σάρξ quid. [illegible]8.e
Scirrhus quid. 9.b
Σκαφοειδὲς dictum os, quod ſcaphæ figuram repræſentet. 97.e
Σκληρωτικὴ tunica oculi quæ. 158.b
Scytharum mulieres ad concipiendum ineptæ. [illegible]6.f
Scythæ & Æthiopes nulli firmos habent pilos, ſed in criſpatiſſis vellis eorum ſuecreſcant. 11[illegible]
Sectæ tres Methodica ſc. l. Empirica & Rationalis, quando introducta. [illegible].d
Secundarum nomine veniunt membrana tres fœtum inuoluentis. 35.d
Semen & ſanguis menſtruus quid. 53.a
Semen quid propriè ſignificet. 343.e
Seminis definitio eiuſque explicatio. ibid.d
Semini contrahendo quæ ætas idonea. 344.e
Semen redundantiam eſſe alimenti vtilis quæ conuincant. 343.d
Semen gignendi munus quo pacto exequatur. 349.b
Semen, efficiendi ſimul ac materiæ vim obtinet, & quatenus 347.e
Semen virum ab omnibus partibus emanet. 346.e. *dic* [illegible] *ibid f*
Semen vtrum gignatur, quale ſit ipſum, [illegible] *quam vim habeat ad procreandum.* 3[illegible]1.b
Semen maris ac fœminæ quibus inter ſe differat. [illegible]
Semen maris ac fœminæ ſimul emitti voluere non [illegible] *ad conceptionem.* [illegible]d
Semen vt fœcundum ſit, quale eſſe debeat. 345.b 368.g. 3[illegible].a
Semen quæ extinguant. 3[illegible].d
Semen extinguens vitex, agnus à caſtitate dictus. ibid.
ob Seminis pruriginem maxima in complexu venereo cupiditas ac voluptas. [illegible]2.g
Seminis materia quæ. [illegible]4.c
Seminis vitia quæ ratione corrigi oporteat. 3[illegible].g
Seminis ſubſtantia humore continetur, ac ſpiritu, ob quem libidinem excitat. 3[illegible].g
Seminis in procreatione munus. [illegible]
Semini materiam ſuppeditat ſanguis perfecte coctus, ex omnibus quatuor ſuccis conflatus. 3[illegible]2. & 345.b
ad Semen gignendum victus ratio quæ conueniat. 3[illegible]9.a
ad Semen ſpectantia quatuor auxiliorum genera [illegible] *cenſentur à Galeno, gignentia, euocantia, extinguentia, & repellentia.* ibid.
in Semine & ſanguine quæ elementa præponderent. 36.b
in Semine ſeparato quo pacto gignendi vim relinquat progenitor. [illegible]
ex Semine fœtus quo pacto procreetur. [illegible].g
Seminarium vas, vide, vas Seminarium.
Senes cum ſicci, cur ſimul obliuioſi, pueri vero cum humidiores, cur tamen perceptorum magis tenaces. 137.a
Senibus quæ ſanitatis conſeruatio competat. [illegible]
Senectus quid. [illegible]

Sit[illegible]

Senectus in animalibus [illegible], in stirpibus [illegible] ubi-dem.
Sene[illegible] in quot partes diuidatur. 7.d
Senectus hyemi [illegible] ondet. ibid.
Senectus tunc incipit, cum calor innatus euidenter immi-nutus [illegible]. 21.e
Se[illegible] sus qu[illegible] de obiec[illegible] suo: cre iudicet qua concurre-re oporteat. 154.f
Sensus circa propria obie[illegible] falli qui dixerunt, in quas di-ficultates [illegible]. 15[illegible].c
Sensus quinam [illegible] animantium generibus uarie sint tri-buti. 1[illegible]0.g
Se[illegible] sus qu[illegible] sint ne secundum naturam, an secus consti-tuti, quomodo cognoscatur [illegible].b
Sensu quando animal priuari contingat. 131.b
Sensuum quinam praestantior. 1[illegible].b & seq.
Sen[illegible] singulorum instrumenta qualia. 1[illegible].f
Sen[illegible] iudicium indubitatum 19.c
Sen[illegible] externorum numerus quis, & unde colligatur. [illegible].f
Sensus communis atque intelligentia sedes in anteriori par-te cerebri, memoria in posteriori, rationis in medio. 123.d
Sen[illegible] communis sedem esse cerebrum, quibus rationibus a[illegible] natur. 124.e
Sensus communis officia, quae & quo pacto ab eodem admi-nistrentur. 223.b
Sentiendi uis duplex, communis, & propria, & quod cuiusque officium. 50.g
Sentiendi facultas quo pacto caeteris partibus a cerebro per neruos, spiritu animali mediante communicetur. 51.d
[illegible] dicta ossa quaedam minuta quod sesami grana referant. 96.b
Sex res non naturales cur ita dicta, & quae. 81.e
Sex res non naturales ad conseruandam sanitatem perfe-ctissimam quatenus concurrant. 88.f
Sexus distinctio cur instituta. 39.d
Sexus distinctio in animalibus tantum perfectioribus re-peritur. 340.b
Sexus discriminis causa quo referri debeant. 341.b
Sexus discrimen in quo consistat. 34[illegible].b
Sexus temperatio diuer[illegible], & quo pacto conseruanda. 8[illegible]
Siccitas [illegible] magis aduersantur corpori nostro, quam calor & humor. 37.b
Siccum morbum imminere quae arguant. 78.b *quae [illegible] dum.* ibid.
Signa alia necessariam, alia non necessariam cognitionem pariunt. [illegible].e
Signa effectorum sanitatis quaenam & unde desumantur. [illegible]5.b
[illegible] similibus conseruari, quomodo uerum in [illegible] medici-na adiiciente quod deest, & quod superat detrahente, cum haec sibi opponantur. 82.f
Simplicium par[illegible] alia dura sensusq; expertes, uelut os-sa, cartilagines, ligamenta: alia molles, magnaq; ex parte sensus compotes, ueluti membrana, neruus, uena, arteria, cutis, glandula, adeps, caro, musculi, chorda, unguis, pili. 6.g
S[illegible] appetitio substantiae frigidae & humidae, fames cali-dae & siccae. 307.b
Sol meridie minor apparet, quam oriens, uel occidens. 61.d
Solon [illegible] plus aliquando Resp. prode[illegible] se simulans. [illegible]42.f
[illegible] omnus sit ne priuatio tantum, an habitus quidam & opus. 1[illegible]9.b
Somnus sit ne affectio aliqua, an opus naturae. 128.b
[illegible] omnus [illegible] idem mortis [illegible], [illegible] natus pater a poetis [illegible] tur ibid. [illegible]
Som[illegible] us [illegible] omnium sentientium quadru-pedum, serpentium, uol[illegible] erum, p[illegible], insectorum euiden-tior autem in iis quae palpe[illegible] habent. 129.b
Somn[illegible] non a. quae post prandium, atque post coenam sue[illegible]. 1[illegible]0.b
Somnus & uigilia [illegible] undum naturam quales [illegible] debeat pro uaria [illegible] entia [illegible] temperatione. 13[illegible].e. *Sue[illegible] orum,* ibid. g. *[illegible],* ibid. *Senes.* 135. a. *Uictus.* ibid.
Somnus quo pacto [illegible] ocuretur 149.a
Somnus calorem ad partes interiores reuocans, coctionem adiuuat. 87.a
Somnus coctionem quo pacto adiuuet. 291.c
Somnus nimie [illegible] usus temperationem reddit humidiorem. 40.a
Somnus nimius cur cerebro nocinus. 144.e
Somnus meridianus cur noceant. ibid.
Somnus & ui[illegible] ilia secundum naturam qualis esse debeat, pro uaria temperationum atque aetatum differentia. 134.a
Somni finis ac causa effectrix quae. 1[illegible]9.a
Somni differentia quae & [illegible] nde emanent. 1[illegible]2.b
Somni ac uigiliae quantitas, tempus, modus, ord[illegible] ad sani-tatem perfectissimam conseruandam quis esse debeat. 89.h.
Somnum maxima animi intentio prohibet. 132.e & g.
Somnum quo pacto inducat lectio. ibid. e
Somnum naturalem ac praeter naturam quae afferant 131.a.
per Somnum nihil interest inter bonos ac malos d[illegible] & indoctos, miseros ac in[illegible] eli[illegible] es. 128.b
ad Somnum inducendum quo pacto conducat lenis sonus, cantus & aqua murmur. 131.b
ex Somno excitatio quo pacto sponte aut aliena ui conti-gat. 1[illegible]2.e
Somnia cur non statim post cibum superueniant. 1[illegible]3.b
Somnia succorum exc[illegible] persaepe assimilantur [illegible] na redundante, [illegible], alb[illegible], atr[illegible], non solum nigra, sed terr[illegible] ne que oc [illegible]. 133.d [illegible] 1[illegible]4.e.
Somniorum [illegible] ferentia uaria quibus ex causis profic[illegible] can-tur. 33.b. & seq.
Sonus quid sit, quo pacto [illegible] iat & de uariis eius differentiis. 174.g.
Sphaera [illegible] Archimedis [illegible] P[illegible] onii. 217.c
Species sanitatis pa[illegible] tium simpl[illegible] ium ac mul[illegible] formium propria qua, & quam co[illegible] ua[illegible] di rati[illegible] nem [illegible] derent 83.d.
Species sanitatis partium mul[illegible] f[illegible] rmium propria [illegible] ue, & quam conseruandi, aut corri[illegible] endi rati[illegible] nem desiderent. 86.e.
Specillorum ocularium uaria [illegible] cre [illegible] ita quidpi[illegible] ent ad u[illegible] sionem 1[illegible]1.d
[illegible] di[illegible] um os, quod cunct[illegible] uram repra[illegible] entet. 97.c.
Spina [illegible] s cartila[illegible] o cur adaucta. 9.d
Spiritus in corpore humai[illegible] quid [illegible] d an numerandus in-ter partes. [illegible]4[illegible]
Spirituum species quaenam, ubi & ex quo generentur. ibid. f.
Spiritus alii animales, alii uita[illegible], alii naturales. ibid.
Spiritus naturalis utrum nece[illegible] ario requiratur. ibi-dem.
Spiritus in uigilia exhausti, quo pa[illegible] per somnum [illegible] tur. 1[illegible]9.a
Spirituum moderatio unde colligatur. [illegible]
Spirituum in cerebro defectum quae efficiant. 154.[illegible]

 Splen-

[illegible] ad colorem, an color ad [illegible] endorem referuntur. [illegible]
[illegible] itum quę habeant. [illegible]d
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] causa quę. [illegible] d. Remedia. [illegible] b
[illegible] quo pacto occurratur. 486.b
[illegible] animę praditas censet indignum existimabat. [illegible] 51.c
[illegible] corum de facultatibus in homine opinio reiicitur. 49.c
[illegible] corum decretum peccata esse paria. 26 g
Stomachi nomine quid varie significetur. 303.c
Stomachus proprie superius ventriculi os seu gula. ibid.
Stranguria effectio quę. 327.b
Studio quis modus adhibendus. [illegible] f
Stultitiam ac furorem quinam prudentes quandoque simulauerint. 142 f
Succus quisque in corpore nostro respondet elemento quod [illegible] operat. 35 c
Succi quid. 45.a quot illi [illegible] qui. ibid.
Succi quatuor corporis nostri quid sint, & unde constituantur. 3 b
Succi quatuor quomodo ad componendas simplices corporis nostri partes concurrant. 3 b
Succi quinam in corpore secundum naturam magis minusue abundent. 45.a
Succi in iecore gignuntur, in ventriculo contrahitur etiam pituita. ibid.b
Succorum moderationem efficientes causę quotuplices, & quę. ibid.c
Succorum moderationem indicantia. [illegible]4.e
Sudor quid sit. 333 c
Sudor unde proueniunt. 65.c
Superuitas in corpore nostro & quasi inutilia, quomodo ad varios usus natura conuertat. 11[illegible].e
Superciliorum ac palpebrarum pili minus quam capitis prolixi. 121.c
Superficies, quę quibus partibus conueniat. 4[illegible] g
Superficiem lędentes causę quę. 79 b
Superfętare quid. 3[illegible].d
[illegible] commissura quę. 9[illegible] f
[illegible] quę appellentur. 148.b
[illegible] quę dicantur. ibid.
[illegible] in ossibus quid. 98 f
[illegible] sublatis causis auferuntur, & quid [illegible] considerandum. 21.b
[illegible] [illegible].c
[illegible] simplex [illegible] assignetur. 1[illegible].e
[illegible] quid. [illegible]
[illegible] erat apparentium secundum [illegible] 4[illegible]
[illegible] commissura quę. 9[illegible] f
[illegible] commissura quę. ibid.

T

T[illegible] argumentum [illegible] quod. 1[illegible]
[illegible] quam quę [illegible] in corpore percipiatur. [illegible]
[illegible] tempe[illegible] quomodo percipiatur. [illegible]
[illegible] qualis ętati conueniat. [illegible]
[illegible] permixtio [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in homine [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] quomodo [illegible] [illegible]
Temperationis moderata [illegible]
Temperatio moderata quom[illegible]
Temperationis immoderata [illegible]
Temperat[illegible] moderat[illegible] rata [illegible]
Temperationis immoderata [illegible] quę. [illegible]
Temperationem imm[illegible] compositam quę [illegible] 72.c
Temperationis ęqualitas Arithmetica alia, [illegible] Geometrica & in quibus [illegible] consistat utraque. 34.g
Temperationum species [illegible] ad [illegible] rem [illegible] quidam [illegible] gerint, [illegible] tur. [illegible]
in Temperationem aduentitiam [illegible] generes. [illegible]
Temperationem [illegible] quę, [illegible] 36.c
Temperationum immoderatarum alia [illegible] posita. & [illegible]
Te[illegible] respondet Atrabilis. [illegible]
Testicu[illegible] [illegible]
Testiculorum munus quod. [illegible]
Testiculorum [illegible] [illegible]
Testiculorum [illegible] uniuerso corpori [illegible] [illegible]
Testiculorum materia [illegible] [illegible]
Testiculorum vena. ibid.b [illegible] arteria [illegible]
prope Testiculos vena & arteria [illegible] nuntur. [illegible]
Testiculi fœminarum, eorum [illegible] [illegible]
Testi[illegible]orum forma qualis ac [illegible] quibus [illegible]
Testiculorum nerui, musculi, tuni[illegible] [illegible] ria. [illegible]
Testiculorum sanitatem [illegible] quam [illegible] guant & quo pacto secundum naturam [illegible] 365.c
Testiculo fœminis, mammas viris [illegible] tantum [illegible] ferebat Athenaus [illegible] quadam [illegible] 118.b
in Testiculis vas semen ad colem deferens [illegible] dicitur, ab Herophilo appellatur. [illegible]
Thal[illegible] aquam [illegible] mentum affirmabat. [illegible]
Thorax quid, eiusque [illegible] [illegible]
Thora[illegible] superio[illegible] dictus. [illegible]
Thor[illegible] [illegible] 24.[illegible]
Thor[illegible] membran[illegible] figura, quę. [illegible]
Th[illegible] [illegible]
Tho[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] conducit. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] proce[illegible] 9[illegible]
[illegible] quem [illegible] adhibuerit ad [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] natura [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 9[illegible]
T[illegible] Podalirius [illegible] 1[illegible]
Tumor[illegible] inflammati[illegible] œdema, [illegible]
Tuto [illegible] Medicina exerceatur, quę [illegible]

V

V As seminarium quod dicatur [illegible] 114.c

Vena

Vena a[illegible] a [illegible]tro cordis ventriculo profe[illegible] adpulmonem. [illegible] c
Vena caua a[illegible] secin[illegible] part[illegible] in vniuer[illegible] co[illegible] pus diuid[illegible]tur ibid.
Vena porta a[illegible] secin[illegible] p[illegible] lum su[illegible] ,ena, lienem, meſenterium om[illegible] ibid.
Vena arteria [illegible] oſtium c[illegible] 229 b
Vena caua ex ortu [illegible] 22.g
Vena caua oſtium, e[illegible] membr[illegible] 22 .b
Vena quid, cur a natura inſtituta, earum ſubſtantia [illegible] lis. [illegible] 3.a
Vena & arteria quomodo differant ſecundum Medicos re[illegible] res. [illegible] 4.e
Vena [illegible] arteri[illegible] ſpiritum, arteria a venis ſanguinem ha[illegible] riunt. 1[illegible] 3.d
Venæ principales tres, à quibus deriuantur reliquæ omnes: Vena p[illegible]ta, Vena caua, Vena arterialis. ibid.c
V[illegible] u[illegible] moriantur a corde, an potius a iecinore. 32 .g
[illegible] arum ſuge[illegible] ſenſus præcipue in ventriculi ore percipiuntur 3[illegible]7.b
Vena [illegible] tempe[illegible] [illegible]ra, ſuperficies, magnitudo, nume[illegible] 1[illegible]3.b & [illegible] 9.
[illegible] earum ſanitatis ca[illegible]ſa eff[illegible] [illegible]etenta & expulſ[illegible] qua[illegible] earum co[illegible] in quibus con[illegible] [illegible] a
[illegible] d e[illegible] [illegible]ria [illegible].b
[illegible] nod ibid. [illegible] in co per[illegible] endo quomo[illegible] [illegible] quatuor miniſtras, attrahentem [illegible] ce, retinentem, concoquentem, ac expellentem. ibidem d.
Ventriculi materia [illegible] tunica [illegible] propria, tum tertia ex mem[illegible] ana p[illegible] co[illegible]. 3[illegible].c
V[illegible] iculi forma [illegible] ad eam pertinentia quomodo ſe[illegible] [illegible]. 3 8.f
[illegible] quo [illegible] ce, & quanam ratione perficia[illegible]. 306 f
[illegible] iculi cerebri quatuor, eorumq́ue ſitus ac munera quæ. [illegible].d
[illegible] iculi temperatio calidior, frigidior, humidior, ac [illegible] cior, quo pacto deprehendatur. 31[illegible].e.f. & deprehenſa ad moderatio[illegible]nem euocetur 311.c.d. tum vero m[illegible] de[illegible] con[illegible]. 31 g
Ventriculi [illegible] ad appetendum, fundus vero eius ad concoquendum idone[illegible] [illegible] g
V[illegible] anguſt[illegible]. [illegible]4 g
Ventri[illegible] Pylorus appellatur: ſuperius ſt[illegible] ma[illegible] chus. [illegible].b
Ventriculi os acerrimo ſenſu præditum. ibid. c. cur. 3[illegible].b
[illegible] Ventriculi tunic[illegible] quales. ibid.d
[illegible] ſanitas alia p[illegible] con[illegible]ſenſum, alia per [illegible] [illegible]ſtat vtraque, & qua ratione in homine [illegible] [illegible] catur. [illegible].b
[illegible] ſanitatem per conſenſum ab ore qua[illegible] [illegible] e
[illegible] tatem imperfe[illegible] quo [illegible] conſt[illegible] [illegible] ratione varie [illegible] [illegible].b
ad [illegible] ſanitatem vel conſeruandam vbi [illegible] naturam [illegible] habeat, vel [illegible] rrigendam vbi deſic[illegible], om[illegible] præcepta. 311 b. & propria. 313.b
in [illegible] nerui, vena, atq; arteria quales, & in quem [illegible]m. 3 8.e
[illegible] nomine quid ve[illegible], eiuſq́; hiſtoria. 3[illegible]
[illegible] Aphroditis cur [illegible]. 344.b
[illegible] morbum comitialem appellabat Demo[illegible]. 345.b
[illegible] complexus ad procreationem neceſſarius. [illegible]
[illegible] complexu voluptas maxima & cupiditas, vn[illegible] de. ibid.
Venerearum rerum [illegible] nimium [illegible] noxa [illegible] 344
Veritas [illegible] comparat[illegible]r. [illegible]
V[illegible] [illegible] ma. [illegible]
V[illegible] tunica e[illegible] [illegible]
V[illegible] arde pote[illegible]. 3 8 e
Veſica nerui, venæ ac arteria ibid.
Veſicæ ceruix ibid. alit[illegible] ſtituta in mulieribus ac viris. ib.g & h.
Ve[illegible] [illegible] ad eamque pertinentia. ibid b
Veſica [illegible] quid. 337.d
V[illegible] ſanitas in quibus con[illegible], e[illegible] conſeruat[illegible] vel procurati [illegible] ratione per[illegible]. 3[illegible].b
Veſica [illegible], vnde Fellis veſica.
Veterinaria & agricultura quomodo à Medicina di[illegible] rant. 1[illegible] f
Vigi[illegible] quid 12[illegible]
V[illegible] temperationem e[illegible] [illegible]. 4[illegible]
Vigiliam [illegible] hæc duo, p[illegible], ac aditus [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] quando [illegible] quale bibendum. [illegible]
Vinum a[illegible] capi[illegible] Libo[illegible], vi[illegible] maxime inimicum. [illegible]
Vi[illegible] maius exponantur [illegible]
Vi[illegible] quomodo nonnunquam gignant [illegible] [illegible]
V[illegible] heme, mulieres æſtate libidinoſiores [illegible]. [illegible].a
V[illegible] per[illegible]. [illegible].b
Vi[illegible] vtrum [illegible] emiſſionem an ac[illegible] fi[illegible], diue[illegible] [illegible] veterum philoſophorum [illegible] ntentia proponun[illegible] [illegible].b
ad [illegible] nem [illegible] ſcendam [illegible] facultatem ac inſtrumentum conc[illegible] lumen [illegible] medium. [illegible] b
Vita omnibus expet[illegible] [illegible] conſtat. 22 f
V[illegible] e con[illegible] [illegible].b
ad Vitæ longitudinem quæ faciant. 2[illegible].b
Vitam calore [illegible] [illegible]. 36.d
Vitalis facult[illegible] [illegible] it. [illegible]
Plato iram [illegible] Imperi[illegible], &c. ibid.
Vitalis facultatis mur[illegible]. [illegible].a
Viuere [illegible] in quo [illegible] 2[illegible]
Vmbilicum [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] e
Vmbilicus [illegible]. 1[illegible]
in Vmbilico [illegible] natuor [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] per quem [illegible] [illegible] hiſtoria. [illegible]
V[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].b
V[illegible] [illegible].d
V[illegible] [illegible].b
V[illegible] [illegible] ent[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].b
Vn[illegible] [illegible] c
[illegible] m qu[illegible] [illegible] ructur. [illegible] c
Vnita [illegible] requiratur in p[illegible] quam mul[illegible] 4[illegible] a
V[illegible] [illegible]
Volunta[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
V[illegible] ac[illegible] ab anima ad a[illegible] vocalem, ad[illegible] [illegible]andum. 2[illegible]
V[illegible] in animalibus [illegible], in hominibus con[illegible] [illegible] id.
Voc[illegible] animalia. [illegible].a
Vocis materia quæ. [illegible]

Vo-

[illegible] *qua.* [illegible]
[illegible] *la qua.* ibid. d
[illegible] *procedat.* 2 [illegible]
[illegible] *acuta* [illegible] *ideat* [illegible] 4 g
[illegible] *instrumenta quotuplicia & qua.* [illegible]
[illegible] *eram ac lenem quae* [illegible] *ciant.* 275. a
[illegible] *em canoram* [illegible] *eddant, qua item raucam.* ibid.
[illegible] *em* [illegible] *qua* [illegible] *ciant.* ibid.
[illegible] *cem infans non edit priuſquam totus in lucem prodierit.* 36[illegible]. b.
in Vrbibus condendis aduertendum maxime ad aeris ambienti[illegible]*, nec non aquæ qualitatem monet Ariſt.* 255. e
Vreteres canales qui. 3[illegible]. *a. vtrum venæ debeant, an arteria cenſeri.* ibid.
Vrina renibus percolatur, & quo pacto humor is aquoſus ex toto corpore ad renes feratur. 3[illegible]3. c
Vrina ſecundum naturam qualis. [illegible]1. a
Vrina nomen quando nanciscatur humor aquoſus 33. c
Vterus cum ſua ceruice cur factus à natura, & vtriuſque hiſtoria. 376. e
Vterus ſemen trahit vi naturali per fibras rectas. ib. f
Vterus attrahendo ſemini maxime idoneus eſt cum calefactus turget. ibid. g
Vterus quando concepiſſe dicatur. 377. a
Vterus quo pacto afficiatur a fœtu iamiam naſcituro. ibid. b
Vterus ob priorem conceptionem clauſus, quo pacto recipere nouum ſemen poſſit ad ſuperfœtandum. 38[illegible]. d
Vteri os pragnantibus ita clauditur, vt ne ſpecillo quidem acumen admittat. 376. h
Vteri ſinus ac munus quod ſit. ib. f
[illegible] *compoſitio ex materia* [illegible] *orma qualis.* [illegible] 8 [illegible]
Vteri in retinendo ſemine duplex affectio. [illegible]
Vteri cum mammis conſenſus per communia va[illegible] d
Vteri ceruix, eiuſque hiſtoria. [illegible]
Vteri ſinus duo, dexter ac ſiniſter: in dextro mares, in ſiniſtro fœmina procreantur. ibid. c
Vteri ſinus dexter quo pacto a ſiniſtro diuidatur. ibe.
Vteri pars dextra calidior, marem: ſiniſtra frigidior, fœminam profert. 39. c
in Vteri dextra parte, ſi procreentur mares, vnde proueniat. 212. e
Vteri ſanitas per conſenſum & per eſſentiam eiuſque differentia quo pacto digroſcantur, & ſecundum naturam conſeruentur. 3[illegible]. g
ad Vteri conſeruationem communia præcepta vnde deſumantur, 3[illegible]3 *b. vnde propria.* ibid. d
in Vtero motum quendam compreſſionis ſentiunt prægnantes cum concipiunt. 3[illegible]. h
in Vtero facultas retentrix quando munere ſuo rect[illegible] *fungi cenſeatur.* 38[illegible]. g
Vterum quid co[illegible]*at ad expellendum fœtum iam maturum* [illegible]. *c. cur quandoque expellat immaturum.* ib.
Vua quo pars palati appelletur 2[illegible]. h
Vua reſpirati[illegible]*nis inſtrumentum duplici nomine.* 2[illegible]. a
Vua quam m[illegible]*am ac formam ſit adepta.* ib.
Vua ſanitas in quibus conſiſtat, eiu[illegible]*ne conſeruatio.* ibid. b
ad Vuam curandam pertinentia communia præcepta. ibidem c
Vulcani folles ad numum flantes. 11[illegible]. b
Ξιφοειδὴς dictum os pectoris ab enſis figura. 26[illegible].
Ζυγοειδὴς dictum os, a iugi ſimilitudine. [illegible]. a

F I N I S.

ERRATA GRAVIORA, QVÆ IN DILIGENTI PRIMI Tomi recognitione animadverſa ſunt, facilis Lector ſic reſtituet.

[illegible]

FINIS.

XXX
G
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